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Yours truly
Jos H Drake

THE

WESTERN ANTIQUARY;

OR,

Note-Book for Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset,

EDITED BY

W. H. K. WRIGHT,

Borough Librarian, Plymouth; Fellow of the Royal Historical Society; Fellow of the Society of Science, Letters, and Art of London; Member of the Devonshire Association, the Somersetshire Archæological Society, and the Plymouth Institution; Corresponding Member of the Virginia Historical Society, the Gorges Society; etc., etc.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

H. H. DRAKE, M.A., Ph.D.,

Editor of the new *History of Kent;* Co-Editor of *Heralds' Visitation of Cornwall* (Harleian Society); and Author of the *History of Finbarrus Church, Cornwall*, etc., etc.

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PREFACE.

THERE is little need for a formal preface to a work of this nature; and yet, having before me the precedent of long-established usage, I feel constrained to jot down a few thoughts, both retrospective and prospective, upon turning over the pages of my last completed volume.

When, more than five years since, I contributed the first column of "notes and queries" to the *Weekly Mercury*, in the hope that it might attract attention, I was scarcely sanguine enough to believe that the work would ever prove so acceptable to a wide circle of readers, or gain the support of so large a staff of valued contributors. I had little hope that volume would so rapidly succeed volume, and that it would be my privilege to add thus considerably to the literature of the western counties.

But so it is: my aspirations have been more than realized, and I can now look with pride and satisfaction upon the five goodly volumes which have passed through the press, containing, I venture to believe, not a little of that solid and useful material which may, in future years, be helpful to the historian or student of men, manners, and customs of the olden time.

Antiquarian research is a very delightful and engrossing pursuit, the appetite for which "grows by what it feeds on," in the highest sense, and as year after year comes round, those engaged therein find themselves drawn, as by an irresistible impulse, to strike out into fresh fields, to open up new phases of their favourite subjects, and to essay fresh discoveries; the mind meanwhile becoming stored with facts all useful in due course. In the search for the rare gem of truth many heaps of rubbish must be turned over, but the gem is none the less pure and bright when found, because it has been long hidden in the darkness of oblivion and traditional accretion.

In this way I have found my labour every day becoming more arduous, the field more extended, and the responsibility greater; but at the same time I have gained a love for the work which renders the task of collecting and sifting the material entrusted to me lighter and easier—in fact, a delightsome recreation.

Further, it has enabled me to assist in many kindred matters, and so, by helping others to elucidate obscure points of history, of genealogy, of tradition, or of ancient lore, I have been, to a considerable extent, assisted in the collection of materials, valuable from many points of view.

It has also been my good fortune to note the establishment of several similar journals in various districts, and to be brought, by means of them, into direct communication with many other workers in the same field, and also to become identified with journals in this country and America whose object is the same, and have thus secured through the medium of English and transatlantic historical and genealogical societies much valuable help and advice.

Among the many interesting features of the present volume, the contributions to Devonshire Bibliography are by no means least. They will be found most important as showing the method by which a complete bibliography of the county might be prepared—co-operatively, in fact—by gathering in one all that can be obtained from the most out-of-the-way sources on special subjects. In this connection, my thanks are particularly due to Dr. T. N. Brushfield, for his very valuable "Bibliography of Sir Walter Ralegh," and to the Rev. J. Ingle Dredge, for the exceedingly interesting and valuable series of notes on "Devon Printers and Booksellers of the 17th and 18th Centuries." This work set on foot in the pages of the *Western Antiquary* will, it is hoped, be followed from time to time by similar special articles or lists on other subjects, and thus will grow up, by slow and imperceptible degrees, a complete bibliography of the county of Devon. Practical help is chiefly necessary.

With the above exceptions, I feel that it would be an invidious task to single out for particular mention any articles or writers in the present volume; but I must take the opportunity of tendering my hearty thanks to *all* contributors, many of whom have taken great pains, whilst others have incurred expense in investigating subjects in which they were interested, the results of which have appeared in these pages. Thanks are also due to other friends who have sent sketches or who have in other ways helped to illustrate the volume.

Nor can I refrain from adverting briefly to losses sustained by death during the past year. Most prominent among my constant and valued contributors stood the name of Mr. James B. Davidson. Death has also removed from their labours two dear friends and advisers in the persons of Mr. Cornelius Walford and Mr. Henry Stevens. These gaps will be found difficult to fill. Mr. Henry Bradshaw, too, of Cambridge, though not a contributor, was a hearty sympathiser with the work, and Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, though unable, from the pressure of other duties, to give more than a passing assistance, was known to take a great interest in our investigations, and his name has for several years appeared on my list of subscribers.

Recently, I had occasion to seek some literary aid from Mr. James A. Froude, one of the greatest of our living historians, and a native of Devonshire. Although he could not grant my request, the learned historian heartily acknowledged the compliment, and concluded a very kindly letter with these words: "I must congratulate you, however, on your exertions to preserve our West Country Associations and Memories. Take out of English history what has been done by Devonshire and Cornishmen, and it will lose its brightest jewels."

To Dr. Drake I am especially indebted for consenting to write, at a very short notice, an Introductory Article to the present volume. This will be read with much interest by many who hold the name of Sir Francis Drake in high esteem and are anxious to clear the memory of the great Devonshire hero from aspersions which have been freely cast upon him, as well as from that undercurrent of disparagement of his life and works, in which some recent writers have been free to indulge. Dr. Drake writes on this matter "as one having authority and not as the scribes," for his investigations are conducted amongst original materials, and, in many cases, where workers have never before instituted a search. He is thoroughly conversant with Drake history and genealogy in all its ramifications, and, although in the course of his article he necessarily touches upon controverted topics and vexed questions, he does so in the interests of truth and historical accuracy, and courts discussion. His article will doubtless, therefore, be highly valued and often referred to.

In conclusion, I would again invite increased support. Although always well supplied with original matter, I am glad to welcome new contributors, and the names of new subscribers will at all times be most thankfully received. A reference to the copious Index herewith appended will, I trust, commend the completed volume to new Subscribers, and a glance at the prospectus of articles promised for the Sixth Volume will not fail to have a good effect upon the circulation of the New Series.

W. H. K. WRIGHT.

July, 1886.

INTRODUCTION.

THAT the *Western Antiquary* most ably answers a literary demand is now fully admitted, and, notwithstanding some gloomy forebodings, it betrays no sign of exhaustion and the quality of its articles has steadily improved. Beyond this my predecessors have left me little to say except that, from observation, the sustained interest or pride of individuals in their native county promotes the broader spirit of patriotism; so, that which might seem narrow and vain may be the germ of an exalted virtue, and no county-men have stronger incentives than they who dwell within the field covered by the *Western Antiquary*, and no townsmen more than those of Plymouth, which gave it birth—a town whose "name and reputation are very great among all nations" (according to Camden), chiefly because "it gave being to Sir Francis Drake,"* "whose notions were free and noble, and to whose memory the nation stands indebted for advantages infinitely greater than are commonly imagined,"† and yet, strangely, his glorious reputation has been wantonly assailed within this same Plymouth which he had laden with benefits.

The learned introduction to Vol. III., from the pen of the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma, remarkably illustrates what I have written. Therein the current of generous ideas has led the West Country commentator to introduce Drake's name—which so frequently recurs in these pages—and deservedly, for on his right arm, in the hour of peril, hung the destiny of England, or, as Sir Francis Walsingham expressed it, on whose success "in verrey troth depended the lyfe and deathe of the cause according to man's judgement."‡

The *Western Antiquary* provides a repertory of evidences for the historian, on whose clearness of vision depends the proper use of them; and, unfortunately, Plymouth has been addressed at considerable length by one who "does not estimate their value correctly,"§ and whose error evidently arises not, like Camden's, from repletion of knowledge.‖ Our unreliable local guide, whom we will call "A." for brevity, sets evidence at nought by deliberately repeating Prince's childish fable which appeared in 1701,¶ although he had seen, among the Plymouth archives, an impression from Drake's seal displaying arms like those represented in Drake's portrait from life, and those set up in Buckland Abbey. Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, the highest authority we can have, who designed Drake's augmentation coat in 1581,** flatly contradicts Prince, and his official declaration that Sir Francis Drake's forefathers had long borne arms was forcibly corroborated by Sir John Ferne, who wrote in 1586.†† Cooke gave the waver *dragon* gules as the arms of Drake's *surname;* ancient documents rendered the name Le Drake, Le Dragon, and *Draco*. Fitz-Geffrey, a contemporary writer who must have known the man, styled him "England's Dragon," which style was common to writers at home and abroad; but "A.," with these evidences before him, arbitrarily classified the name with Hawk, Sparrow, Gull, etc., and although Bernard Drake, of Ash, testified to his relationship with Francis Drake, and his testimony was confirmed by Don Pedro de Valdez, by Drake's will and *inquisitio post mortem*, and by his arms, "A." contradicted them all. No wonder the critic discovered independently that "A." "is not good at weighing evidence."‡‡

Though fastidious accuracy in details is the order of the day, "A.'s" shortcomings above may be passed over as trivial compared with his perversion of the evidence delivered by our forefathers, who revered the memory of Francis Drake for "purging and cleansing Plymouth with a wholesome river," so

> "That if all poets' pens concealed his name
> The water's glide would still record the same."—*Fitz-Geffrey.*

Such peculiar evidence, daily in the ears and on the tongues of young and old in a population, is truth stereotyped, for a people never dies: its consensus distinguishes truth from error which is manifold: yet "A.," denying Drake's gift, inconsistently quotes overwhelming evidence that

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* *Britannia*, Gibson's edition, I., 34.

† Cf. *Biographia Britannica*, subject Drake.

> "Now Plymouth great in nothing save renown,
> And therein greater far because of Drake."—*Fitz-Geffrey.*

‡ *Cott. Galba*, C, IX., 292. § *Saturday Review*, May 8th, 1886.

‖ Through an overcrowding of incidents connecting Drake with Plymouth, Camden miscalled it the hero's birth-place, and described Drake's father as Vicar of Up*nor*, opposite whose castle, as he knew, the family had long "inhabited the hull of a ship." This gave me the clue to Up*church*, near by, where I discovered that Drake's father died vicar.

¶ Prince's *Worthies of Devon*. ** See Vol. IV., 272, Note. †† See Vol. V., 262, column 2. ‡‡ *Saturday Review.*

Plymouth was then too poor to defray the cost,* but adduces none to explain how the inhabitants could raise the money, or, if they did, why they should have suffered from indebtedness and concealed the fact from their posterity merely to glorify Francis Drake. Drake's nephew recorded the gift, "not to glorify the man but to praise God who guided him," and to stimulate others.† That learned divine, Thomas Fuller, who had especial means of certifying, says that "lest his (Drake's) *soul* should rust in peace, in spare hours he *brought* fresh water to Plimouth,"‡ and the mayor and corporation commemorated the gift annually by drinking the water "to the *pious* memory of Sir Francis Drake." Here are evidences of a distinctively religious character, and we dare not charge the deponents with hypocrisy.

After Drake's death his arms were graven on the Old Town Conduit, where they remain in evidence. Can we believe that such an honour would have been paid to the memory of a profit-seeking contractor, as "A." alleges that Drake was ?

Undue importance has been attached to the substitution of the word "brought" for "give," though they are interchangeable as applied to alms, succour, aid, for example; but explanation is simple. On the evidence of an official letter written by the Mayor of Plymouth six years after Drake's death,§ the water cost Drake and the corporation a great sum. Therefore, clearly, Drake gave something. A map of Plymouth, dated 1643,‖ represents the Plymouth leat (under the style of "*Sir Francis Drake's water*"!) as terminating on, or near, the site of the above conduit. Thither, I believe, Drake brought the water at his own expense, leaving its distribution to the corporation. Sir Richard Hawkins and other generous friends contributed to this separate cost, and so the mayor's statement detracts nothing from Sir Francis Drake's merit, and the word "brought" was most appropriate.

Camden explains that he was silent on Drake's exploits because they were too recent, and of all the historians who afford evidences of Drake's gift I refer only to Camden's commentator, Bishop Gibson, a man above suspicion and a sound antiquary, and to Brown Willis, who travelled expressly to verify what he committed to print. Mrs. Willis, a literary lady of the neighbourhood, was a blood relation of Drake's wife. As the statement of these public writers was never disputed by their contemporaries in Plymouth, the abstention stamps it as sound evidence.

In 1864 a monument to Sir Francis Drake on Plymouth Hoe was in contemplation,¶ and "A." warmly supported the suggestion, which has been recently carried into effect in another form—but against the persistent opposition of "A.," who, to divert attention, undertook to prove beyond the reach of controversy that Drake never paid a penny toward the water supply, and that though Hawkins left a legacy to Plymouth, Drake gave the town only a piece of broken brass cannon. The mayor's letter and Drake's will were at once quoted in evidence to the contrary, but "A.," "who is not good at weighing evidence," asserted that the mayor's letter "effectually disposes of the traditional Drake claim"!** and, had the legacy been paid, evidence would have appeared among the Plymouth Receiver's accounts, where all actual money transactions were entered.†† "A." was induced to throw down the gauntlet through reading the following memorandum in a book belonging to the corporation, styled the "Black Book":—

"Also this yere the composyton was made betweene the towne and Sr Fraunces Drake for the bringinge of the River of Mewe to the town for wch the towne have paied hym ijcli and more cli for wch he is to compounde wth the lls: of the land over wch it runneth."

To the uninitiated this entry is very formidable, but it is ruled out of court by the canon above, because it is not in the Receiver's Book; therefore, being informal, it neither proves that the town paid Drake money, nor, what is most essential, that it had procured the money—a *sine quâ non*, for Plymouth's impecuniosity had been proved up to the hilt. Moreover, it appears that the memorandum was written *a year before* the composition was agreed to. Entries concerning the remission to Drake of rent for the town mills leased to him, £30 at one time and £20 16s. 8d. at another, *in full payment* of the nominal £300, constitute all the valid

* *Journal of the Plymouth Institution* and *Transactions of the Devonshire Association*. † *Drake Revived*, Preface.
‡ *Holy State*, page 131. § Record Office. ‖ See a copy in *History of Plymouth*, R. N. Worth, page 64.
¶ I sketched a design which was exhibited by Mr. Saunders, the gilder, in Union Street, and attracted crowds. For description see editorial article, *Western Morning News*. 3rd September, 1864.
** *Journal of the Plymouth Institution*, VII., 487.
†† Correspondence, *Western Morning News*. Drake's legacy was to the poor, not to the municipality. "The (Receiver's) book is a large folio of over 600 pages, with many thousand entries, comprising the entire record of Corporate receipt and expenditure from . . . 1569 to 1658 both inclusive."—R. N. Worth, *Journal of the Plymouth Institution*, VII., 446.

evidence upon money transactions between Drake and the corporation. Even granting for argument's sake that the corporation had raised the modest sum of £300, it would have been insufficient for a much less important work, *viz.*, the walling-in of Drake's ship at Deptford. But the Act of Parliament provided that divers interests should be compensated before the work began, and that the value of the moorland should be assessed after completion. Now one interest alone claimed £6000 damages. Respecting the moorland, its freeholders or leaseholders for terms unexpired, whether of years or of days, received, all alike, sixteen years' purchase, which was tantamount to paying for the fee twice over. Here is evidence of the generosity of the man of whom it is recorded that he would rather sustain loss than that another should go dissatisfied. On the other hand, the Plymouth official would, in duty, have made proper distinctions, to save the town's slender purse.

If, instead of sacrificing the people's tradition to the informal memorandum, or the greater to the less, "A." had pursued the opposite course, he would have escaped the glaring errors he made in attempting to minimise Drake's credit. He would not have cast aside evidence to introduce what is known as the Warleigh Mill myth;* nor to confine Plymouth Haven, an arm of the sea, within the limits of Sutton Pool, a duck pond comparatively; nor to turn the leat from the actual course which remains to this day.†

Parliament passed the Act, not for supplying Plymouth with fresh water, but for scouring Plymouth Haven, for which purpose the leat was utterly inadequate.‡ (Here the hand of Hele was manifest to checkmate the Tinners' Parliament on Crockern Tor and the landlords' and millers' opposition.) It was a palpable fiction, and the composition was no less a fiction, quoted in the mayor's letter to prove that the law's technicalities had been satisfied. Both fictions originated with Drake's friend and legal adviser, Serjeant Hele. On beginning seriously to study the subject, I soon detected the hand of a skilful lawyer striving to adapt established precedents to a novel case. Hele knew how to break a settlement and attain his end by enfeoffments and remises, but how could he in like manner transfer to Drake the powers conferred on Plymouth by Parliament, and reinstate her after the end was gained? I contend that he adopted the easiest course then open to a sound lawyer, and by a strange coincidence, almost amounting to a confirmation of the opinion I had formed, a collection of precedents once belonging to Hele has, I understand, been discovered among the Plymouth archives. How came these into the possession of Plymouth?

Had an opposition pleaded that no valuable consideration had been paid, the chancery records in the one case and the "Black Book" in the other could have silenced them in law, while the evidence, to the contrary, of the settlor's cash book and of the Plymouth Receiver's book supported them in fact. The ægis of chancery guarded the cash book; the Receiver's accounts, being accessible, were made to show something tangible in the remission of Drake's rent alluded to. Drake's new mills superseded the old mills.

A provincial writer, unfamiliar even with simple fines and recoveries, would be easily deceived, for similar errors occur in the standard works of our great county historians, who from actual inspection could quote genuine national records in support of their statements. I have looked up some of their references, which would defy the acumen of the keenest lawyer to controvert without the evidence of private deeds, court rolls, and family tradition:—changes in tenure recorded which never happened—debts recorded as acquitted that were never contracted; but in the case of Drake's gift the truth, so far from being concealed, was daily proclaimed by the people who were the chief contracting party—truth which anyone "good at weighing evidence" would have recognised without question.

In conclusion, I would remark that without holding council with the Editor, I have thought how best to enhance the value of the *Western Antiquary* as a book of reference to which enquirers may advantageously turn from the pages of the works cited, and carefully weigh the evidences herein contained. Truth never evades criticism: seeking to stifle it is conceding a triumph. The name and fame of Francis Drake have nothing to fear from controvertists the purity of whose aims is open to question.

H. H. DRAKE.

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* "In 1598 Walter Elford was presented with the freedom of the borough for granting land for making the leat at Sheepstor."—Worth, *History of Plymouth*, page 309. How, then, could Drake's work have commenced a dozen miles nearer to Plymouth than Sheepstor?

† See *Western Antiquary, passim.* ‡ See Act printed in *Journal of the Plymouth Institution* and *Transactions of the Devonshire Association.*

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Matthews, J. H., Ripley
Meeres, Dr. E. E., Plymouth
Mitchell, F. Chard
Monday, A. J., Taunton

Newnham, J., Exeter

Parfitt, E., Exeter
Pink, W. D., Leigh, Lancashire
Porter, J. Alt., London
Pring, J. H., M.D., Taunton
Pycroft, G., Kenton, near Exeter

Ralling, O., Exeter
Rashleigh, E. W., Par
Rogers, W. H. H., F.S.A., Colyton
Rowsell, P. F., Exeter
Rye, W. B., London

Sargent, W. M., Portland, Maine, U.S.A.
Seaton, S., Plymouth
Sharrock, H., Plymouth
Shore, T. W., Southampton
Smith, Sydney, Plymouth
Soulsby, Lucy H., Cheltenham
Strother, Rev. J. B., Shaugh Prior

Taylor, J., Plymouth
Townsend, G., Exeter
Tregellas, W. H., London

Venn, J., Cambridge
Vivian, Lieut.-Col. J. L., London

Wainwright, Thomas, Barnstaple
Wallis, A., Exeter
Ward, Rev. C. S., Wootton St. Laurence
Warren, Rev. C. F. S., Truro
Whitmarsh, J. Plymouth
Wills, S., Leusdon, Ashburton
Windyer-Morris, G. T., Southampton
Wintle, Rev. F. T. W., Beer Ferrers
Woodhouse, H. B. S., Plymouth
Wright, W. H. K., Plymouth

Notices of Recent Books.

The following books have been reviewed in this volume, in the order in which they are here entered.

ART I., *June*, 1885.—"The Visitations of the County of Somerset, 1531 and 1573," edited by FREDERICK WILLIAM WEAVER, M.A.; "The Municipal Records of Bath, 1199 to 1604," by AUSTIN J. KING and B. H. WATTS; "Launceston: Past and Present," by ALFRED F. ROBBINS; "A New Book of Sports"; Cheshire Gleanings," by WILLIAM E. A. AXON; "Gleanings from God's Acre," by JOHN POTTER BRISCOE; "Introduction to Our Early English Literature," by W. CLARKE ROBINSON, M.A., Ph.D.; "Genealogical Gleanings in England," by HENRY F. WALTERS, A.B.; "The Adelphi and its Site," by HENRY B. WHEATLEY, F.S.A., "The Imitation of Christ," with an Introduction, by CHARLES RUELENS; "Old London Street Cries and the Cries of To-day," by ANDREW W. TUER; "The Official Letters of Alexander Spotswood," by R. A. BROCK; "The Kingdom and Coins of Burgred," by NATHAN HEYWOOD; "The Five Threes—33,333 Miles by Land and Sea," by ROBERT WALKER.

ART II., *July*, 1885.—"The Algonquin Legends of New England," by CHARLES G. LELAND; "The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal," edited by Rev. STEPHEN D. PEET; "Thorough Guide Series," by C. S. WARD, M.A., and M. J. B. BADDELEY, B.A.; "Books on Birmingham," catalogued by J. D. MULLINS; "Modern Yorkshire Poets," by WILLIAM ANDREWS, F.R.H.S.; "In Memoriam—Edward Lawson"; "The Worthies of Lincolnshire," by M. G. WATKINS, M.A.; "Marjorie Daw and other Stories", by T. B. ALDRICH; "Dudley Castle in the Black Country, &c.," by EDWARD WHITE BEWLEY; "International Policy:— Essays."

ART III., *August*, 1885.—"Annual Report and Transactions of the Plymouth Institution, &c."; "Holiday Centres in Devon and Cornwall"; "Investigation of the Probable Age of the Inscribed Stones at Mawgan Cross, Stairfoot, and Hensbarrow, in Cornwall," by the Rev W. IAGO, B.A.; "Descriptions of the Artificial Cave, or Fogou, at Halligey, Trelowarren, Cornwall," by Sir R. R. VYVYAN, Bart, Mr. J. T. BLIGHT, and Rev. W. IAGO; "The Older Charities of Plymouth," by R. N. WORTH, F.G.S., &c.; "Raised Beaches and Submerged Forests," by R. N. WORTH, F.G.S.; "Local Heraldry," by ARTHUR J. JEWERS, F.S.A.; "Parish Registers and their Preservation," by ARTHUR J. JEWERS, F.S.A.; "Up and Down the River Dart," by ROBERT CRANFORD; "Struck Down, a Tale of Devon," by HAWLEY SMART; "The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal (July, 1885), edited by Rev. STEPHEN D. PEET; "The Legend of the Holy Thorn of Glastonbury," by THOS. SAMPSON; "Gloves, their Annals and Associations: a Chapter of Trade and Social History," by S. WILLIAM BECK, F.R.H.S.; "The Trve Report of the burnyng of the Steple and Churche of Poules in London," with an Introduction by G. BLACKER MORGAN; "The Tinted Venus, a Farcical Romance," by F. ANSTEY; "Porthleven: Past and Present," by MARTIN VEALL and JAMES HOWARD HARRIS.

PART IV., *September*, 1885.—"Bibliotheca Dorsetiensis," by CHARLES HERBERT MAYO, M.A.; "Public and Private Libraries of Glasgow," by THOMAS MASON; "The Art of Bookbinding," by JOSEPH ZAEHNSDORF; "Analogous Proverbs in Ten Languages," by Mrs. E. B. MAWR; "We Donkeys in Devon," by "VOLO NON VALEO"; "Hints to Collectors of Original Editions of the Works of William Makepeace Thackeray," by CHARLES PLUMPTRE JOHNSON; "Ancient Telegraphs, from the Fall of Troy to the Battle of Waterloo," by Alderman W. H. BAILEY, of Salford; "The Folk-Lore of the Sea," by the Rev. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA; "Emmanuel: A Pentaglot Miniature," by various writers; "Theosophy, Religion, and Occult Science," by HENRY S. OLCOTT.

PART V., *October*, 1885.—"Our Insect Enemies," by THEODORE WOOD; "The British Citizen: A Short History," by JAMES E. THOROLD ROGERS, M.P.; "Three Martyrs of the Nineteenth Century," by the Author of "Chronicles of the Schönberg-Cotta Family"; "In Cornwall and Across the Sea," by DOUGLAS B. W. SLADEN; "St. George and the Dragon," by "GUANON"; "Doctor Johnson," edited by Rev. JAMES MACAULAY, M.A., M.D.; "The Mahdi: Past and Present," by Professor JAMES DARMESTETER; Translated by ADA S. BALLIN; "Handbook to the Hull and Withernsea Railway," by T. TINDALL WILDRIDGE; "The Prehistoric Stone Monuments of Cornwall," by the Rev. W. C. LUKIS, F.S.A.; "Notes on the Parish of Golant, *alias* St. Sampson's," by E. W. RASHLEIGH, and "Notes on the Church," by HUBERT READE; "The Sonnets and Songs of Robert Millhouse," edited by JOHN POTTER BRISCOE, F.R.H.S., Nottingham.

PART VI., *November*, 1885.—"History of Norfolk," by WALTER RYE; "The Histories of Launceston and Dunheved, in the County of Cornwall," by RICHARD PETER and OTHO BATHURST PETR; "Etienne Dolet, the Martyr of the Renaissance," by RICHARD COPLEY CHRISTIE, M.A.; "Arthur Venning," by M. M. C.; "Bibliography of the Rev. George Oliver, D.D., of Exeter," by T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.; "Report and Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art"; "Notes on the Ancient Recorded Topography of Devon," by R. N. WORTH, F.G.S.; "The Siege Accounts of Plymouth," by R. N. WORTH, F.G.S.; "Protestants from France in their English Home," by S. W. KERSHAW, F.S.A.; "Thackeray's London." by WILLIAM H. RIDEING; "Fresh Fields," by JOHN BURROUGHS; "The Children's Tour," by M. A. PAULL; "Child-Pictures from Dickens"; "Catalogue of Books in the Birmingham Free Library," compiled by J. D. MULLINS, Chief Librarian; "The Child's Pictorial"; "Once a Month"; "The National Policy," by JOHN STUART C. MORRIS.

PART VII., *December*, 1885.—"The Cornish Magazine and Devon Miscellany," conducted by E. WHITFIELD CROFTS; "The Vicar of Wakefield," by OLIVER GOLDSMITH; "Alastor," by PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY; "Vital, Social, and Economical Statistics of the City of Glasgow, 1881-1885," by JAMES NICOL, City Chamberlain; "Richard Cobden," by RICHARD GOWING; "Free Trade and Fair Trade," by Sir T. H. FARRER, Bart; "The Radical Programme," by the Right Hon. J. CHAMBERLAIN, M.P.; "The Village Blacksmith," by HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW; "The Public Letters of the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P.," collected and edited by H. J. LEECH; "The Looking Glass for the Mind"; My Mistress the Queen," by M. A. PAULL; "The Raven," by EDGAR ALLAN POE, with Literary and Historical Commentary, by JOHN K. INGRAM; "The Bairn's Annual for 1885-6," edited by ALICE CORKRAN, and "The Owls of Glynn Belfry."

PART VIII., *January*, 1886.—"Ilkley: Ancient and Modern," by the Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, D.D., and J. HORSFAL TURNER; "The Murder of Amy Robsart: a Brief for the Prosecution," by WALTER RYE; "The White Horses of the West of England," by the Rev. W. C. PLENDERLEATH, M.A.; "Albert Gallatin," by JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS edited by JOHN T. MORSE, jun.; "Michigan: a History of Governments," by THOMAS MC-INTYRE COOLEY, edited by HORACE E. SCUDDER; "An Account of the German Morality-Play, entitled Depositio Cornuti Typographica," by WILLIAM BLADES, Topographer; "Bartolozzi and his Works," by ANDREW W. TUER; "A Briefe Discription of New England and the severall townes therein together with the present government thereof," by JOHN WARD DEAN "The History of the Family of Yea, formerly of Pyrland, in the Parish of Taunton St. James, &c.," by A. J. MONDAY "The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal," edited by Rev. STEPHEN D. PEET; "Catalogue of Books in Birmingham Free Library," compiled by J. D. MULLINS, Chief Librarian; "The Rise of Silas Lapham," by WILLIAM D. HOWELLS; "The Three Towns' Almanack for 1886," published by Wood and Tozer, Devonport; "Gloucestershire Notes and Queries," edited by the Rev. BEAVER H. BLACKER, M.A.; "Harper's New Monthly Magazine."

PART IX., *February*, 1886.—"A History of Devonshire," by R. N. WORTH, F.G.S.; "Gray's Inn: its History and Associations," by WILLIAM RALPH DOUTHWAITE, Librarian; "A Bookseller of the Last Century," by CHARLES WELSH"; "Men, Women, and Progress," by the late EMMA HOSKEN WOODWARD; "Silex Scintillans," by HENRY VAUGHAN; "Australian Lyrics," and "A Poetry of Exiles," by DOUGLAS B. W. SLADEN; "The Praise of Gardens," by ALBERT F. SIEVEKING; "A True And most Dreadful Discourse of a Woman Possessed with the Devil, at Dicheat in Somersetshire," edited by ERNEST E. BAKER; "Prudence Palfrey," by T. B. ALDRICH; "A Time and Times," by A. WERNER; "Orpheus, and other Poems," by ALFRED EMERY; "Gilda Mercatoria"; "The Lismore Papers."

PART X., *March*, 1886.—"The Names of those Persons who subscribed towards the Defence of this Country at the time of the Spanish Armada, 1588," by T. C. NOBLE; "Old Yorkshire," edited by W. WHEATTER; "The Pleasures of a Book-Worm," by J. ROGER REES; "The Yeomen of the Guard," by THOMAS PRESTON; "A Classified Index to the Reports and Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art," by G. WAREING ORMEROD, Esq., M.A., &c.; "Catalogue of the Works of Art" issued by ARTHUR LUCAS, Publisher; "The Siege and Capture of Fort Loyall," by JOHN T. HULL; "A Study of Surnames," by Rev. J. H. DUBBS, D.D.; "New England's Vindication," by HENRY GARDINER Merchant; "George Cleeve of Casco Bay, 1630-1667," by JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER; "A Guide to the Roman Villa recently discovered at Morton," by JOHN E. PRICE, F.S.A. and F. G. HILTON PRICE, F.S.A., F.G.S.; "The Directory of Second-hand Booksellers," edited by ARTHUR GYLES; "A True Relation concerning the Estate of New England as it was presented to his Matie," with Notes by CHARLES E. BANKS; "Notes for Boys on Morals, Mind, and Manners," by an OLD BOY; "The Beckside Boggle," by ALICE REA; "An Apology for Mohammed and the Koran," by JOHN DAVENPORT; "Hope's Gospel," by ARTHUR STEPHENS.

PART XI., *April*, 1886.—"Illustrated Popular History of Exeter," by T. J. NORTHY, F.S.SC.; "History of Paganism in Caledonia," by THOMAS A. WISE, M.D., &c.; "The Gentleman's Magazine Library," edited by G. LAURENCE GOMME, F.S.A.; "Essays in the Study of Folk-Songs," by the COUNTESS EVELYN MARTINENGO-CESARESCO; "The Republic of Cicero," Translated, with Notes, by G. G. HARDINGHAM; "How to Form a Library," by H. B. WHEATLEY, F.S.A.; "Free Public Libraries," by THOMAS GREENWOOD, F.R.G.S.; "Notes on the Public Libraries of Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse," by Alderman J. SHELLY; "The Bibliography of the 'History of the World' and of the 'Remains' of Sir Walter Ralegh," by T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.; "The Earliest Free Libraries of England," by JOHN TAYLOR, City Librarian, Bristol; "The Stillwater Tragedy," by THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH; "The Origin of the Surname of Brushfield," by THOMAS NADAULD BRUSHFIELD, M.D.; "Cheshire Notes and Queries," edited by E. W. BULKELEY, F.R.H.S.; "The Surnames and Coats of Arms of the Williamses," compiled by A. D. WELL FRENCH; "The Register of Edmund Stafford," by the Rev. F. C. HINGESTON-RANDOLPH, M.A.

PART XII., *May*, 1886.—"Our Forefathers in the Dark Ages, and what we owe to them," by R. G. BLUNT; "A Chronicle History of the Life and Work of William Shakespeare," by F. G., FLEAY, M.A.; "A Pack of Cavalier Playing Cards, *temp.* Charles II.," with Notes, by EDMUND GOLDSMID, F.R.H.S., &c.; "Hazell's Annual Cyclopædia 1886," edited by E. D. PRICE, F.G.S.; "Short Studies from Nature," by Various Authors; "Cassell's National Library," edited by HENRY MORLEY, LL.D.; "The Mark of Cain," by ANDREW LANG; "Notes on Cornish Crosses," by ALFRED C. FRYER, Ph.D., M.A.; "Malory's History of King Arthur and the Quest of the Holy Grail," edited by ERNEST RHYS; "The Early Life of Anne Boleyn: A Critical Essay," by J. H. ROUND, M.A.; "Poems," by HARRIETT STOCKALL; "Court Royal," by the Author of "Mehalah," "John Herring," &c.

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PUBLIC LIBRARY
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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

Seal of the Justices of the County of Devon.

From the original design by Stephen Tucker Esq.

Size of Seal 1¼ in.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

ALFRED ROOKER, ESQ., MAYOR OF PLYMOUTH (1851-2; 1873-4).
Born at Tavistock, 1814; died at Beyrout, 1875.

THE

WESTERN ANTIQUARY;

OR,

Note-Book for Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset.

No. 1.] JUNE, 1885. [Vol. 5.

DEVON BOOKSELLERS AND PRINTERS IN THE 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES.

BY REV. J. INGLE DREDGE.

WHILE making some researches into Devon literature for another object, I have gradually collected a number of facts which serve to illustrate the subject at the head of this paper. For the aid of the future historian, when he arises to take in hand this interesting topic, I propose to give them a local habitation in the pages of the *Western Antiquary*. When no authority is given for the title of the book described, it must be understood that it is in my possession.

At the Ilfracombe Meeting of the Devonshire Association in 1879, Mr. R. N. Worth read *Notes on the History of Printing in Devon*. This important paper will be found in the XI. vol. of the *Transactions*, pp. 497-515.

Having submitted the first rough copy of my manuscript to Mr. R. Dymond, F.S.A., of Exeter, that gentleman kindly supplied the notes to which I have appended his name.

My special thanks are due to Mr. Edw. Parfitt, the librarian of the Devon and Exeter Institution, who furnished the titles of those books in that library, which come within the period, but had not fallen under my notice. These are distinguished thus [*Exeter Inst. Lib.*]—

Volumes I. and II. of Messrs. Boase and Courtney's *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis* have been carefully examined and the result is embodied. Vol. III. I do not possess. Mr. Davidson's *Bibliotheca Devoniensis* and its *Supplement* fail to supply the precise facts I wish to record.

A few entries, belonging to the early part of the present century, will be found under Bideford and Torrington. As the facts these disclose are of some interest to the respective towns, they will justify this slight departure from my plan.

The arrangement under each town is chronological.

BARNSTAPLE.

The following undated petition in the Public Record Office, *Dom. Series*, vol. 188, No. 68, is supposed by the authorities to belong to the latter part of the reign of James I., but it is perhaps rather later. To the kindness of Mr. J. E. Bailey, I am indebted for the copy now given:—

"The humble petition of Thomas Smith.

"Humbly sheweth,

"That whereas your Petitioner hath been a bookseller this four or five yeares in the town of Barstaple, and haveing not sufficient tradeing there to maintaine himself and his charge, removed from thence to the towne of Manchester (where there had beene a Bookseller formerly, but by his misdemeanour ran himselfe so deeply into mens' debts that he was forced to depart), where your petitioner hath soe behave[d] nimself and furnished the place with all sorts of Latin and English bookes allowed by authority to be sold, that he hath gayned ye custome both of towne and countrey. May it therefore please yr Worship to take the premises into your Consideration, and give yr Petitioner (whose conformity to or discipline and sufficiency in ye trade is certefyed by Letters Testimoniall) such encouragemt that he may continue there in his trade during his good behaviour and your petitioner his wife and children shall ever be bound to pray for yor worpp. long life and happinesse."

Whoever his "worship" might be, Smith's suit was successful. Smith is mentioned in the Manchester parish registers on 9th January, 1637-8, when Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Smith, "buckbinder," was buried. In 1643, an edition of John Angier's *Lancashire's Valley of Achor*, 4to., was "sold by Thomas Smith at his shop in Manchester." In 1647, the *Resolution of the Manchester Ministers*, 4to., was also sold at his shop. A fragment of his grave-stone existed some years ago recording his burial, "27th Feb. 1653." Cf. Procter's *Manchester Streets*, p. 181.

An Earnest Plea for Peace and Moderation in a Sermon, preached at Barnstaple, in Devon, to the Ministers and Others, occasionally there assembled, Octob. 17th, 1660. By Martin Blake, B.D. [Quot. from Bernard, 6 lines.]

London, Printed for *Francis Eglesfield*, at the *Marigold*, in St. *Fauls* Church-yard, 1661. And are to be sold by *Christopher Hunt*, Bookseller in *Barnstaple*. 4to. [*Barum, Lit. Ins. Lib.*]

The Orphan's Legacy, a Sermon preached in the parish church of Barnstaple, on Sunday, May 5, 1734, occasioned

by the death of the Rev. Mr. Samuel Thompson, late vicar there, by R. Luck, A.M., vicar of W. Downe, and Master of the Grammar School at Barnstaple.

Printed at Exon, and sold by A. Gaydon, bookseller in Barnstaple.

[Mr. T. R. Chanter's *Sketches of the Literary History of Barnstaple*, p. 34. This book contains information about the Barnstaple press.]

BIDEFORD.

Verses addressed to the Right Honourable William Pitt on the signal Victory obtained by the Fleet under the command of the late Vice Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson over the Combined Fleets of France and Spain, October 21st, 1805. By the Rev. Edmund Herring, Rector of Newton St. Petrock, Devon.

Printed and sold by T. Handford, High Street, Bideford [1805]. 4to. [*Exeter Coll. Lib. Oxon.*]

Translations from the Old Testament (Dividing of Time), explaining the Causes of Solidity and Perpetual Motion. By Peter Brentano. Published April and July, 1827. Entered at Stationers' Hall.

Bideford; Printed by J. Wilson. sm. 8vo. [*Exeter Inst. Lib.*]

DEVONPORT, called until 1824 PLYMOUTH DOCK.

A Sermon preached in the parish church of Stoke Damerel, on Saturday, the 22nd April, 1797, on laying the foundation stone of St. John's Chapel, at Plymouth Dock. By T. M. Hitchins, B.A., Vicar of Cotterstock, Northamptonshire.

Plymouth Dock, Hoxland, 1797. 8vo. [*Bib. Cornub.*]

A Letter to the Rev. R. Hawker . . . containing strictures on his Letter to the Rev. R. Polwhele . . . to which is prefixed An Address to the Public—2d edit. By John Wotton.

Plymouth Dock, printed and sold by J. Heydon, Market St. . . . [1 Oct., 1799] 12mo. [*Bib. Cornub.*]

EXETER.

"'They drive a great trade here for woollen manufacture in cloths, serges, stuffs, &c. All along the water-side innumerable tenters or racks for stretching them. Here is a good face of learning too; many booksellers' shops; I saw a printed catalogue of an auction of books to be sold there.' Dr. Wm. Stukeley's *Itinerarium Curiosum*, fol. 2nd edit. 1776, p. 157. Written in 1723, and first printed the following year." [*Mr. R. Dymond.*]

"Vocabula magistri [Johannis] Stanbrigii, primum jam edita sua saltem editione." This piece has only five leaves, imprinted for Martin Coeffin, dwelling at Exeter. "Impressum Rothomagi [at Rouen] in officina Laurentii Hostinque et Jameti Loys, juxta Nonne forum commorantium." [Herbert's *Typo. Antiq.* iij. 1530; Wood's *Ath. Oxon.* by Bliss, i. 39.*]

Laurent Hostinque was living at Caen in 1510, when he printed the important *Coutume de Normandie.*

"Catho, cum Commento." At the end, "Explicit tractatus verborum defectivorum. Impressus Rothmagi in officina Richardi Goupil, juxta conventum sanct. Augustin ad intersignum regulae aurea commorantis." At the expence, and for Martin Coffin, dwelling at Exeter. 4to. [Herbert, iij. 1531.]

At present I have failed to trace Martin Coffin; the time would be *circa* 1500. The Normandy printers (whence was Pynson) printed for English printers.

A Sermon preached at the Funerals of Syr Gawen Carewe, very worshipfully buried in the Cathedral Church of Exeter, 22 April, 1584. By John Charldon, D.D.

Exeter, 1586.

Such is the statement of Mr. James Davidson in his *Bibliotheca Devoniensis*, p. 142. It needs examination. One edition of this sermon was printed at *Oxford*, 1586, 8vo.

Godfray of Bvlloigne, or the Recouerie of Heirvsalem. An Heroicall Poeme, written in Italian by Seig. Torquato Tasso and Translated into English by R [ichard] C [arew], Esquire; and now the First Part, containing Five Cantos, Imprinted in both Languages.

London, Imprinted by John Windet for Christopher Hunt, of Exeter, 1594. 4to. 119 leaves. [*Bib. Cornub.* 56.]

Examen de Ingenios. The Examination of Mens Wits. In which, by discouering the varietie of Natures, is shewed for what Profession each one is apt, and how far he shall profit therein. By John Huarte. Translated out of the Spanish Tongue by M. Camillo Camilli. Englished out of his Italian by R [ichard] C [arew], Esquire.

London, Printed by Adam Islip for Christopher Hunt, at Exeter, 1596. 4to. pp. 333, and a Table. [Herbert, ij. 1286; Hazlitt's *Handbook*, 285.]

The Parricide Papist, or Cut-throate Catholicke. A tragicall discourse of a murther lately committed at Padstow in the Countie of Cornewall by a professed Papist, killing his owne Father, and afterwardes himselfe, in zeal of his Popish Religion. The 11 of March last past. 1606. Written by G. Closse, Preacher of the Word of God at Blacke Torrington in Devon.

Printed at London for Christopher Hunt, dwelling in Pater-noster-row, neare the Kings-head. [1607]. 4to. 12 leaves. [Hazlitt's *Handbook*, 688.]

This title is introduced to shew that in London there was a Christopher Hunt, co-temporary with C. Hunt, of Exeter. Whether there was any relation between them I do not know. According to Herbert (iij. 1376) the former was the "son of Walter Hunt, of Blandford, Dorsetshire, cordwainer, was bound to Thomas Man for eight years from Michaelmas 1584; and made free 2 Oct. 1592."

Stand up to your Beliefe, or, a Combat Betweene Satan tempting and a Christian triumphing in the comfort of the Creed. By Thomas Johnson, of Wol Borrow, Devonshire.

Printed at London by H. G., and are to be sold by Thomas Hunt, Bookeseller, in St. Peters Church-yard in Exeter.

A Poem without date, but *circa* 1630, on a sheet in double cols. [Hazlitt's *Handbook*, 305.]

"Christopher Hunt appears frequently in *St. Martin's* Register:—
Thomas, son of Christopher Hunt, bapt. 16th January, 1602.
Thomas Hunt and Elizabeth Brockesdon, married 5 Nov., 1623.
Thomas, son of Thos. Hunt, bapt. 19 Sept., 1624.
Anne, daug. of Christopher Hunt, bapt. 24 March, 1699.
Christopher, son of Christ. Hunt, bapt. 23 March, 1701.
Edmund, son of Christ. Hunt, bapt. 13 March, 1704-5 within the Close, &c., &c.

See also the Hunts mentioned in my account of *St. Petrocks*, 1." [*Mr. R. Dymond.*]

Spiritvall Food and Physicke. Viz. Milke for the Younger. Meat for the Stronger. The Substance of Divinitie. A Pill to purge out Poperie. The fourth Edition, corrected and inlarged by the Author IOHN MICO, Preacher of Gods Word, in *Exceter*.

London, Printed for *Iames Boler*, and are to be sold by *Thomas Hunt* in Exeter. 1631. sm. 8vo.

This book has become so rare, that I can only find mention of another copy, and that also the 4th edition; it is in the Catalogue of Additions since 1840 to the Bodleian Library. My good friend, Mr. R. Dymond, informs me that Mico was rector of St. Petrock's, Exeter. In the Register of that parish is the entry of his burial, March 29th, 1632. Probate of his will was granted to John Lance, his nephew, August 9th, the same year. £142 : 1 : 8

The Curse of Corne-horders: With the Blessing of seasonable Selling. In three Sermons, on Pro. 11. 26. . . By Charles Fitz-Geffrie.

Printed at *London* by *I. B.* for *Edward Dight*, dwelling in *Excester*, 1631. 4to.

[I have another which differs only in having this imprint:—"Printed at *London* by *I.B.* for *Michael Sparke*, at the blew Bible in Greenarbor, 1631."]

Good Thoughts in Bad Times, consisting of Personall Meditations. Scripture Observations. Historicall Applications. Mixt Contemplations. By Thomas Fuller. . . .

Exeter, Printed for Thomas Hunt, 1645. 16mo. [Mr. J. E. Bailey.]

This vol. is the first book printed in the city. In the Ep. Ded. to the Lady Dalkeith, Fulller says: "accept these grapes, if not for their goodness, for their novelty: though not sweetest relished, they are soonest ripe, being the first fruits of Exeter press."

A Concordance Axiomaticall: containing a Svrvey of Theologicall Propositions: with their reasons and uses in holie Scripture. Taken at first by Attent Reading, and afterwards Digested into an Alphabeticall order. . . . . By William Knight. . . . . .

At London, Printed for *Iohn Bill*, 1610. fol.

My copy of this book contins various MS. notes by former owners:—"Pretium xiijs Barnabas Goche his booke 1629." "Barnaby Goche born in Anno Dom. 1606, baptised jo martii." "Sam: Alford, 1632." "*Exon, August 9th*, 1647, prtm. 16/6 Rob. Bennett *bought of Mr. Mungwill, Stationer*." "September 1st, 1647, Lent Mr. Pugsly, Curate of Moorewinstow. And is to be returned to Rob. Bennett, before March 25th, 1675, to Botoborough." "Ex Libris Tho. Pougsley, Ex Dono Roberti Bennet de Botoborough, Anno Doni. 1675."

"*Barnabas Goche.* See Walker's *Sufferings*, Pt. ij. 416. He signs the Woodbury Register as Curate in 1634. This Register has the following:—

"Burial 6 April, 1646, Mr. Barnaby Goche, Minister.
St. Paul's Reg. Exon., Bur. 29 Oct. 1631, Peter, s. of Mr. Barnabas Gouch.
" " " Bur. 14 Mar. 1632, Dorothie, dau. of Barnabas Gouch, Clerk.
" " " Bur. 17 Nov. 1634, Paul, s. of Barnabas Gouch, Clerk." [*Mr. R. Dymond.*]

Theoremata Theologica: Theological Treatises. Octo Theses Theologicæ: Eight Theses of Divinity. . . . . Compiled or Collected by Rob. Vilvain. Price at Press in Sheets, 3s.

London, Printed for the Author, and are to be sold by *Michael Hide*, Bookseller, in *Excester*, 1663. 4to.

This is the same book the Doctor issued in 1654 having a new title page. My copy actually contains both the old and new title.

The Saints Encouragement or a Treatise wherein is handled, How we may ease our troubled Hearts, by believing in God and his Son Jesus Christ: As also, by considering our future Happiness in Gods House in Heaven, with the Means by which we may come to be Partakers of it, and Marks to know, whether or no we are such as shall be inheritors of it. Together with the Comforts arising from Christs Second coming, and our Being with him in Heaven. By Benjamin Cleland, M. A., Minister in Devon. . . . . .

London, Printed by *John Redmayne* for *Walter Dight*, Bookseller, over against the *Guildhal* in EXON, 1667. 8vo.

"Walter Dight's house over against the Guildhall was no doubt the one afterwards occupied by the well known Gilbert Dyer, bookseller." [*Mr. R. Dymond.*]

The Voice of the Rod, or, God's Controversie pleaded with Man. Being a Plain and Brief Discourse on Mich. 6. 9. By *L.N.* [Samuel Stoddon] φιλομαθής. . . .

London, Printed for *Walter Dight*, Bookseller in *Exeter*, 1668. sm. 8vo.

I have another copy the title the same to "Mich. 6. 9." then it runs on, "By Samuel Stoddon, Minister of God's Word. . . .

London, Printed for the Author, and are to be sold by *Robert Boulter*, at the sign of the *Turks-head* in *Bishops-gate-street*, near *Gresham* Colledge, 1668."

Miserere Cleri. A Sermon, presenting the Miseries of the Clergy, and assigning their true Causes in Order to Redress: Preached. . . . in the Cathedral of Saint *Peter*, *Exon*, at the Assizes, on Sunday, July 26, 1668. By Edw. Wetenhall, one of the Prebendaries of that Church..

In the Savoy, Printed by T.N. for *James Collins*, and are to be sold by *Abisha Brocas* Bookseller in Exon. 1668. 4to.

"*St. Martin's* Register has—Burial 15 March, 1674, Jane, wife of Mr. Abisha Brocas.

"*St. Lawrence*, Exon, Register has—Burial 16 April, 1675, 'Mr. Brocas.'" [*Mr. R. Dymond.*]

A Sermon Preach'd on May the 29th, 1673, In one of His Majesties Licens'd Meetings in Devon.

London, Printed by T.P. and are to be sold by *Michael Hide*, Bookseller in *Exon*, 1673, 4to.

A True and Impartial Relation of the Informations against Three Witches, viz. Temperance Lloyd, Mary Trembles, and Sussanna Edwards, who were Indicted, Arraigned, and Convicted at the Assizes holden for the County of Devon at the Castle of Exon, Aug. 14, 1682. With their several Confessions. . . . .

London, Printed by Freeman Collins, and are to be Sold by T. Benskin, in St. Brides Church-yard, and C. Yeo Bookseller in Exon, 1682. 4to. 22 leaves. [Hazlitt's *Notes*, 127.]

"*St. Martin's* Register has—
Charles Yeo and Mrs. Margery Hooper married 15 Nov. 1681.
There are several Yeo's in St. Petrock's Register."
[*Mr. R. Dymond.*]

Schechinah: or, the Saints Love unto the House of God, because of Gods special Presence there. Being the First Sermon preached in the Body of the Cathedral-Church of St. *Peters*, EXON; after the Erecting of New Seats and a Pulpit there. July 27, 1684. By John Reynolds, M.A., One of the Prebendaries of that Church.

London: Printed by J.C. and Freeman Collins; and are to be sold by *Walter Dight* Bookseller in *Exon*. 1684. 4to.

"In *St. Martins* Registers, we find—
William Russell and Elizabet Dight, married 6 Oct. 1587.
Walter Dight and Ann Spicer, married 8 Aug. 1641.
The name is common in the register at the end of the 16th century."
"*St. Paul's*, Exon, Register has—
Jno. Hoker of Allhallows on the Walls and Mary Dight of Allhallows Goldsmith St. married 21 July, 1725."
[*Mr. R. Dymond.*]

"Purchased of Michael Hide, Exon, 19 Bibles and 18 Testaments, costing £2 2*s*." 1683 or 4. (Harding's *Tiverton*, Bk, iij. 202.)

Sermon preached at the Assizes held for the County of Cornwall, at Launceston, 18 March, 1685. By N. Kendall, A.M.

London, R. Royston; Exeter, Geo. May, 1686. 4to. [*Bib. Cornub.*]

The Pastor's Care and Dignity, and the People's Duty. A Sermon Preach'd at the Assembly of Ministers at Taunton, the 7th of Septenber, 1692. By G.[eorge] T.[rosse]

London, Printed for *John Salusbury*, at the Sun in *Cornhil*, and *R. Osborn*, Bookseller near the *Bear in* EXON, 1693. 8vo. [Isaac Gilling, 1715.]

The Necessity and Reward of a Willing Mind. A Sermon Preach'd at Exon before an Assembly of Ministers of the Counties of Devon and Somerset, April 16, 1693. By John Bush.

London, Printed for *Mich. Hyde* Bookseller in *Exon*. 1693. 4to.

ποιμὴν φυλακιον. The Pastors Charge and the Peoples Duty. A Sermon (for the most part) Preached at the Assembly of Ministers at Exon, June 7, 1693. By Samuel Stoddon. . . .

London, Printed for *Jonath. Robinson* in St. *Paul's* Church-yard; and are to be sold by *Robert Osborne* Bookseller in *Exon*. 1694. 12mo.

A Sermon Preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Peter in Exon. April 4. 1697. Being Easter-day and Assize Sunday. By William Chilcot, M.A.

London: Printed by *Freeman Collins* for *Philip Bishop*, Bookseller in *Exon*. 1697. 4to.

"Philip Bishop, stationer, was admitted a freeman of Exeter by apprenticeship 1688-9. He appears to have lived in *St. Martins*, Exeter, as the Register has several entries of his family. His son, George, born 1 January, 1697. Philip, 21 May, 1699, and buried 11 November, the same year. Three Philips, sons of P.B. were buried in St. Martins.
Robert Bishop and Agnes Ham, married 1 August, 1632.
William Bishop and Margaret Gallen, married 29 Jany., 1634.
John Bishop and Joan Blackmor, married 15 July, 1637.
There are several Bishop entries in the Register of *Trinity*, Exeter, also in *St. Petrock's*." [*Mr. R. Dymond.*]

A Practical Treatise concerning Evil Thoughts. Wherein are some things more especially useful for Melancholy Persons. By *William Chilcot*, M.A. . . .

EXON, Printed by *Samuel Darker*, for *Charles Yeo*, *John Pearce*, and *Philip Bishop*. 1692. sm. 8vo.

Mr. Blount's Oracles of Reason, Examined and Answered, in Nine Sections. In which his many Heterodox Opinions are Refuted, the Holy Scriptures and Revealed Religion are Asserted, against Deism & Atheism. By Josiah King, M.A. and Chaplain to the Right Honourable James Earl of Angelsey.

Exeter: Printed by *S. Darker*, for *Philip Bishop*, Bookseller, over against the *Guild-Hall*, *Exon*. and are to be Sold by the Booksellers of *London* and *Westminster*. 1698. sm. 8vo.

A Sermon Preached at St. Andrew's, Plymouth, January 30th, 169$\frac{8}{9}$. By John Gilbert, M.A. Vicar there; and Canon of Exeter. With a Preface defending King Charles the Martyr, and the Observation of His Day, against the Libels, and Practice of such, who are Enemies to both.

Exon: Printed by *Sam. Darker*, and *Sam. Farley*, for *Charles Yeo*, Bookseller. 1699. 4to.

"In *St. Pauls*, Exon, Register, is this entry—
Sarah, dau. of Samuel Farley, bapt. 16 Oct. 1699."
"In *St. Martins* Register—
Samuel son of Mr. Edward Farley, bapt. 30 Oct. 1727.
Samuel Farley, buried 1 Nov. 1727.
See Dr. Oliver's *Exonian Biographies*, No. 13, Samuel Farley.
Who was Abraham Farley to whom the publication of Domesday was entrusted?" [*Mr. R. Dymond.*]

A Discourse of Schism: Address'd to those Dissenters, who Conform'd before the Toleration, and have since withdrawn themselves from the Communion of the Church of England. By Robert Burscough, M.A.

London, Printed for *Tho. Bennet*, at the *Half-moon* in St. *Paul's* Church-yard: And *Charles Yeo*, Bookseller in *Exeter*. 1699. 8vo.

A True and Impartial Account of the Dark and Hellish Power of Witchcraft Lately exercised on the body of the Reverend Mr. [Jasper] Wood, Minister of Bodmyn: In a letter from a Gentleman there [Franc. Blight], to his Friend in Exon, together with A true Copy of a letter from Mr. Wood to his uncle in Exon, in confirmation thereof.

Exeter: Printed by Sam. Darker and Sam. Farley, 1700, fol. 2 leaves.

(Reprinted in Sir John Maclean's *History of Trigg Minor*, i. 337-340.)

Infant-baptism or infant sprinkling . . . asserted . . . by J. R. [ossington] rector of Lezant. . .

London, printed and are to be sold by J. Taylor at the Ship in St. Paul's church-yard, Philip Bishop at Exon, and Benjamin Smithurst at Lanceston in Cornwall. 1700. 8vo. [*Bib. Cornub.*]

An Account of Divers Choice Remarks, as well Geographical, Historical, Political, Mathematical, Physical, and Moral; Taken in a Journey through the Low-Countries, France, Italy, and Part of Spain; with the Isles of Sicily and Malta, as also a Voyage to the Levant; a Description of Candia, Egypt, the Red Sea, the Desarts of Arabia, Mount-Horeb, and Mount Sinai; the Coasts of Palestine, Syria, and Asia-Minor; the Hellespont, Propontis, and Constantinople; the Isles of the Carpathian, Egean, and Ionian Seas. Wherein their present State, Interest, Customs, Manners, and Religions; their Learning, and Learned Men; with the most celebrated Pieces of Sculpture, Painting, &c. are more Accurately set forth, than hath hitherto been done. With an Account of divers sorts of Shell-like Bodies found at great distances from the Seas; with Remarks thereon in way to discover their Original; and what else occurr'd most Remarkable in thirteen years Travels. Illustrated with divers figures. By E. Veryard, M.D.

Exon, Printed by Sam. Farley, and Sold by Charles Yeo and Philip Bishop, Booksellers in the Fore-street. 1701. fol. [*Exeter Inst. Lib.*]

The Country-Mans Condnctor in reading and writing True English, containing such Rules as the Author, by near Forty years Practice in Teaching, hath found Necessary and Useful to that end. . . . . By John White, sometime Master of Mr. Chilcot's English Free-School in Tiverton, and now Master of a Boarding-School in Tiverton aforesaid.

Exeter: Printed by Sam. Farley for the Author; and sold by Mr. Humphry Barton in Tiverton, Mr. Philip Bishop in Exon. *&c.* 1701. 8vo. [Hazlitt's *Notes*, 452.]

A Vindication of a Discourse on Schism . . . . in Answer to a Letter lately Publish'd against it. By Robert Burscough, M.A. Vicar of Totness in Devon.

Exeter: Printed by *S. Farley*, for *Thomas Bennet* at the *Half-Moon* in St. *Paul's* Church-yard *London*, and *Charles Yeo* in *Exon*. 1701. 8vo.

Danmonii Orientales Illustres; or the Worthies of Devon. A Work wherein the Lives and Fortunes of the most famous Divines, Statesmen, Swordsmen, Physicians, Writers, and other eminent Persons, Natives of that most noble Province, from before the Norman Conquest, down to the present Age, are memoriz'd, in an Alphabetical Order, out of the most approved Authors, both in Print and Manuscript. In which an Account is given not only of Divers very deserving Persons (many of which were never hitherto made Public) but of several Antient and Noble Families; their Seats and Habitations; the Distance they bear, as to the great Towns; their Coats of Arms fairly cut; with other Things, no less Profitable, than Pleasant and Delightful. By John Prince, Vicar of Berry-Pomeroy, in the same County. [latin quot. two lines.]

EXETER; Printed by Sam. Farley, for *Awnsham* and *John Churchill*, at the *Black Swan* in *Paternoster-Row*, *London*; and *Charles Yeo*, and *Philip Bishop* in Exon. 1701. fol. [*Exeter Inst. Lib.*]

A Defence of a brief Discourse of Schism, designed for the Satisfaction of Peaceable and Conscientious Dissenters: Being an Answer to Aetius Prostratus, &c. [By Geo. Trosse.]

Exon, Printed by *Sam. Farley*, for *Philip Bishop*, 1702. 4to. [Isaac Gilling, 1715.]

A Sermon preached at the Funeral of Jonathan Rashleigh, Menabillye, Esq., in the Parish Church of Fowye, in the County of Cornwall, September the 11th, 1702. . .

Exon, Printed by S. Farley, for Phil. Bishop, at the Golden Bible, over against the Guild-Hall, 1703. 4to. [*Bib. Cornub.*]

A Dreadful Alarm upon the Clouds of Heaven, mixed with Love. In Three Parts. . . . By Henry Hingeston.

Exeter: Printed by Sam. Farley. 1703. 8vo. [Smith's *Friends Books*, i. 953.]

H. Hingeston was the son of William and Sarah, of Kingsbridge: he died in 1724, aged 56 years.

A True and Faithful Account of the Religion and Manners of the Mahommetans. In which is a particular Relation of their Pilgrimage to Mecca, the Place of Mahommet's Birth; and a Description of Medina, and of his Tomb there. As likewise of Algier, and the Country adjacent; and of Alexandria, Grand-Cairo, &c. With an Account of the Author's being taken Captive, the Turks' Cruelty to him, and of his Escape. In which are many things never Publish'd by any Historian before. By Joseph Pitts of Exon.

Exon; Printed by S. Farley, for Philip Bishop, and Edward Score, in the High-Street. 1704. 8vo. [*Exeter Inst. Lib.*]

A Discourse. I. Of the Unity of the Church. II. Of the Separation of the *Dissenters* from the *Church of England.* III. Of their setting up Churches against the Conforming Churches; and of the Ordination of their Teachers. . . . . By Robert Burscough, M.A., Vicar of *Totness*, and Arch-Deacon of *Barnstaple.*

Exeter, Printed by *Sam. Farley*, for *Tho. Bennet* at the *Half-Moon*, in St. *Paul's Churchyard, London*, and *Charles Yeo*, Bookseller in *Exon.* 1704. 8vo. [*Exeter Inst. Lib.*]

[From Walker's MSS. in the Bodleian.]

Robert Clavell (the bookseller), Lond. "1 Feb. 1706," to the Rev. Mr. Walker (Sufferings) neer St. Mary's Church in Exeter.

"Sr. I beg the ffavour of you to inform me by the first post if it may be convenient if not by the 2d post in what condition of health Mr. Charles Yeo the bookseller is in, because I hear he is very ill. Yor ffavour and secrecy herein is desired & that you will please to aske the bookseller that delivers my papers to you in what circumstances he indjeth Mr Yeo is in as to his debts & affairs in the countrey. I hear the Bpp. of Exeter owes him a great sum of money, if you can learn about what sum it is please to doe it & anything else that relates to his credit estate & circumstances. I am satisfied he owes a great deal of money in London & believe he must have a great deal of money owing to him & therewth a considerable stock. Please Sr to give me a speedy account hereof wch shall be kept wth all secrecy & thankfullness." (*Mr. J. E. Bailey.*)

The dignity of the ministry. A sermon preached at Exon, May 7, 1707 before an assembly of the united ministers of Devon and Cornwall. By J. W. [alrond] minister of the gospel.

London, printed for Jonathan Robinson at the Golden-Lyon in St. Paul's church-yard, and are to be sold by Philip Bishop, bookseller in Exon. 1707. 8vo. [*Bib. Cornub.*]

A True and Impartial Account of what Occurred at the Late Conferrence in Exon. Publish'd to prevent misrepresentations.

Exon: Printed by *Sam. Farley* and Jos. Bliss. 1707. 8vo. [*Exeter Inst Lib.*]

A Defence of the True and Impartial Account of what Occurr'd at the Late Conferrence in Exon, and the Dissenters Vindicated from Mr. Agate's False Accusations, in his Reply to the said Account. By John Withers.

Exon: Printed by *Sam. Farley* and Jos. Bliss, and sold by the Booksellers of the said City, M,DCC,VII. 8vo. [*Exeter, Inst. Lib.*]

The Plain Truth. . . Part I. By John Agate, M.A. . .

Exon: Printed by *Jos Bliss*, and Sold by the Booksellers in Exon. 1708. 8vo.

The Plain Truth. . . Part II. . . .

Exon: Printed by Sam. Farley, and Sold by the Booksellers in Exon. 1708. 8vo.

The Plain Truth. . . . The Third and Last Part. . . [same imprint as Part II., 1708.] 8vo.

Ad Magistratum. A Sermon preached at the Assizes held for the County of Cornwall, at Launceston, March the 31st, 1709. By J. Dogge, Rector of Endellion. . .

Exon, printed by Sam. Farley, for M. and Phil. Yeo Booksellers in the High Street. [1709] 4to. [*Bib. Cornub.*]

Truth Try'd: or Mr. Agate's pretended Plain-Truth proved an Untruth: in which, his False Stories and unfair Quotations are further Detected, the Dissenters Vindicated from the Charge of Rebellion and Irreligion; and the First Authors of the late War against King Charles proved from the Lord Chacellors History, to be Churchmen. Part II. By John Withers.

Exon: Printed by *Jos. Bliss* in the *Exchange*, and Sold by the Booksellers of *Exon.* M,DCC,IX. 8vo. [*Exeter Inst. Lib.*]

A Faithful and Loving Warning to All People to turn to the Lord while their day of Salvation Lasts. Chiefly intended for the Inhabitants of the Town of Falmouth. By T. Gwin.

Exon., Printed by Sam. Farley, over against the New Inn, 1709. 8vo. [*Bib. Cornub.*]

Mr. Trosse's Vindication of himself from several Aspersions cast upon him.

Exon, Printed by *Jos. Bliss*, 1709. 8vo. [Isaac Gilling, 1715.]

More Plain Truth, in Answer to Mr. Tross's Vindication. . . By John Agate, M.A. . . .

Exon: Printed by *J. Bliss*, for *Philip Bishop*, Bookseller, in the *Forestreet.* 1709. 8vo.

Articles of Visitation and Enquiry concerning Matters Ecclesiastical, exhibited by the Ministers, Churchwardens and Side-Men, of every Parish, within the Diocess of Exeter, at the Primary Visitation of the Right Reverend Father in God, Ofspring, by Divine Permission, Lord Bishop of Exeter. In the Year of our Lord 1709.

Exon: Printed by *Sam. Farley*, for *Philip Bishop*, Bookseller in the High Street. 1609. 4to.

The Divine Institution of the Gospel Ministry, and the Necessity of Episcopal Ordination, Asserted, in a Sermon Preach'd at the Primary Visitation of the Right Reverend Father in God Ofspring Lord Bishop of Exon, held at Okehampton, August the 19th, 1709. By William Roberts, Rector of Jacobstow, in the County of Devon. .

Exon: Printed by *Sam. Farley*, for *Philip Bishop*, Bookseller in the High-street, 1709. 4to.

Truth Try'd; or Mr. Agate's pretended Plain-Truth proved an Untruth; in which Moderate Dissenters are Vindicated from the imputation of Schism, as charg'd upon them in his late Pamphlets; and the Validity of Presbyterian Ordination is prov'd both from Scripture and Antiquity. By John Withers.

Exon: Printed by *Jos. Bliss* in the *Exchange*, and Sold by all Booksellers in *Exon*, M,DCC,X. 8vo. [*Exeter Inst. Lib.*]

Jvlii Vitalis Epitaphium cum Notis Criticis Explicationeq ; V. C. Hen. Dodwelli et Commentario Guil, Musgrave. Quibus accedit illius ad Cl. Goetzium de Puteolana & Baiana Inscriptionibus Epistola.

ISCÆ DUNMONIORUM: Typis *Farleyanis*: Sumptibus *Philippi Yeo*, Bibliopolæ, Veneunt etiam *Londonii*, & in utraque *Academia*, MDCCXI. 8vo. [*Exeter Inst. Lib.*]

"See Dr. Oliver's *Exonian Biographies*, No. 30, Dr. Musgrave." (Mr. R. Dymond.)

Observations of various eminent cures of scrophulous distempers, ... By Dr. Gibbs.

Lond., printed for and sold by Ralph Simpson . . . . and Philip Yeo, bookseller, Exeter, 1712. 4to. [*Bib. Cornub.*]

Of the nature and eternal duration of Christ's Kingdom . . . A Sermon preached at the Visitation, held at Truroe, in Cornwall, April the 30th, 1713. By T. Dagge, Rector of Endellion. . . .

Exon. . . Sam. Farley. . . [1713.] 4to. [*Bib. Cornub.*]

A Sermon preach'd at the Cathedral Church of St. Peter, in Exon, before the Right Worshipful the Mayor and Chamber, on August the 6th, 1723, being the Anniversary of the Deliverance of that City from the Cornish Insurrection, in the reign of King Edward the VIth, by J. Fisher, B.A.

Lond., printed for Edward Score and Nathanael Thorn, Booksellers in Exon, 1713, 8vo. [*Bib. Cornub.*]

"*Philip Bishop*, Bookseller in *Exon*."
"*John March*, Bookseller in *Exon*."
"*Edward Score*, Bookseller in *Exon*."
"*Phillip Yeo*, Bookseller in *Exon*."

These four were subscribers to Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, 1714.

A Reply to a Pamphlet entituled a Caveat against the New Sect of Anabaptists lately sprung up at Exon. . . . By Benjn Reed.

EXON, Printed by *S. Farley* for *John March* Bookseller near the Conduit. . . . 1714. 8vo. [*Mr. R. Dymond.*]

A Defence of the Caveat . . . . by Hubert Stogdon.

EXON, Printed by *Jos. Bliss*, for *John March* Bookseller near the Conduit. . . . 1714. 8vo. [*Mr. R. Dymond.*]

The Case of Mr. Michael Peach: or a Faithful Relation of the Hardships he has lately met with at Dartmouth. Containing, I. What his Adversaries call Reasons, Exhibited against him to the Lord Bishop of Exon ; with an Answer to the same. II. Their Presentiments, Exhibited against him at his Lordship's last Triennial Visitation ; with an Answer to these. III. The Uupresidented Behaviour of his Churchwardens. IV. The Unfair Proceedings of Mr. Pritchard, to whom he was Curate. By Michael Peach, M.A. Minister of St. Petrox, and Master of the Free-School in Dartmouth. [Quot. from Ovid.]

Exon: Printed by Sam. Farley, for Philip Yeo, Bookseller, against St. Martin's Lane; and Sold by John Morphew near Stationers-Hall, London. 1714. 8vo. [*Exeter Inst. Lib.*]

The great Christian rule of Charity and Justice, Briefly considered in a Sermon By Lewis Southcomb Jun. a presbyter of the Church of England.

Exon: Printed by *Sam. Farley*, for *Philip Bishop*, Bookseller, in St. *Peter's* Church Yard. 1714. 8vo.

A Defence of the Plain Truth, in Answer to Mr. Wither's Truth Try'd, &c. . . . . In Two Parts. By John Agate, M.A. . . . .

Exon: Printed by *Sam. Farley*, for *Phil. Bishop*, Bookseller, in St. *Peter's* Church-Yard, and *Edward Score*, Bookseller, over-against the *Turks Head*. 1713. 8vo.

——— ——— Part II. . . . . .

Exon: Printed by *Sam. Farley*, for *Phil. Bishop*, Bookseller in St. *Peter's* Church-Yard, and *Edward Score*, Bookseller, over against the *Guild-hall*, 1714, 8vo.

A Sermon preach'd at the Assizes, held at Launceston for the County of Cornwall, on Thursday, Aug. 18th, 1715. . . . By J. Fursman, Rector of Travalga.

Exon. Printed and sold by Philip Bishop in St. Peter's Church-yard, 1715. 8vo. [*Bib. Cornub.*]

A Defence of the Reply to the Caveat, &c. in Answer to Mr. Stogdon. . . . . By Benjamin Reed.

EXON: Printed by *Sam. Farley*, for JOHN MARCH, Bookseller, near the Conduit: . . . . . 1715. 8vo. [*Mr. R. Dymond.*]

Select Rules of the Genders of Nouns and the Hetreoclites. And a Select List of the Præter-perfect Tenses and Supines of Verbs. With a Supplement to the English Syntax. The whole from Lily's Latin Grammar Publish'd at Oxford; which being joined to his English Introduction, contain all that is necessary in Grammar for a Young Beginner. Also a Collection of Nouns and Verbs, containing all the Declinable Words of Terence's Andria, to serve as Examples of the Declensions and Conjugations. For the use of the School at Exon commonly call'd the Free School. With a Preface in which an Account is given of the Method used in the Two Lowest Forms of the said School, with the Reasons thereof; and a Defence of the early and long use of Terence therein.

Exon; Printed and Sold by Philip Bishop, in St. Peter's Churchyard, 1715. 8vo. [*Exeter Inst. Lib.*]

A Reply to Mr. Agate's two last Pamphlets, Misnamed by him A Defence of the Plain Truth, to which is Added an Appendix, containing a few Remarks on Dr. Walkers late Preface to his Attempt, &c. By John Withers.

Exon: Printed by *Jos. Bliss*, for *John March* Bookseller near the *Great Conduit*. M,DCC,XV. 8vo. [*Exeter Inst. Lib.*]

Guilhelmi Musgrave Regiæ Societatis Utriusque Socii Geta Britannicus. Accedit Domus Severianæ Synopsis Chronologica et de Icuncula quondam M. Regis Ælfredi Dissertatio.

ISCÆ DUNMONIORUM. Typis PHILIPPI BISHOP, sumptus PHIL. YEO: Veneunt etiam Londonii, & in utraque Academia, MDCCXVI. 8vo. [*Exeter Inst. Lib*]

Oblectamenta Pia: sive, Sacra Modulamina, Nempe Rhythmi Divini Festivique. In Gratiam Juventutis. Editio altera; Altero tanto Auctior, Quæ Festa Ecclesiæ; Evangelistarum & Apostolorum Vitas, Acta, Mortes, Refert, Explicat, Applicatque. [quot. from Tho. de Kemp.] Ab Ecclesiæ Catholicæ Sacerdote, Anachoreta.

Iscæ Dunmoniorum: Excudebat, & venales prostant apud PHILLIPUM BISHOP, MDCCXVI. 12mo. [*Rev. W. D. Macray.*]

1st edit. London, Printed for *H. Bonwicke* at the sign of the Red Lion, in St. Pauls Churchyard, 1696. The author was the Rev. Lewis Southcomb, rector of Rose Ash. See *Notes & Queries*, 6th S. xj. 12, 93.

Of Divine Grace. A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St. Mary Major in Exon, May the 2d, 1717. . . By William Stuart DD. . . .

London, Printed for R. WILKIN, at the *Kings Head* in St. *Paul's* Church-Yard, and *Edw. Score*, Bookseller in *Exeter*, MDCCXVII. 8vo. [*Mr. R. Dymond.*]

The Revd. Mr. Trosse's Arguments to prove that Jesus Christ is Jehovah. . . . .

EXON, Printed by ANDREW BRICE, 1718. 8vo. [*Mr. R. Dymond.*]

"See Dr. Oliver's *Exonian Biographies*, No. 7. Andrew Brice; also Curwen's *History of Booksellers*, p. 477." [*Mr. R Dymond.*]

(To be continued.)

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THE MOORLAND HAUNTS OF THE PIXIES.

BY WILLIAM CROSSING.

AMONG the superstitions of bygone times which still linger in Devonshire, the belief in the power of the pixies is undoubtedly the most interesting and romantic. Although the faith of the peasantry in the ability of these "little people" to exercise a control over their domestic arrangements is less firm than of yore, yet a notion still prevails that ill-luck will certainly overtake the hapless wight who is so unfortunate as to offend any of these diminutive elves. While instances are frequently related of help having been given to the farmer by these little sprites at night, the peasant who has only "heerd tell" of them, naturally looks upon them with some slight suspicion, and this lack of ocular demonstration on the part of the pixies it is that has somewhat shaken the faith of Hodge and Giles in their doings. However, let them be out late at night and hear some unusual sound at a lonely part of their road, or see, in the hollow below, the Will-o'-the-Wisp hovering about, and straightway they will begin to fancy the "little people" have something to do with it, and although they may be inclined to combat the idea, yet they will not be able to quite cast aside the belief that what they heard and saw was the pixies indulging in their midnight revels.

But it is to Dartmoor we must go if we would hear fully of the fantastic tricks and antics of this elfin race, for there, and amid the combes which run far up into its borders, we shall find many a nook where they have often been observed dancing at night, according to old Uncle So-and-so, and in many an ancient farm-house shall be told how the butter has been made, and the corn in the barn been threshed by these industrious little goblins.

Not far from the point of confluence of the two branches of the Mew rises "Sheepstor's dark-browed rock," and on the slope of the tor, on the side on which the village lies, is a vast clatter of boulders. Amid this is a narrow opening between two upright rocks, which will admit the visitor, though not without a little difficulty, into a small grotto, celebrated in local legend, and known as the Pixies' Cave. On entering the cleft we shall find that the passage, which is only a few feet in length, turns abruptly to the left, and we shall also have to descend a little, as the floor of the cave is several feet lower than the rock at the entrance. This turning leads immediately into the cave which we shall find to be a small square apartment capable of containing several persons, but scarcely high enough to permit us to stand upright. On our left as we enter is a rude stone seat, and in the farthest corner a low narrow passage,

extending for some little distance, is discoverable. According to a note in Polwhele's *Devon*, this cavern became the retreat during the Civil Wars of one of the Elford family, who here successfully hid himself from Cromwell's soldiers, and it is related that he beguiled the time by painting on the rocky walls of the cavern, traces of the pictures remaining long afterwards, but nothing of the sort is discoverable now. Mrs. Bray in her romance of *Warleigh* has introduced with good effect this story of the fugitive royalist, and indeed it was this tradition, so she tells us in her *Borders of the Tamar and the Tavy*, which first awakened a desire in her mind to search out the legendary lore of the neighbourhood, and which she afterwards presented to the public in so an agreeable a form.

As its name indicates, the grotto is one of the haunts of the pixies, and according to local tradition these little fairy elves have made it their resort from time immemorial. Doubtless in days gone by the old people of Sheepstor saw—or fancied they saw—the

> "Little pixy fair and slim
> Without a rag to cover him,"

busy clambering over the rocks by moonlight as he issued forth from his retreat to visit some farm-house to help forward the good yeoman's work, or to wait until sunrise to pinch the lazy maid-servants should they fail to leave their beds at the proper time.

But there is one thing which we must not forget ere we leave the cave. Do not let us go thoughtlessly away without leaving an offering for the pixies, or piskies, as the country people more frequently call them. They are not extravagant in their expectations, so we shall not be taxed very highly. A pin will suffice, or a piece of rag, provided it is sufficiently large to make a garment for one of these little folks, for though sometimes seen in a state of nudity, they would seem to be proud of possessing a suit of clothes. Indeed a sort of weakness for finery exists among them, and a piece of ribbon appears to be as highly prized by them, as a gaudy coloured shawl or string of beads would be by an African savage.

The cave is rather difficult to find, and one might pass and re-pass the crevice which forms its opening, without ever dreaming that such a place existed there, so narrow does the entrance look. The clatter is a perfect wilderness of boulders, and stretches around to the eastern side of the tor, where the rocks rise perpendicularly, forming a precipice of great height.

As we stand at the entrance to the grotto we may look down upon the little village of Sheepstor and its church with sturdy granite tower, nestling in the sheltered combe, while the grey tor rises high behind us, exposed to all the buffetings of the wild moorland storm.

The tradition connecting the cavern on Sheepstor with the Elford family has, of course, rendered it more celebrated than it otherwise would have become had it depended on the pixies alone for its notoriety, for though most people in this part of Devonshire have heard of the cave, few beyond the borders of Dartmoor have any knowledge of a larger and more striking retreat of these "little people."

This is known to the dwellers on the moor as the Piskies' Holt, and is situated in Huccaby Cleave, not far from Dartmeet.

The West Dart makes a sweep round the hill between Hexworthy bridge and the point where it meets its sister stream as it comes rolling down by the plantations of Brimpts, and after leaving Week Ford passes the cleave. Among the tangled bushes and underwood growing here, may be seen four rather large sycamore trees, at some distance from the left bank of the river, and it is beneath these that we shall discover the Piskies' Holt. It is a long narrow passage formed by large slabs of granite resting on two natural walls of the same. It is curved in form and extends for a distance of thirty-seven feet. Its width is about four feet, and it is of sufficient height for a man to stand

upright in it. The entrance, which is but two-and-a-half feet in height, is at the eastern end, and at the other extremity is a small aperture through which it is possible to climb out of the cave. The floor is thickly covered with decayed leaves, blown in by the wind.

In summer time the knoll, beneath which runs the holt, is a most charming spot. The sycamores cast a most cool and refreshing shade around, and the ferns with their bright green fronds, and the tall fox-gloves which lift their heads amid them, cover the ground near the fairy haunt, and force upon us the conviction that the pixies at all events have exhibited a deal of taste in their choice of an abode. Below, the West Dart hurries away to mingle its waters with the companion who never deserts it, but flows onward with it to the ocean, forcing its way over huge boulders, its banks overhung with foliage, and on the opposite hill-side are numerous enclosures which the hand of industry has rescued from the desert, with the brown moor stretching away beyond.

Truly it is a delightful spot, and as we throw ourselves back on the soft moss with the bright sun-rays streaming through the leafy canopy overhead, we can imagine that we are at the court of Oberon and Queen Titania. Did we visit the haunt by moonlight, perchance we should see the little elves coming stealthily forth from their retreat, and forming a fairy ring, indulge in their merry gambols on the sward.

> "Oh, these be Fancy's revellers by night!
> Stealthy companions of the downy moth—
> Diana's motes, that flit in her pale light,
> Shunners of sunbeams in diurnal sloth;—
> These be the feasters on night's silver cloth;—
> The gnat with shrilly trump is their convener,
> Forth from their flowery chambers, nothing loth,
> With lulling times to charm the air serener,
> Or dance upon the grass to make it greener."*

Many are the tales related of the doings of the pixies in this romantic neighbourhood, and in my note-book I have stored up more than one curious story, as I have gathered them from the Dartmoor peasants, but to relate these would far exceed the limits of this article, so I will pass them by for the present.

The two grottoes I have noticed are the principal haunts of the pixies of Dartmoor, but there is not a tor near any of the moor-land farms that has not been visited by them occasionally, and every homestead has at some time or other been the scene of the pranks of these merry elves. If we ask an old house-wife who and what the pixies are, she will tell us they are the souls of unbaptized children, and if we enquire as to their appearance we shall be informed that they sometimes present themselves to human vision under the semblance of a small bundle of rags, but more frequently are seen in the form of little beings dressed in fantastic garments.

We shall find that beyond an excessive fondness for leading travellers astray, and for furiously riding on the Dartmoor colts much to the annoyance of the farmers, they seldom interfere with, or seek to bring trouble upon anyone, unless injury has been inflicted upon them. Even the practice in which they indulge of misleading travellers, we are told, may not be simply one of mischief, but may be for the purpose of leading the wayfarer from their secret haunts when he is unconsciously approaching too near them, or may perhaps be intended as a punishment for some slight shown to them. It is true that lazy servants, and greedy and indolent masters suffer occasionally at their hands, but who can find fault with this? As a rule these "little people" seem to desire to do kind actions to the country folk, rather than cause them annoyance and inconvenience.

If perchance one should happen to be "pixy-led," as it is termed, and should find it impossible to discover the desired track, an infallible remedy for this state of things is to divest oneself of some outer garment, turn it inside out, and put it on again, when the charm will be at once broken. As recently as in the month of November, 1883, an

* Hood. *Plea of the Midsummer Fairies.*

instance of this being tried came under my notice, but although it may have prevented the pixies from continuing their spell, it certainly did not have the effect of enabling the wanderers to find their road, when they had been once turned aside from it. Some young people set out from Hexworthy with the intention of going to Princetown by way of Swincombe, and across Tor Royal New-take. When they reached the latter enclosure, which is a very extensive one, a Dartmoor mist utterly prevented them from finding their way across it, and they wandered about for some time, totally unable to discover the wall of the New-take, and so gain the gate. They concluded they must be "pixy-led," and the remedy in question was called into requisition. A short time after having done this they came upon an old kistvaen, known to the moor people as the "Crock of gold," and which they had already stumbled upon several times in their wandering. This is close beside the green path that leads across the New-take, but night being far advanced and the mist being still very dense they determined to wait until the morning broke, when their friends, who had made up a search party, discovered them.

Sometimes these merry little elves have been seen dancing in a circle on the sides of the hills, as the peasant has made his way homeward after night fall; but as such sights have generally been witnessed when the beholder has been returning from a merry-making, a sheep-shearing feast, perhaps, or a Christmas revel, I am reluctantly obliged to confess that I am of opinion that the appearance of these spirits must have had some connection with the spirits of the hospitable farmer, and that a nodding thistle, or a bunch of gorse, may have been, in the heated imagination of the rustic, set down as a dancing elf.

> "Such tricks hath strong imagination;
> That, if it would but apprehend some joy,
> It comprehends some bringer of that joy;
> Or, in the night, imagining some fear,
> How easy is a bush suppos'd a bear!"*

* Midsummer Night's Dream, Act V., Sc. I.

These merry little folks though credited with many a frolicsome gambol, are seemingly very shy of disporting themselves at the present day, being much more retiring in their disposition than we are informed was the case "years agone;" but their curious pranks still form a theme for conversation when, the labors of the day being over, and darkness covers the moor, the cottagers gather round to spend the evening hour by the comfortable peat fire.

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WEST COUNTRY BALLADS.

I AGREE with Lieut.-Col. Prideaux that the Ballads relating to the West of England are of an interesting nature, and I think that the Editor of the *Western Antiquary* could not do better than make an endeavour to form a perfect Bibliography of the subject. No doubt many of the ballads contain local references and help to illustrate the manners and customs of the period, and a reprint of these would be welcome, as to some others it must be pointed out that they were written in an age when it was the habit to call a spade a spade, and consequently they would not commend themselves to the great majority of the readers of the *Antiquary*. As a specimen I send herewith "The Stout Cripple of Cornwall," a ballad which refers both to Cornwall and Devon.

GEORGE C. BOASE.
15, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

THE STOUT CRIPPLE OF CORNWALL.

A NEW BALLAD ENTITLED THE STOUT CRIPPLE OF CORNWALL, WHEREIN IS SHEWED HIS DISSOLUTE LIFE AND DESERVED DEATH.

To the tune of the *Blind Beggar*.

[The following curious poem, written about the year 1635, is copied from the original in the old English type in the Roxburghe collection of ballads in the British Museum. The spelling has been modernised. There are two other editions dated respectively 1670 and 1700.]

Of a stout cripple that kept the high way,
And begged for his living all time of the day:
A story I'll tell you that pleasant shall be,
The Cripple of Cornwall surnamed was he.

He crept on his hands and his knees up and down,
In a torn jacket and ragged patched gown:
For he had never a leg to the knee,
The Cripple of Cornwall surnamed was he.

He was of stomach courageous and stout,
For he had no cause to complain of the gout:
To go upon stilts most cunning was he,
With a staff on his neck galant and free.

Yea no good fellowship would he forsake,
Were it in secret a purse for to take:
His help was good as any might be,
The stout cripple of Cornwall named was he.

When he upon any such service did go,
The crafty young cripple provided it so:
His tools he kept close in an old hollow tree,
That stood from the city a mile two or three.

Thus all the day long he begged for relief,
And late in the night he played the false thief:
And, seven years together, this custom kept he,
And no man thought him such a person to be.

There was few graziers went on the way,
But unto the cripple for passage did pay,
And every brave merchant that he did descry,
He emptied their purses ere they passed by.

The gallant Lord Courtney, both valiant and bold,
Rode forth with great plenty of silver and gold
At Exeter there a purchase to pay,
But that the false cripple his journey did stay.

For why, the false cripple heard tidings of late
As he lay for alms at this nobleman's gate:
What day and what hour his journey should be,
'This is,' quoth the cripple, 'a booty for me.'

Then to his companions the matter he moved,
Which he in like actions before time had proved,
They make themselves ready, and deeply they swear,
This money's their own before they get there.

Upon his two stilts this cripple doth mount,
To have his best share, he makes his account:
All clothed in canvass down to the ground,
He takes up his standing, his mates with him round.

Then comes the Lord Courtney with half a score men,
That little suspected these, th' enemies, in their den:
Ahd they perceiving them come to their hand,
In a dark evening they bid them stand.

'Deliver thy purse,' quoth the Cripple, with speed,
'For we be good fellows and thereof have need:'
'Not so,' quoth Lord Courtney, 'but this I tell the—
Win it and wear, else get none of me.'

With that the Lord Courtney stood in his defence,
And so did his servants, but ere they went hence
Two of the true men were slain in the fight,
And four of the thieves were put to the flight.

And while for their safeguard they ran thus away,
The jolly bold cripple did hold the rest play,
And with his pikestaff he wounded them so,
As they were unable to run or to go.

With fight the Lord Courtney was driven out of breath,
And most of his servants wounded to death,
Then came other horsemen, riding so fast,
The cripple was forced to fly at last.

And over a river—a river that ran there beside,
Which was very deep and eighteen foot wide,
With his long staff and his stilts leaped he,
And shifted himself in an old hollow tree.

Then through the country was hue and cry made
To have these thieves apprehended and staid,
The Cripple he creeps on his hands and his knees
And on the highway great posting he sees.

And as they came riding he, begging, would say,
'Give me one penny, good Master, I pray:'
And thus unto Exeter creeps he along,
No man suspecting that he had done wrong.

Anon the Lord Courtney he spied in the street,
He comes unto him and kisses his feet:
Saying 'God save your honor and keep you from ill,
And from the hands of your enemies still.'

'Amen,' quoth Lord Courtney, and therewith flung down
Unto the poor cripple an English crown:
Away went the cripple, and thus did he think,
'Five pounds more would make me to drink.'

In vain that hue and cry was made
They found none of them, though the country was laid,
But this grieved the cripple both night and day,
That he so unluckily mist of his prey.

Nine hundred pounds this cripple had got
By begging and robbing, so good was his lot.
'A thousand pounds, he would make it,' he said,
'And then he would quite give over his trade.'

But as he strived his mind to fulfil
In following his actions so lewd and so ill,
At last he was taken the law to suffice,
Condemned and hanged at Exeter sise.

Which made all men amazed to see,
That such an impotent person as he
Should venture himself in such actions as they,
To rob in such sort upon the high way.

FINIS.

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NOTES ON THE NAME "HAM," IN REFERENCE TO ITS OCCURRENCE, MORE ESPECIALLY, IN DEVONSHIRE.

BY JAMES HURLY PRING, M.D.

IT is now some time since I pointed out that the place-name "*Hampton*" did not necessarily represent the Saxon "*home-town*," as has so generally, yet erroneously, been assumed, but that the name is frequently derived also from the Celtic *Afon*, or, as it is commonly written, *Avon*, a river. (*Antiquarian Magazine*, Vol. III., 1883.)

Its derivation from this latter source was shown to be strongly insisted upon by Camden, who cites the following quotation from Leland in order to prove that Hampton Court was thus anciently called Avon:—

"Nomine ab antiquo jam tempore dictus Avona."
"Hampton Court is the same
In elder time that Avon had to name."

Subsequently to the remarks on Hampton, it was shown that not only where *Ham* is presented to us as a prefix, but where it occurs also as a suffix, it is in like manner very frequently derived from the Celtic.

In reverting then to this subject here, my present object is rather to amplify some former remarks bearing on the name of *Ham* as it occurs, more especially, in Devonshire. Before doing this, however, it seems desirable, for the sake of making this notice more complete, briefly to enumerate some of the instances in which the name is found also in Somerset, as applied to those large tracts of country which are, or were formerly, liable to inundation from the occasional overflow of some adjacent river, *afon;* a name which, whilst under Saxon corruption, it became *ham*, could never, from the very nature of the situations in which it occurs, have been intended to indicate a "*home.*"

As instances then of the name occurring on the banks of rivers in Somerset, we have the Loxton *Hams*, the Berrow *Hams*, the Pawlett *Hams*, with Otter*ham*pton, Bidde*sham*, Burn*ham*, Lymps*ham*—the ancient Lyn-pils-*ham*, the rich pasture land by the creek on the river Axe, a name which, slightly modified, we shall come to encounter again in Devon, —High *Ham*, Low *Ham*, and *Ham*don Hill. In this last example it was aptly suggested by Mr. Hugh Norris, at the last meeting of the Somersetshire Archæological Society, that the name of *Hamdon* is a corruption of the British name "yr *Afon-Dun*," "the river fortress," the river in this case being the present Parret.

On passing into Devonshire we come upon very extensive tracts of land bearing the name of *Hams*. By Risdon, and also by Chapple, it is stated that the county of Devon had originally a three-fold division, "anciently known by the names of *East*, *South*, and *North Hams*." It is obvious, however, that the appellation of East, South, and North *Homes* would be utterly inapplicable either to the character or to the extent of the tracts of land thus designated as *Hams*.

So far as I am aware, with the exception of the notice by Risdon and Chapple, the *East Hams* do not appear to have attracted any special attention, and, though the extent of what is to be regarded as the *North Hams* is very considerable, its limits seem to be by no means accurately defined.

Risdon speaks of the Torridge being "indebted unto the *North Hams* for her first rising," though it may well be questioned whether the reverse statement does not more accurately represent the actual fact. He also enumerates Little*ham*, Park*ham*, Abbots*ham* George*ham*, and North*am*, in evidence "that now, out of all question, we are come into the *North Hams*." Speaking of Little*ham*, he does not hesitate to identify its meaning with that of "Little *Home*," apparently assuming *ham* in this, and all other cases "to signify the same with *home or habitation.*"

Littleham, however, bounded on the west by the estuary of the Exe, on the south by the sea-coast, and watered throughout by a little stream called the Brook, flowing from

N.E. to S.W., forms a tract which presents us with the usual characteristics of the other *hams* which we are now considering.

Again, in the name North*ham* it is interesting to note the near approach which we here have to *Northampton*, in which Camden expressly insists that the *ham* is *afon*, actually speaking of it as *North-afon-don.*

In passing now to the *South Hams*, we find that the beautiful and extensive district included under this name has been made the subject of frequent observation, and presents to us in many parts the same characteristic features as those generally observed in connection with the name of *Ham.* Considerable diversity of opinion, however, appears to exist on the question of the actual extent of country which is included under the designation of *South Hams.* It has been set down by some as being exactly commensurate with what is regarded as South Devon.—Polwhele speaks of it generally as comprehending that part of Devon "extending from the river Exe, by Haldon to Plymouth."

In Murray's *Handbook for Devon*, the *South Hams* are described as "a district bounded by the rivers Tamar and Teign, Dartmoor, and the Channel, and it is called the *garden of Devonshire* from its fertility." Rowe, however, in his *Perambulation of Dartmoor*, seems inclined to curtail the extent usually assigned to the South Hams, and states that "the term *South Hams* is appropriated to a smaller district,—and a circle, of which Totnes is the centre, with a radius of twelve or fourteen miles, would, perhaps, most nearly approach to its generally received limits."—Chapple, on the other hand, assigns it a wider range, and speaks of Teignmouth, Dartmouth, Totness, Modbury, Plymouth, and Ashburton, as situated in "those parts of the country which are called the *South Hams.*" If we now make a still closer investigation of the district known as the *South Hams*, it will be found to offer many points of interest.

According to Lysons, a considerable portion of it lies between the river Dart and the Erme, and through the centre of this runs the *Avon*, a name which of itself lends confirmation to the views now advocated, and it may be observed that the banks of the Avon present us with a greater number of examples of the name of Ham, intermixed with that of Avon, than is to be found on the larger river, the Dart. We have for instance on the Avon, the name *Ham* alone, and of *Aveton (Avon-ton)* alone, of *Aveton (Avon-ton)* Gifford, of Bick*ham*, of Tops*ham* Bridge, Hend*ham*, and further on of *Avon*neigh, and lastly of Bant*ham*, which latter forms a harbour for barges and small sloops at the very mouth of the *Avon.*

In connection with this district, there are also two other interesting facts which deserve notice. It has been shown that the Cornu-British Language continued in use in the South Hams long after it had ceased to be spoken in other parts of the surrounding country (*Western Antiquary*, Vol. II., p. 203), and the river Avon actually presents to us an instance of an ancient bridge, which still bears the British name of "*Clam*" bridge even at the present day (*Western Antiquary*, Vol. I., p. 142.)

And here, though having no direct bearing on our immediate subject, it may perhaps be permitted me, in passing, to cite a passage from Polwhele, in order to rescue from oblivion an interesting object, the very name of which seems now to be well-nigh lost. Speaking of the Avon, Polwhele says "at the mouth of the Avon stands St. Michael's rock."

> "Where Avon's waters with the sea are mixt,
> St. Michael firmly on a rock is fixt."

"This rock is now called Bur or Burrow Island."—(p. 32.)

How this change of name came about, it is not stated, but it has had the effect of leaving Cornwall in sole and undisputed possession of the only rocky islet of the West on which the name of St. Michael now remains "firmly fixed."

Having already remarked that the name of Lymps*ham*, in Somerset, is derived from

Lyn-pils-*ham*, it is well to notice that we find its very near equivalent here in the South Hams of Devon. Speaking of the river Yealm, Risdon remarks "by this river's bank lieth *Lynham*," in which we recognize the same name, with the omission only of the middle word *pil*. Again, referring to Stoken*ham*, in this district, Risdon describes it as standing "where the shore shrinking back is made in manner a bay; and thereby a spacious pool, which the Britons call *Llyn*," thus furnishing another example of the close association of these two British words, *Lyn* and *ham*, or rather, *afon*, whilst it also affords an explanation of the former.

In concluding these observations, I will briefly advert to that great estuary formed by the confluence of the two rivers, the Tamar and the Cornish river Linher, which bears the somewhat remarkable name of *Ham*oaze or *Ham*ooze. It appears from the Cornish historian, Richard Carew, that this name is compounded of *Ham* and *Ose*, and it has already been ably explained in the pages of the *Western Antiquary* (Vol. I., p. 121) that "the name *Ham* is frequent in the Midland counties, *as applied to lands sometimes overflowed*, and ose or oaze is probably oose, defined by Dr. Johnson, "soft mud, mire at the bottom of water."

There are many other places in Devonshire in which the name *Ham* occurs, which all, more or less, exhibit the characteristic features which the name is here held to denote, but there is perhaps no more striking example of the specific reference which *ham* bears to *a river* than that which is afforded in the case of Morwell on the Tamar. Here we have Morwell Down, Morwell Rocks, and Morwell-*ham*, the latter having now actually become *Morwellham Quay*.

MR. W. H. LUKE, of Bedford Street, Plymouth, has just issued his "Royal Cabinet Album of Plymouth," which is decidedly an advance upon any previous work of the same character. The views are truthful and taken from good points, and the selection made is most happy. The New Promenade Pier, the Drake Memorial, and the Smeaton Tower are all shewn, and there are several other sketches which appear for the first time. Altogether it is a remarkable shillings-worth.

Notes.

MAY-DAY IN DEVONSHIRE.—Some twelve months since the *Western Antiquary* contained an article, by the late Mr. T. Q. Couch, of Bodmin, on the observance of the First of May or "May-Day" in Cornwall.

But Cornwall does not stand alone in reference to its observance of customs connected with the First of May, for there still exists in Devonshire one which is remarkable not only for the vigorous manner in which it is maintained, but also for its prettiness. The custom of carrying and exhibiting May-Dolls (for it is that to which I refer) has come under my notice as existing at Teignmouth and Torquay; and possibly many correspondents of the *Western Antiquary* may be able to point out other towns and villages in Devonshire where it is or has been kept up, of which I myself have no knowledge. Early on May-Day morning groups of children may be seen wending their way from house to house, the girls carrying parcels covered with white cloths, and the boys' poles decorated with flowers. Upon opening your door to such a group as just described, you are greeted with the cry from more than one—"Please do you want to see a May-Doll?" Replying in the affirmative you are shown a tastefully dressed doll, very prettily decorated all around with flowers. For such a sight you are of course expected to give a copper or two, and the little group then hasten to the next house, where they hope to have the pleasure of enacting a similar scene.

Probably the origin of this curious custom is lost in antiquity, but it would be well to enquire if it exists in other parts of the country; or whether, on the other hand, it may be claimed as a custom peculiar to the "Flower Garden" of England. P. F. ROWSELL.

Exeter.

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A SHARP SOMERSET JURY.—The *Bristol Times* of April 7th, 1885, contains the following paragraph:—

"In a common jury case, tried before Mr. Justice Crowder at Taunton Assizes this week, Mr. Serjeant Kinglake was counsel for the plaintiff. In the course of the trial, according to forensic etiquette, the Serjeant was frequently called "brother" by the Judge, who charged for the plaintiff. To the no little surprise, however, of those who heard the evidence, the jury returned a verdict for the defendant. Some one asked one of the jurors how he came to give such a verdict in the face of such testimony. 'I did not like the whole look of the case,' was the reply; 'there was the judge favouring his brother and both against the defendant; so we set our face against it, as you see it was all a family affair." N. R.

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SHIP MONEY.—The *Bristol Times* of March 10th, 1860, contains the following:—

"In the Council Chamber at Wells is an original writ, dated 1635, for the levy of the illegal and odious ship-money, by Charles I., from which it appears that the

sum collected from the corporate towns in this county was as follows:—Bridgwater, £70; Minehead, £60; Bath, £70; Axbridge, £30; Taunton, £100; Wells, £60; Ilchester, £30; Langport, £20; Yeovil, £30; and upon the residue of the county, £7,520." N. R.

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THE STOCKS.—A late notice of the use of this ancient instrument of punishment is to be found in the *Bristol Times* of October 25th, 1862. It is as follows:

"The magistrates of Axbridge have revived the use of the stocks in that town. An incorrigible fellow sat in the stocks for six hours under a peppering storm for drunkenness and abusing the police. His wife waited upon him during his incarceration, and held an umbrella over her unfortunate spouse." N. R.

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INSCRIPTION ON AN OLD CULVERT.—The following curious inscription, now perfectly legible, is to be seen on an old culvert in the village of Stoke (Somerset):—

"God be thank it
That I John Prankit,
In the year 1601
Caused this water to run.
John Prankit, Waywarden."

Exeter. P. F. ROWSELL.

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The Drunkard's Character.—In a volume which is scarce enough not to be mentioned in Mr. George Bullen's "Catalogue of books in the Library of the British Museum to the year 1640," we find a dedication of some seven leaves "To the Right Reverend Father in God, Joseph, Lord Bishop of Exceter." It was written by R. Junius [? Richard Younge], and was printed by R. Badger for George Latham at the Bishop's-head in St. Paul's Churchyard in the year 1638. The full title to the book is—*The Drunkards Chraracter; or, a True Drunkard with such sinnes as raigne in him,*

viz. { Pride, Ignorance, Enmity, Atheisme } { Idlenesse, Adultery, Murther } with many the like.

Lively set forth in their colours.

Together with Compleat Armour against evill Society The which may serve also for a Common-place-booke of the most usuall sinnes. The *Compleat Armour* has a separate title page, but the pagination is continuous throughout; it was also printed with *Sinne Stigmatised*, another of this author's works, the following year, 1639. In the dedication he says:—"A great part of this my Candleslight, took it's being * * from the shining Lamp of your Workes. Many of these are Flowers from your Garden, Sciences from your Orchard, I have taken a great part of my Seed from your Granary," &c. I make this somewhat full note of this book thinking that it may be useful to Exeter collectors and of interest to many who have associations with that antient city. E. E. B.

Weston-super-Mare.

Queries.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH.—I claim a traditional descent from Sir Walter, through my mother's family—Smith—which I should like to be able to prove.

I cannot trace the family further back than Nicholas Smith, Attorney-at-law, of French St., Southampton; buried in St. John's parish, April 7th, 1775, aged 51 years (who was possibly grandson or great-nephew of Capt. Nicholas Smith, Royal Navy, died 7th July, 1721); he had two sons, Nicholas T. Smith, Attorney-at-law, and William, Banker and Magistrate for the County of Hants, who had two sons, Wm. Purdue, Paymaster to the forces under Sir John Moore in the Peninsular War, and Walter Raleigh, Banker, Collector of Customs, and Mayor of Southampton in 1818.

The Christian name of Nicholas would seem to bear out this tradition. The family bore arms.—Gu. a lion rampant (ar.) within an orle of roundels. *Crest.*—A lion couchant gardant. These arms are not attributed to Smith in Burke's *General Armory*. I should be glad to know whose they are.

Did Carew Raleigh leave descendants living to this day? Is there any marriage with Smith in the Raleigh pedigree? G. T. W.-MORRIS.

Portswood, Southampton.

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ROMAN OCCUPATION OF DEVON AND CORNWALL.—Can any reader of your columns who is versed in Roman literature aid me by supplying a list of pamphlets, books, newspaper articles, and such like evidences of Roman occupation of the above counties? T. CANN HUGHES.

Chester.

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ODDS AND ENDS ABOUT DRAKE.—Dr. Richard Fletcher, Bishop of London, who from his commanding presence was styled by Camden *Presul Splendidus*, died suddenly in his chair, 15th June, 1596, supposed then from immoderate smoking of tobacco. He left to Dr. Bancroft, by will, a gold ring with a death's head, which Sir Francis Drake had given him. Death's heads on rings were common then to remind the wearer of eternity.

Bancroft succeeded Fletcher in the see of London, and afterwards succeeded the Archbishop of Canterbury—Whitgift—whose chaplain he was till Dr. Fletcher died. What relation was the Bishop of London to Francis Fletcher, Drake's chaplain, whom Drake excommunicated, and caused to wear a badge inscribed—"Francis Fletcher, the falsest knave that liveth? "WYVERN GULES."

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GORDANO.—Can any of your correspondents inform me what is the origin of the name Gordano, which is affixed to some villages in Somersetshire lying between Clifton and Clevedon:—as, *Weston in Gordano*, and *Easton in Gordano?* A. W. M.

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WELL OF ST. KEYNE.

WELL-CHAPEL, MENACUDDLE, ST. AUSTELL

RICHARD VENN, VICAR OF OTTERTON.—During the Rebellion,—at the time of Fairfax's stay in the neighbourhood of Tiverton,—among the ejected ministers of the Church of England was Richard Venn, Vicar of Otterton, of whom Walker in his well-known *Sufferings of the Clergy*, gives some account. The original communications from which Walker compiled his account are preserved in many volumes at the Bodleian Library, and gives a multitude of interesting details, many of which are omitted by the learned historian. Amongst these are the following lines compiled by R. Venn, during his imprisonment in the gaol at Exeter, or "Newgate" as he terms it: –

"1646, Oct. 30, Imprisoned: Released Sepr. 3, 1647.
"We were immured in Newgate by Ro-Duke,
Knave-Clapp, Ro-Boules, Witch-Callard, who did look
As if she kissed the devil that same morn,
And had received from him those lips of scorn.
Such as we took for kindred flock & friends
But found close bloody & malicious fiends.
Thence next September out we crept & came
In spite of all their combination frame,
Where they, who should have laboured to preserve us
Threatened, with bailies, to hang rot & starve us, . . ."

Can any of your readers throw any light on the persons referred to here? Were they sequestrators, or magistrates, or gaolers, or what? J. VENN.
Cains College, Cambridge.

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SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS' EARLY WORK.—Is the following account given in a monthly magazine, entitled *The Welcome*, to be depended on?—

"When he (Reynolds) was twelve years of age he painted a portrait of the Rev. Thos. Smart, who was tutor to the first Lord Edgcumbe.

"As the story goes, the picture was painted in a boat-house on the beach under Mount Edgcumbe, on a canvass which was part of a boat-sail, and with the common paint used in shipwrights' painting sheds. *The painting is still preserved in a mansion near Plymouth.*"

Can any of your artistic readers corroborate the statement I have underlined and say where the "mansion" is?

Can anyone say in what part of Devonport (then Plymouth Dock) it was that Reynolds practised as a portrait painter, after coming from Exeter? DEVS. JUNR.

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RELICS OF THE OLD WAR.—There still exist in most of the country lanes leading out of Ashburton, at about a mile from the town, granite stones with I MILE marked thereon. These were placed in the hedges to mark the distance the French prisoners (officers) who were on parole were pemitted to go. If found beyond any of these marks they were liable to be sent back to the War prison at Prince Town and forfeit their parole.

Can any of your correspondents give information of the existence of such milestones at other places, for I believe all the inland towns of Devon received prisoners on parole?

By all accounts the poor French officers were industrious and taught French, some had a knowledge of herbs and did a little in the way of medicine. I may add that in Ashburton churchyard, on the north side of the tower, on a knoll called Strangers' Hill, there is a headstone to a French officer who was buried there shortly after the battle of Waterloo. Are any similar tombstones to be found elsewhere? P. F. S. AMERY.
Ashburton.

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HISTORY OF EXETER.—In a letter to the Editor of the *Exeter Flying Post* of 17th September, 1821, Mr. Edward Upham, of 245 High Street, stated that he had been engaged for nearly half-a-century in collecting materials for a history of his native city, and invited assistance from possessors of historical notes, sketches of old buildings, &c. He added that his age and state of health would prevent him from compiling a satisfactory work unless he received the help of others. The Upham family are believed to have removed to London. Can any of your readers say what has become of this collection of materials?
Exeter. R. D.

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LOCAL REFERENCES IN *Pendennis*.—A writer in a London periodical recently asserted that various places in Devonshire are indicated in Thackeray's *Pendennis*, under other names, as follows:—

Clavering = Ottery St. Mary
Chatteris = Exeter
Baymouth = Sidmouth—

Thackeray gives the mame of *Wapshot* to the Master of Clavering Grammar School.

I should like to ask whether these identifications are well founded and whether the name Wapshot is known to exist in Devonshire? DEVS. JUNR.

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DEVONSHIRE WORDS.—Is the word *Bobbery* known out of the Western Counties?

Here it is used to signify a fuss, row, or scolding—as, if a child has broken his father's spade or other tool, the mother will say: "There 'll be a pretty bobbery about it when father comes home!"

Can we claim *Scrimshanking* also as a provincialism?

A mean, tricky individual, full of excuses and shifts to get out of his duty, is denominated "a regular scrimshanking fellow." HIBYSKWE.

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INCE CASTLE AND ROYALTY?—I heard a tale recently that a daughter of George IV. used to live here!

Can any of your elder readers say if such was the case, and under what circumstances? QUERENS.

PERIODICITY OF CHILDREN'S GAMES.—Many of your readers will doubtless remember that in their youth there were certain *times* of the year when particular games would be almost exclusively played.

For instance there was Hoop-time, Top-time, Cat-and-Dog-time, &c. These used to recur periodically, but how they were fixed I cannot understand.

Were they inaugurated by the dealer in toys setting out their stock for sale at what they considered the most appropriate season? Of course the use of Hoops and Skipping-ropes would naturally come with the cold weather, but there seems no reason why Tops, Marbles, Cat-and-Dog, should have their separate seasons, instead of being played simultaneously, by individual children of differing tastes. Or was it simply the spread of a fashion in games which made the bulk of the children imitate the first who started a fresh toy?

In this connection it may be noteworthy to remark on the present revival of the use of the whipping-top which is now so general, after being disused for a generation or so.

QUERENS.

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QUAKER POWELLS OF SOMERSET.—Among the converts to Quakerism who suffered therefore were the following:—

Gregory, Jerome and Thomas Powell, all arrested at Gregory Stoke, in the year 1662; Thomas Powell, of Middlezoy, arrested at Bridgewater, 1670; Samuel Powell distrained, same year, for attending Gregory Stoke Meeting; Jeremy Powell, of Michael's Creek, imprisoned, 1674; Thomas Powell, of Greinton, arrested in 1676 and imprisoned over nine years at Ilchester; Eleanor, his wife, whom he had married after the death of her first husband,—Watts, also imprisoned. John Powell, of North Curry, arrested in 1683.

A Gregory Powell, likely the same first mentioned in this list, was imprisoned at Exeter, in 1657 for refusing the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy.

All of these Powells lived in or near the Hundred of North Curry, and all seem to have been kinsmen. Of course they were of Welsh origin, but of what Ap Howell race? Is anything known of their ancestry and descendants in Somerset?

There were at least three other families of Powell seated in Somerset in the 17th century. Were these Quakers akin to any one of them? I find that one of the prosecutors was a certain William Powell, impropriator of the tithes (apparently) of West Foyland: Is anything known of his family?

Several, if not all, of the above mentioned Quaker Powells came here, among Penn's colonists, and founded families of good estate. Besse, my chief authority, in his *Sufferings of the Quakers* spells the name with but one "l," which also has been done by some of the family.

126, South Eighteenth Street, P. S. P. CONNER.
Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Replies.

EPITAPHS.—The Epitaph, No. 1, mentioned by Mr. Soulsby in your April No., is to be found in my Churchyard, in this form:—

"Here lyeth the Body of
Walter Pyke who departed this
Life the 30th day of december
1752 aged 67.
By a fall I caught my death
Which no man knows his time nor breath
I might have dyd as soon as then
Had I been with phisitian men."

Side by side with this is the following:—

"William Foot of Stone 1767 æt 19.
In the Church my Grave was made
What is the reason that my body
Must in the Church yard be laid."

Bere Ferrers Rectory. FREDERICK WINTLE.

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WHEAL AS APPLIED TO CORNISH MINES.—Your last number (for May, 1885) contains a question by "Kearley," as to when and why "the term *huel* became corrupted into *wheal*," as used for a Cornish mine. It is not quite correct to say that *wheal* is a corrupt form of *huel*. *Huel* and *wheal* are only two of the modes in which the spelling is given. The word *huel* means a work. thus: Huel Alfred is simply Alfred (or Alfred's) work.

The remains of the ancient Cornish language are remarkable for the variety of ways in spelling the same word.

Then again, the mutations of words, by the dropping or changing of the initial letter, add to the perplexities of the students of ancient Cornish.

The following examples will illustrate what is here stated; thus: for the verb "to work," and for the noun "work," we have, as may be best seen in a tabular form:—

To work, v.	*Work, n.*
gûl	wheal
guil	whel
gwyl	wheyl
gil	whyl
geil	wayl
geel	whella
dho whûl	whela
dho wheal	welth
whelé	huel
whela	hweyl
whelas	hwel

In the "Origo mundi" (line 2,569) it is written *wheil* for work. "*Rag an keth wheil-ma dewyth*, for this same work, twice." In the Cornish Drama, the "Life of Saint Meriasek" it is written *weyll*, for work; thus: "*Kyns gase weyll*, before leaving work" (line 2,322). Pryce calls "tin mines," *moind stean* but for *wheal stean*, he gives tin *work*.

F. W. P. J.
Plymouth.

THE RIVER CAD (Vol. IV., p. 99). "W.F.C." appears to have fallen into an error when he states that "Carrington called the river the 'brawling Cad;' the 'brawling' of course he borrowed from Shakespeare's 'brawling brook,' *the 'Cad' was wholly his own.*" (The italics are mine.)

In looking over Carrington's Poems I find that he quotes, just before his "Lines on Shaugh Bridge," from a poem, entitled—"Bickleigh Vale,"* by N. Howard, published I believe at the commencement of the present century, the following lines:—

"————The Cad o'er crags white flashing roars
To meet the Plym."

From this it would appear hardly fair to accuse Carrington of having originated the name Cad for that portion of the river referred to. P. F. ROWSELL.

Exeter.

* Can any of your readers give the date of the publication of this poem?

[*Bickleigh Vale, with other Poems*, by Nathaniel Howard, was published at York in 1804. Another Ed. London, 1808. Carrington's *Dartmoor* was not published until 1826. EDITOR.]

When I was a boy, fishing in Bickleigh Vale was unrestricted, and fishermen would speak of the Plym and Cad as distinct rivers. I have heard them say they would confine their day's sport to one or the other, or they might try the cad in the morning and the Plym in the afternoon, for example. W. G.

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SIR GAWEN CAREW.—I beg to inform "A." (p. 240) that Sir Gawen Carew was buried in Exeter Cathedral, 22nd April, 1584. His funeral sermon (text—1 Thess., c. IV., v. 13-18) was preached by John Chardon, afterwards Bishop of Downe and Connor in Ireland. He was a Gentleman Pensioner, now called Gentleman-at-Arms. The lands of Humph. Arundel, the Papist leader, were granted to him in reward for quelling the Papist rebellion 1549 (Pat. 4, Edw. VI., p. 8, 21st May). His wife, Mary Wotton, was the daughter of Sir Rob. Wotton and Anne Belknap, and, if I remember rightly, the Arms of Carew impaling Wotton and Belknap quarterly are to be seen on Sir Gawen's tomb. Mary Wotton's brother, Dr. Nich. Wotton, an executor of the will of Henry VIII., and an Ambassador in France, pleaded for Sir Gawen, as I said before (p. 118), Sir Gawen was delivered from the Tower, 18th January, 1554-5. Mary Wotton's father was Comptroller of the Marches and Town of Calais, his will was dated 26th December, 1523, and proved 7th June, 1524 (P.C.C. 21, Bodfield). He desired to be buried near is wife, Anne Belknap, in the Church of the Carmelites in Calais, and he directed that he should be buried near her. He bequeathed to his daughter, Mary, then unmarried, "The cheyne of gold, with a crosse of gold, that was my wifs." His daughter, Margaret, was at this time the wife of Thomas Grey, Marquess of Dorset. Mary Wotton's first husband, Sir Henry Guldeford, K.G., was Comptroller of the Household of Henry VIII., knighted 23rd May, 1512, ob. s. p. May, 1532, aged about 44 years. Sir Gawen's nephew, Sir Peter Carew (whose effigy occupies the lower part of the monument in Exeter), was knighted in Ireland by Sir Wm. Drury, 1580. WYVERN GULES

London.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY QUERIES—NICKNAMES OF BRITISH REGIMENTS.—There is scarcely a regiment in the British service which has not its special nickname founded on some daring exploit, some joke about the regimental number or the motto, or dwelling on some peculiarity of the uniform. The 87th for instance, are known in garrison towns as the "Faugh-a-ballagh boys," from "Fag an bealac" (clear the way), the wild Irish cry that they raised when they charged so savagely in a great hour of need at Barossa. The 5th is called "the Fighting Fifth," and the 6th Foot, exults in the name of "the Saucy Sixth;" the 20th is called the "Two Tens," as well as "The Minden Boys," and "Kingsley's Band." Then there is the 22nd, "the Two Twos;" and "the Triple X's" (the 30th). The 28th are "the Slashers;" the 17th "the Bengal Tigers;" the 11th "the Bloody;" the 10th "the Springers;" the 9th "the Holy Boys." Other appellations have been derived from peculiarities of uniform, or from the name of the colonel or original raiser of the regiment, as the 4th Foot, "Burrel's Blues;" the 14th "the Old and Bold," or "Calvert's Entire;" the 19th "the Green Howards;" the 21st "the Earl of Marr's Grey Breeks;" the 23rd (Welsh) "the Nanny Goats, or the Royal Goats;" the 24th "Howard's Greens or the Bengal Tigers;" the 25th "the King's own, or Borderers (Brotherers);" the 31st "the Young Buffs." Nor are the cavalry regiments without the same playful sobriquets. The Royal Horse Guards are known as the "Oxford Blues," probably from the place of their first levy during the Civil Wars. The 1st or King's Dragoon Guards is called the "Trades Union," why, we do not know, but probably from some joke at its first recruits. The fifth Dragoon Gnards was known as the "Green Horse," from their green facings. The 2nd Dragoons Scots Greys were called "the Second to None," a motto they bore for many years on their appointments. The 7th Hussars were "the Black Horse," a name they obtained from their regimental facings. The 8th Hussars were called "the George's" from their Colonel—Richard M. George, 1740-1755. The 11th Hussars were "the Cherubims or Cherry Pickers," from a story of their having lost some outposts in Spain who had been placed in a garden, and relaxed their watch while foraging for fruit. The 14th Hussars had many years ago the unpleasant name of "Hamilton Runaways," from some repulse they had received. The 17th Lancers derived their name of "Bingham's Dandies," from the Earl of Lucan, who, when Lord Bingham, was lieutenant-colonel of this corps, and was particular about the exact fit and trimness of the uniform, both of officers and men. "Sand Boys" is the

generic name for the Grenadiers, but the special "Sand Boys" are the Grenadier Guards. The singular old nickname of the 1st Foot was "Pontius Pilate's Body Guard," which turns on an old story in 1637. In that year a dispute arose between this regiment, then Le Régiment de Douglas, in the French service, and the Picardy Regiment, as to which corps was the most ancient. The Picardy officers claimed to have been on duty at the tomb on the night of the Crucifixion, to which Douglas's men rejoined with Scotch shrewdness, that had they been on guard they would not have slept on their post. The 2nd Foot used to be called "Kirke's Lambs," from the name of their officer at the time of the Monmouth rebellion. They bore the Paschal Lamb on their colours. The 74th were called the "Assaye Regiment;" the 76th "the Hindostan Regiment," also called the "Seven and Sixpennies," from their number. The 77th "the Pothooks;" the 78th "the King's Men;" the 83rd "Fitch's Grenadiers;" the 85th "the Elegant Extracts;" the 87th "the Old Fogs;" the 88th "the Devil's Own," or "the Connaught Rangers;" the 89th "Blaney's Bloodhounds," or "the Rollickers;" the 33rd Foot "Havercake's Lads;" the 53rd "the Old Five and Threepennies;" the 6th "the Lacedæmonians," from some allusion in an officer's speech before a battle; the 42nd "the Black Watch;" the 56th "the Pompadours," from their purple facings; and the 50th "the Dirty Half Hundred." The 78th Highlanders, which distinguished itself at Cawnpore under Havelock, was originally called the Seaforth Highlanders, being raised in 1778, by the Earl of Seaforth, in token of gratitude to the Government for his restored title and estates. The old 83rd Regiment used to be called "the Glasgow," but it was disbanded at the close of the American war. The present 71st originally numbered the 72nd, was so full of Glasgow men during the Peninsular war, that it was generally known as "the Glasgow Light Infantry," and is now called "the Highland Light Infantry." The 3rd Foot "the Buffs," originally formed from the London trained bands, is the only regiment privileged to march through the City of London with bayonets fixed and colours flying.

Regiments prior to 1751, were named from their colonels. In that year, regiments were first numbered. (Abridged from the *Globe*—March, 1876.)

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road, N.

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CAPTAIN WILLIAM PARKER.—The following account is taken from *The Log Book; or, Nautical Miscellany*, and may be new to your readers, and I should much like to know more of these "Sea Captains" of Queen Elizabeth's time (as given in "The Trumpet of Fame"), see *Western Antiquary*, Part X., February, 1884, more especially of Captain Morish.

Among the naval heroes who flourished in that glorious reign (Elizabeth's), wherein the foundation was durably laid of the gigantic maritime power and extensive commerce, which the English nation has ever since been accumulating, the name of Captain William Parker, of Plymouth, bears an honourable priority on the written roll of Fame. This gallant officer, was fitted out with ships and men at the expense of certain merchants, for a cruising enterprise against the Spaniards in the West Indies, in the year 1601. His whole strength consisted of two ships, one of one hundred and thirty tons, and the other of sixty, with about two hundred and twenty men. He sailed in the month of November, reduced St. Vincent, one of the Cape de Verd Islands; then, steering for the coast of America, he took the town of La Rancheira, in the Island of Cubaga, where the pearl fishery is, and plundered it. He proceeded next to Porto Bello, which was then a very strong well-built town; entering the port by moonlight, he passed without resistance, and attacked the place by surprise. The governor, Don Pedro Melendez, made a gallant defence in the king's treasury, to which he retreated; but, at length, that too was carried by assault, and the governor taken. The booty was, however, not very considerable, and the best part of it the captain distributed amongst his men. Notwithstanding this disappointment, our hero behaved most generously towards the enemy: he set Don Pedro at liberty out of respect for his courage, he spared the place because it was well-built, and the burning it could do him no good; and he set his prisoners at large, because their money was really gone, and they had not wherewith to pay their ransom. Having done all this, he passed the forts at the mouth of the harbour, by the fire of which the Spaniards supposed they should infallibly have sunk his vessels, and returned with much honour to Plymouth Sound, on the 6th May, 1602. The Spaniards themselves mentioned his behaviour with honour and applause. G. T. WINDYER-MORRIS.

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Geneaological Notes & Queries.

BY "ANTIQUARIAN."

BUCKINGHAM FAMILY.—Can any of your readers tell me of the connexion between the Buckinghams of Buckingham Hall, near Thetford, Co. Norfolk, and the reputable family of Buckingham, of Burrington and of Exeter?

DE BATHE OF RADDON.—Before 1300, Henry De Bathe is *quoted* as of Raddon in Devon. Is this Raddon in Shobrooke belonging to Mr. W. C. Cleave or East Raddon, Thorverton, belonging to Sir J. Shelley?

COLEBROOKE OF COLEBROOKE.—This family were of considerable consequence at the time of the Conquest. I have heard that the present Sir T. E. Colebrooke, some time many years M.P. for Taunton, represents a junior branch. Can any of your readers tell me the connexion between the two families?

FLEMINGS, EARLS OF WIGTOWN.—In answer to numerous inquiries, I am enabled to give the following particulars of the Flemings in the roll of High Sheriffs 1877, as Earls of Wigtown: of which Mr. Fleming of Bigadon, claims to be a younger branch. In p. 637 of Wood's edition of *Sir Robert Douglas' Scotch Peerage*,

published in 1815, it is stated that Charles Ross Fleming, M.D. in 1760, claimed the Earldom of Wigtown, but his claim was referred to the House of Lords, who dismissed it in 1762; he died in 1769. His son, Hamilton Fleming, an officer in the army, also claimed the peerage, but his claim was dismissed by the House of Lords in 1776.

KELLAND OF SALISBURY.—To the information contained in a former issue with respect to this gentleman who descends from King Edward III., it may be added that on April 5th, he was married at Glasgow, to Mary, daughter of Francis Lecky, Esq., of Belfast and Glasgow. It should have been stated that his father, the distinguished physicist, married for his first wife, Miss Pilkington, one of the family, of which Sir L. T. Pilkington is the head, existing from the Conquest, and a member of which married the present President of Queen's College, Cambridge, Professor Kelland's College.

ROCKBEARE MANOR.—It appears that the representatives of T. Porter, Esq., possess the manor. They possessed it in 1822, and Mr. Bidgood, I understand, married their daughter. Kelly's *Devon*, 1883, however, says that W. H. C. Nation, Esq., is Lord of the Manor. The late Mr. Porter pulled down Rockbeare House, which was some time the property and residence of Sir J. Duntze, and built on its site a handsome mansion for his own residence.

GIFFORD OF EXMOUTH.—There is a Charles Gifford of Cobourg, Canada, and his son Weerman Gifford is mentioned in Foster's *Royal Descents* as descended from Edward III. Perhaps G. S. can inform us whether this Mr. C. Gifford is, as I suppose, the son of Mr. C. Gifford of Cliff End.

CLANNABOROUH MANOR.—Lysons' *Devon*, published 1822, says that "I understand that no manorial rights are claimed or exercised in this parish;" but Kelly's *Devon*, 1883, says John Wreford, Esq. J P., is Lord of the Manor, which is correct."

JEPHSON FAMILY.—The family of Jephson represented through the maternal line, by the Rev. J. S. Jephson-Gardiner are descended both from King Henry III. of England and John De Brienne, King of Jerusalem, who died 1237. The eminent Sir J. Jephson of Froyle, who sat M.P. for Hants, in the reign of Charles I., married the only daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Norreys of Mallow, Lord President of Mallow. No less than six of their descendants sat for Mallow, previous to 1826, when Mr. C. Denham Jephson was elected M.P. for Mallow. This gentleman retained his seat until 1859, having meanwhile adopted the name of Jephson, and been created a Baronet.

CARDER OF WEST DOWN.—Can any of your readers supply me with a pedigree of this family? I find John Lethbridge of Westaway, ancestor of the present Sir W. A. Lethbridge, married Grace Carder of West Down. I find also that a sister of the late Rev. Thomas Hayman Lovering, Rector of Pinhoe, who died about 1816, married a Mr. Carder of Tavistock, I have heard, of the family of Westdown.

PASSMORE EDWARDS OF LONDON.—In answer to private inquiry, I find that the late Mr. John Williams (father of the first Sir W. Williams of Tregellow) of Scorrier and of Calstock, married about the year 1826, for his second wife, the aunt of the present M.P. for Salisbury, and had issue, one child, who died early.

LATHY OF BARNSTAPLE.—Can any of your readers inform me of this family? I find that the late Mr. Tagart of old Sneyd Park, Bristol, married in the beginning of this century a daughter of the late Mr. Nicholas Lathy of Barnstaple. He was the father of the present Mr. F. Tagart of old Sneyd Park, Bristol, a well-known Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, who, in 1868, stood for East Somerset in the Liberal interest, in conjunction with the well-known Mr. E. A. Freeman.

GIFFARD OF UGSWORTHY, IN HOLSWORTHY.—According to Lysons' *Devon*, the Giffard's owned Ugsworthy. Were these a branch of the Halsbury and Brightley Giffard's?

BELFIELD OF EXBOURNE AND OF PAIGNTON.—Who were the first-known ancestors of this family?

WREFORD FAMILY.—In extension of the particulars given in a former issue, it may be remarked that Miss Agnes Wreford, daughter of Mr. Wreford of Broughton, Kent, the head of the family married in 1881, Lewis, fourth son of Mr. John Birkett, the eminent surgeon and President of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1877. The wife of this gentleman was the grand-daughter of Mr. John Lloyd of London, Banker, half-brother of Mr. Sampson Lloyd, great-grandfather of the present Mr. S. S. Lloyd, sometime M.P. for Plymouth. The Lloyds, and through them the Birkets descend from king Edward I., through the marriage of Elizabeth, who died 1685, with Charles Lloyd, who died 1698, the common ancestor of the numerous and reputable family of Lloyd, represented by Mr. S. Lloyd and Mr. T. Lloyd, M.P. for Barnstaple.

JEPHSON OF BOLTONS.—In addition to Mr. Jephson mentioned in the Press Association's list of candidates, Mr. Henry Jephson of Boltons, Kensington, London, another of this eminent Irish family, and private sec. to Mr. Trevelyan, M.P. appears as a candidate for Oswestry. He addressed an enthusiastic meeting of Liberals the first week in June, and received quite an ovation.

NEWCOMBE OF DAWLISH, COLEBROOKE AND HILL'S COURT, EXETER.—Is anyone in possesion of a complete pedigree of this family? The earliest notice I find is of William Newcombe, Gent., of Dawlish, in 1738. The late Earl of Morley, as is well-known, married a daughter of the late Mr. E. Parker, grand-daughter of Mr. Newcombe of Starcross, and widow of Mr. Coryton of Colebrooke. In 1822, John Newcombe of Starcross, is reported as owning the manor of Painston in Colebrooke. This John Newcombe was, I presume, the grandfather of the present Col. Stevenson of Hayne and Cheltenham and the Dowager Countess of Morley.

Reviews.

The Visitations of the County of Somerset, in the Years 1531 and 1573, together with Additional Pedigrees, chiefly from the Visitation of 1591. Edited by FREDERIC WILLIAM WEAVER, M.A., Late Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford. Exeter: Pollard, 1885.

We have in previous issues, announced the forthcoming publication of this important work, and have now the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of a copy. The editor has most industriously applied himself to his task, and his work bears internal evidence that the labour was not a mere perfunctory performance. He says in the Preface: "It is with the hope of rescuing some forgotten names, and of adding something to the antiquarian-lore of the beautiful West of England, that I now commend my book to a Public, both in England and America, which is daily becoming fonder and fonder of genealogical studies." Mr. Weaver gives a list of MSS. containing the Visitations of Somerset, from which it appears that such Visitations took place in 1531, 1573, 1591, and 1623. There can be no doubt of the value of such a work as this, particulary at a time when our American brethren are so industriously searching the records of the old couuntry for their families and family connexions. Moreover, the additional Pedigrees from a very valuable portion of the work, which by the way is well indexed, and capitally printed.

The Municipal Records of Bath, 1189 to 1604. Published with the approval of the Town Council, and at the Special Request of the Bath Literary Society. By AUSTIN J. KING AND B. H. WATTS. London: Elliot Stock.

The Town Council of Bath, by sanctioning the publication of these Records has done well and wisely, as they contribute some valuable material to the "makings of history," and the Literary Society of the town has reason to be congratulated that such enthusiastic editors were prepared to undertake and carry out the suggestion. All the early Charters are reprinted, in addition to which we have a "Review of the Municipal System," articles on Charitable and Ecclesiastical Affairs, of the Drama in Bath, of the Corporate Property, etc., etc. The Preface to this handsome volume is simply an apology; to wit, an explanation for the absence of an Index. But inasmuch as the compilers promise a further instalment of "Municipal Records" at no distant date, and a complete Index to the whole work, we can very well afford to wait, and not be exacting in a matter which we deem a necessity.

Launceston—Past and Present; a Historical and Descriptive Sketch. By ALFRED F. ROBBINS ("Dunheved"). Launceston: Cornish and Devon Printing Co., 1884.

It is somewhat singular that the present year should see the issue of two works bearing upon the history of the ancient town of Launceston. But so it is, for we are aware of the publication of a veritable and valuable "History of Launceston," by Mr. Peter, as announced in our pages some months since, and we have now before us, as its name implies, a sketch of the same. Mr. Robbins has been for a long time past engaged upon this work, and we heartily congratulate him on the completion of his labours. He is to be commended in that he has designated his book merely a sketch, for, although it extends to 450 pages, we may fairly assume from the material placed before us, that much more remains to be gathered and garnered, and that the historian of the future will find this and other sketches exceedingly useful in the preparation of a more extended work. Without in any way depreciating Mr. Peter's work (which we have not seen), we are fain to express a hope that Mr. Robbins, will persevere in his efforts, and bring to light all that can be discovered concerning the early and later history of the ancient "Dunheved." A copious Index with various Appendices add much to the value of the book.

A New Book of Sports. Reprinted from the *Saturday Review.* London: Bentley and Son, 1885.

The series of short essays which make up this useful volume deal with a great variety of subjects. They are confined to no country or period, but the work seems all-embracing, for we are led on from Fox-hunting and Otter-hunting on Dartmoor, to the Games of Savages and the Fiesta de Toros of the Spaniards. We are introduced to some novel games as well as many that are familiar, in fact the work is a veritable encyclopædia of sports suited to "all sorts and conditions of men." The separate essays are undoubtedly written by adepts in the particular sport of which they treat, and although the names of the authors are not published, there can be no doubt that the sketches were penned by men who were masters in the art. The two essays which have the greatest local interest (those relating to Dartmoor), are from the pen of our esteemed neighbour and contributor, Mr. W. F. Collier. This book will certainly become very popular, particularly among the juvenile readers of our public libraries.

Cheshire Gleanings. By WILLIAM E. A. AXON. Manchester: Tubbs, 1884.

Although rather late in the day, we are pleased to congratulate our esteemed contributor, Mr. Axon, upon his valuable "Gleanings." The volume before us contains interesting notices of Cheshire men and women, notable for their talents or their eccentricities, memorials of by-gone modes of life and thought, and of the associations, proverbs, folk-lore, and dialect of various localities of the county. *A propos* of the west country, we notice an article on "Old Mynshull, of Erdeswick," containing a remarkable instance of plagiarism of one of the ballads of the late Rev. Robert Stephen Hawker, of Morwenstow. A letter is given from Mr. Hawker, and both the original ballad and the clumsy imitation are appended. Mr. Axon is an authority upon matters historical, literary, and legendary, which relate to the County-Palatine of Cheshire, and is besides possessed of a happy style and a facile pen.

Gleanings from God's Acre: being a Collection of Epitaphs. By JOHN POTTER BRISCOE. Edinburgh: Oliphant.

We have here a small but representative volume, in which the entries are only of those epitaphs which actually exist, or are known to have existed. The dates and places of nearly all the examples are given, and a useful Index is appended. If we find any fault with such works as these it is because of their too general character. Many such compilations have been published, in all of which the choicest specimens of Epitaphiana are included, but we have never yet met with a work which claims to be an exhaustive collection of curious epitaphs, a sort of Collectanea Epitaphiana. Failing this, it would be well if epitaph collectors would confine themselves to their own particular district, embracing as far as possible the curiosities of each locality. We hope shortly to announce such a collection relating to Devon and Cornwall. We perceive that our friend and colleague, Mr. Briscoe, has inserted the much-discussed lines "Here I lie at the church door," &c., as being in existence at Kingsbridge and Dawlish. Our readers may remember communications upon this epitaph some time since in our pages.

Introduction to Our Early English Literature (from the Earliest Times to the Norman Conquest). By W. CLARKE ROBINSON, M.A., PH. D. Durham: Andrews, 1885.

This is a work which the student of English Literature will highly prize, for it is a text-book to a branch of literature of which too little is known; moreover, it contains, in addition to an excellent introductory article, extracts and translations from many of the rarest Anglo-Saxon writings. Amongst other most interesting matters, we notice extracts from *Widsith; or, the Traveller's Song*, which is considered the oldest poem extant in English, or in any language of modern Europe. It is supposed to be of about A.D. 400. We note this poem chiefly, because it is included with others in the *Codex Exoniensis*, which was placed in Exeter Cathedral Library by Bishop Leofric, about the year A.D. 1070. We commend this book to all who find a charm in ancient lore; and to those who seek to be proficient, in the knowledge of the language and literature of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors, it is invaluable.

Genealogical Gleanings in England. By HENRY F. WALTERS, A.B., Vol. I. (Part First.) Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1885.

In this interesting volume we have the result of researches made in England by this Society, through the instrumentality of Mr. Walters, amongst the English Records, in a manner, and on a scale never before attempted. Everything that concerned the family history of the early settlers of America is here recorded, and much more is yet to come. The great purpose of the work seems to be to establish the relationship between English and American Families of the same name, a matter formerly of great difficulty. By the help of these memoranda, it is hoped that this difficulty has been, to some extent overcome. When it is considered that the New England Historical and Genealogical Society have no funds to place at the disposal of the Committee appointed for doing this work, and that the whole is the result of voluntary contributions, the promoters of this undertaking may well be congratulated upon the success which they have thus far achieved. A careful scrutiny of the volume reveals many connecting links between the families of this corner of the old country and America.

The Adelphi and its Site. By HENRY B. WHEATLEY, F.S.A. London: Elliot Stock, 1885.

Produced in Mr. Stock's best style, this interesting paper, originally read before the London and Middlesex Archæological Society and published in the *Antiquary*, will be valued by all who find a delight in the olden associations of London streets and houses. Mr. Wheatley has managed to compress a great deal of history into a small compass, and has produced an article which we can read with pleasure, and which we shall certainly preserve with care.

The Imitation of Christ: being the Autograph Manuscript of Thomas A' Kempis, "De Imitatione Christi," reproduced in facsimile from the Original preserved in the Royal Library at Brussels. With an Introduction, by CHARLES RUELENS. London: Elliot Stock, 1885.

This little work will be highly prized by book-collectors for to have a veritable transcript or rather facsimile of a work in the handwriting of the author, and that such a work as the *Imitatione Christi*, is indeed one of the marvels of the age, especially when we consider the price at which it is supplied—the ever popular shilling. No book (says the preface) save the Holy Bible, has been so often reproduced as the *Imitation of Jesus Christ*. And of all the copies, manuscript or printed, none possesses such interest and value as that from which this facsimile is taken, inasmuch as it is in the autograph throughout of Thomas á Kempis, the humble monk, whose claim to the authorship of the work remained for two centuries undisputed, and has at last, after a prolonged and heated controversy, been triumphantly vindicated.

Old London Street Cries and the Cries of To-day, with Heaps of Quaint Cuts, etc. By ANDREW W. TUER. London: Field and Tuer, 1885.

The success of the first issue of this quaint and curious collection (at one guinea) has emboldened the publishers to introduce it to a wider circle of patrons, by bringing out a shilling edition. The volume contains a mass of most curious information, it refreshes the memory by recalling familiar figures and still more familiar "cries," in addition to which it brings back from the long-buried past the strange medley of sounds which in the olden days made London streets almost as great a babel as they are to-day. The illustrations are from drawings by Rowlandson, Cruikshank, and others, and the typography by Messrs. Field and Tuer, which is a sufficient guarantee of its excellency.

The Official Letters of Alexander Spotswood, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Virginia, 1710-1722. Now First Printed from the Manuscript in the collections of the Virginia Historical Society. With an Introduction. By R. A. BROCK. Vol. II. Richmond, Virginia: Published by the Society, 1885.

We have before alluded to the collections and publications of this influential society, and need only here repeat the remark that the issue of such volumes as these is of immense value in building up the history of the American Colonies.

The Kingdom and Coins of Burgred. By NATHAN HEYWOOD. Manchester: Henry Gray, 25, Cathedral Yard, 1885.

Burgred was the last independent King of Mercia, and reigned A.D. 852-874. He married a daughter of Ethelwulf, King of Wessex, and his Queen Consort was therefore a grand-daughter of Egbert, and the sister of Ethelred I. and Alfred the Great, successive Kings of Wessex. The pamphlet not only describes some rare coins of this monarch, but gives some interesting historical information respecting him and the kingdom over which he ruled. It is well printed.

The Five Threes—33,333 Miles by Land and Sea. Holiday Notes. By ROBERT WALKER. London: Hamilton Adams, 1884.

Without stopping to enquire too minutely into the statement of distance indicated in the title of this book, we may reasonably conclude that the writer had good authority for so naming it. This is not a book of travel, so much as a collection of "Notes," in which, while everything interests, the antiquarian mind is chiefly struck with the quaint stories and legends which abound throughout its pages. In this the author has placed us under a debt of gratitude, for he has given us many legends from "beneath the Southern Cross," which he received orally from the natives, and whether he is discoursing of Victoria, New South Wales, New Zealand, or the Islands of the Pacific, he finds something curious to relate which we have not heard of before. Moreover, his descriptions of scenes in Fiji, Tasmania, Hawaii, and California, are all vivid and interesting, and we follow him in his rambles as naturally as if we were fellow-voyagers. But to the antiquarian and collector of folk-lore the book is invaluable.

ALSO RECEIVED:—*The Algonquin Legends of New England; or, Myths and Folk-Lore of the Micmac, Passamaquoddy, and Penobscot Tribes*, by Charles G. Leland. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1885. We reserve a notice of this important book for our next number, the space at our disposal this month being insufficient to deal satisfactorily with a work of such interest. *A Catalogue of Books* published by Houghton, Mifflin and Company, Boston and New York, 1885. *Dudley Castle in the Black Country, &c.*, by Edward White Bewley. London: Wyman and Sons, 1884. *Public Libraries and Schools*, by Samuel S. Green, Librarian of the Free Public Library, Worcester, Mass. Boston: 1885. THOROUGH GUIDE SERIES:—*Northern Highlands and Islands*, by M. J. B. Baddeley, B.A., 2nd edition. *Peak District of Derbyshire and Neighbouring Counties*, by the same, 3rd edition. *Eastern Counties*, by C. S. Ward. *North Wales*, part I. and II., by M. J. B. Baddeley and C. S. Ward. *South Devon and South Cornwall*, by same, 2nd edition, 1885.

* * *

Notes to Illustrations.

WE present our subscribers this month with an excellent portrait of the late Alfred Rooker, twice Mayor of Plymouth, believing that this memento of a worthy citizen may be valued by many of those who were associated with him during a long and useful career. In our next number we purpose giving a brief biographical sketch of Mr. Rooker, whose literary and antiquarian tastes were of a high order, and whose interest in everything that related to the welfare of his adopted town, was well-known.

OUR second plate of illustrations represents two more of the "Ancient Holy-Wells of Cornwall," being respectively "The Well of St. Keyne" and "Well-Chapel, Menacuddle, St. Austell." At present we withhold any descriptive notes of these interesting relics, an article being in course of preparation, which is intended to deal more fully with the matter, and further illustrations of other Holy-Wells will appear in subsequent numbers.

* * *

Notices to Subscribers and Contributors.

IN the present number will be found the first portion of a most interesting series of Bibliographical Notes relating to Devonshire, for which we are indebted to the Rev. J. Ingle Dredge; a further instalment will be published in the next number. Mr. Dredge has been at great pains in making this collection of notes complete, but he will be very glad to receive any additional information from those who may possess it, relative to the "Early Devon Printers."

IN addition to the above we would draw the attention of our readers to the first instalment of "West Country Ballads," furnished by Mr. George C. Boase in accordance with a suggestion made by Lt.-Col. W. F. Prideaux in a recent number. We shall be pleased to receive copies of any other old ballads suitable for publication.

IN calling attention to our Prospectus of the Fifth Series, we would earnestly commend the work to our Subscribers, soliciting their friendly aid in extending the scope of its operations. We shall be pleased to send prospectuses and specimen numbers to anyone desirous of becoming acquainted with our little journal, and we are particularly desirous of introducing the work to the antiquarians and archæologists of the County of Somerset.

WE would further draw attention to our "Editorial Announcements" on the "Contents" Sheet issued with the present number, where our Subscribers will find information respecting their Subscriptions, the completion and supply of sets of the previous volumes, as well as of the binding of loose numbers.

All communications to be addressed to W. H. K. WRIGHT, 8, Bedford Street, Plymouth.

THE

WESTERN ANTIQUARY;

OR,

Note-Book for Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset.

No. 2.] JULY, 1885. [Vol. 5.

DEVON BOOKSELLERS AND PRINTERS IN THE 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES.

BY REV. J. INGLE DREDGE.

PART II.—EXETER *(Continued.)*

A Caution against Deceivers with respect to the Subordination of the Son of God. . . . .

Printed by GEORGE Bishop and sold by the Booksellers in EXON (no date). 8vo. [*Mr. R. Dymond.*]

A Letter to the Authors of a Pamphlet Civilly intitled A Caution against Deceivers. By Joseph Hallett.

EXON, Printed by ANDREW *Brice*, for JOHN MARCH Bookseller at the *Bible* in the *High-Street*, 1719. 8vo. [*Mr. R. Dymond.*]

A Caution against Deceivers . . . . The Second Edition: With an Appenpendix [*sic*]; being an Answer to Mr. Hallet's Letter.

Printed by GEORGE Bishop, and sold by the Booksellers in EXON [no date]. 8vo. [*Mr. R. Dymond.*]

The Deceiver described: being a Second Appendix to a pamphlet Entitl'd A Caution against Deceivers. . . . By R. N. a Layman of the Country.

EXON: Printed for the Author by ANDREW BRICE, in the *Serge-Market*, MDCCXIX. 8vo. [*Mr. R. Dymond.*]

A True Account of what was Transacted in the Assembly of the United Ministers of Devon and Cornwall; met at Exon the 5th and 6th of May, 1719. . . . .

EXON: Printed by G. BISHOP, 1719. 8vo. [*Mr. R. Dymond.*]

A Letter to Mr. Eveleigh; in Answer to his printed at the End of the Reasons, &c. By James Pierce.

EXON: Printed by ANDREW BRICE, at the Head of the *Serge-Market*, 1719. 8vo. [*Mr R. Dymond.*]

The Evil and Cure of Divisions. A Sermon preach'd at Exon, at the Opening of a New Meeting-House, March 15. $171\frac{8}{9}$. . . . By James Peirce.

EXON: Printed by ANDREW BRICE, at the Head of the *Serge-Market*. 1719. 8vo. [*Mr. R. Dymond.*]

A Defence of the Case of the Ministers Ejected at Exon. By James Peirce.

EXON: Printed by ANDREW BRICE, at the Head of the *Serge-Market*. 1719. 8vo. [*Mr. R. Dymond.*]

The Belief of the Subordination of the Son of God to his Father no Characteristick of an Arian. By Joseph Hallet.

EXON: Printed by ANDREW BRICE, for JOHN MARCH, Bookseller, at the Sign of the *Bible* near St. *Martins Lane*, in the *High-street*. 1719. 8vo. [*Mr. R. Dymond.*]

Arius Detected and Confuted. . . . .

EXON: *Printed by* ANDREW BRICE, *at the Head of the* Serge Market *in* South-gate-street. 1719. 8vo. [*Mr. R. Dymond.*]

A Vindication of Mr. Trosse from the Charge of Uncharitableness: . . . . By Joshua Eveleigh, Minister of the Gospel.

EXON: Printed and Sold by ANDREW BRICE, at the Head of the Serge-Market, in *Southgate-street*. 1719. 8vo. [*Mr. R. Dymond.*]

"Antiquitates Britanno-Belgicæ, Præcipue Romanæ, Figuris illustratæ, Tribus Voll. comprehensæ; quorum I. De Belgio Britannico. II. De Geta Britannico. III. De Julii Vitalis Epitaphio: Quibus accedit Appendix. Auctore Guilh. Musgrave, Belga, Reg. Societ. utriusque Socio.

ISCÆ DUNMONIORUM: Typis GEO. BISHOP: Prostant venales apud JOH. MARCH, Bibliopolam EXONIENSEM; GUIL. TAYLOR & JOH. SPRINT, LONDINENSES, M.DCC.XIX." 8vo.

Gods Works and Wonders in the Deep; and the Seafaring Man's Duty. A Sermon preached in Bideford, on Thursday, March 17, 1719-20, by John Coplestone, Minister in Chumleigh.

Exon, Printed by *George Bishop*, 1720. 8vo. [*Watkins.*]

A Sermon preach'd at the Cathedral Church of St. Peter, in Exon, before the Right Worshipful the Mayor and Chamber, on August the 6th, 1723, being the Anniversary of the Deliverance of that City from the Cornish.

Insurrection, in the reign of Edward the VIth, by J. Fisher, B.A.

Lond., Printed for Edward Score and Nathanael Thorn, Booksellers in Exon. 1723. 8vo. [*Bib. Cornub*]

A Sermon preach'd in the Cathedral Church of St. Peter, in Exon, before the Rt. Worshipful the Mayor and Chamber on August the 6th, 1725, being the Anniversary of the Deliverance of that City from the Cornish Insurrection, in the reign of King Edward the VIth, by J. Fisher M.A. . . .

Exon, printed by Andrew Brice, and sold by the Booksellers of that City, 1725. 4to. [*Bib. Cornub.*]

Render to All their Dues: or, a Dialogue between Timotheus and Pleonectes, concerning the Converting Tithes and Offerings to Secular Uses. [By Lewis Southcomb.]

Exon: Printed by ANDREW BRICE; and sold by JOHN MARCH, at the *Bible*, a little below St. *Martins-Lane:* 1726. 8vo.

A Sermon preached at Exon, October the 11th, 1727, being the day of their most excellent Majesties'. . . . Coronation, by J. Enty.

Exon, printed by And. Brice, for Aaron Tozer, jun., Bookseller, at the sign of the Bible, in the High Street, 1727. 8vo. [*Bib. Cornub.*]

A Defense of a late pamphlet, entitled A Preservative, &c. in answer to an abusive letter of Mr. J. Hallet, jun. By J. Enty.

Lond., printed for Aaron Tozer, jun., at the Bible, in the High-Street, Exon, MDCCXXX. 8vo. [*Bib. Cornub.*]

A Preservative against several abuses and corruptions of Reveal'd Religion; containing Remarks on a late book of Mr. Joseph Hallet, jun., entitled A Collection of Notes &c. By J. Enty.

Exon, printed by Andrew Brice, for Aaron Tozer, jun., Bookseller, at the Bible, a little below St. Martin's Lane, it the High Street. 1730. 8vo [*Bib. Cornub.*]

A Discourse on Salvation. . . . . To which are added Two Sermons. . . . . By the Reverend Mr James Salter, Vicar of St. Mary's Church, Devon.

London; Printed for E. SCORE, at *Exeter*, and S. BIRT at the *Bible-and-Ball* in *Ave-Mary-Lane*, *London*. 1731. 12mo.

Subjection to the Higher Powers a necessary Duty in every Christian. A Sermon. By Lewis Southcomb of Rose Ash. [quotations 15 lines.]

London, Printed for N. THORN in St. *Peter's Churchyard* in *Exeter*, and S. BIRT at the *Bible* and *Ball* in *Ave-Mary-Lane*, 1735. 8vo.

The Excellencies of the Kindness of Onesiphorus to St. Paul, when he was a Prisoner in Rome, exemplified in a Discourse preach'd before the Inhabitants of the parish of St. Petrock in Exeter, on Svnday the 6th of July 1735; occasioned by their delivering Joseph Ottolenghe, a poor convert Jew, out of South-Gate Prison, into which he was cast by a Jew after his conversion to Christianity: Published at the request of the Parishioners of St. Petrock's for the benefit of the said poor convert Jew. By Lewis Stephens, A.M. . . . .

Exon, Printed by E. Farley for E. Score, Bookseller, ... [1735.] 4to. [*Bib. Cornub.*]

A Genealogical History of the Noble and Illustrious Family of Courtenay. In three Parts. The First giveth an Account of the Counts of Edessa, of that Family. The Second, of that Branch that is in France. The Third, of that Branch that is in England. [Quot. from Horace 2 lines.] By E. Cleaveland, B.D. Sometime Fellow of Exeter College in Oxford, and Rector of Honiton in Devon.

Exon: Printed by Edw. Farley, at *Shakespear's* Head near *East-Gate*, 1735. fol. [*Exeter Inst. Lib.*]

The Unreasonableness of Popish and all Persecution on Account of Religion. A Sermon preach'd at Exon, November 5th, 1737. By John Enty.

London, Printed for RICHARD HETT, Bookseller, in the Poultry: and sold by AARON TOZER, *jun.* in EXON, MDCCXXXVII. 8vo. [*Mr. R. Dymond.*]

An Essay towards a Demonstrative Proof of the Divine Existence, Unity and Attributes. To which is premised a Short Defence of the Argument called A Priori. By Benjamin Heath, Esq. . . . .

London, Printed for S. BIRT, at the *Bible* and *Ball* in *Ave-Mary-Lane;* and Sold by E. SCORE, and N. THORN in *Exeter*, 1740. 8vo.

A Treatise concerning the Nature and Advantages of the Publick Worship of God. . . . . By William Simons, Vicar of Otterton in the County of Devon.

London: Printed for the Author: and Sold by S. BIRT at the *Bible* and *Ball* in *Ave-Mary-Lane;* and E. SCORE in *Exeter*, 1740. 8vo.

An Explanation of Scripture Prophecies, both Typical and Literal. In Two Volumes. . . . . By Samuel Johnson, A.M. Vicar of Great Torrington, Devon.

Reading, Printed and Sold by J. NEWBERY and C. MICKLEWRIGHT. Also by S. BIRT, W. PARKER, L. GILLIVER, and J. RIVINGTON in *London;* by the Booksellers of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*: Mr. SCORE and Mr. THORNE at *Exeter;* Mr. LEAKE at *Bath;* and Mr. WARNE at *Chippenham*. 1742. 8vo.

OLD HOUSES, ST. MARY ARCHES STREET, EXETER.

THE NEW YORK
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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

A Sermon Preached in the Parish-Church of Werrington, Devon, at the Consecration of that Church, on Wednesday, Septemb. 7, 1743. By William Hole, M.A. Fellow of Exeter College in Oxford, and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Exeter. . . . . .

Oxford, Printed at the Theatre for *James Fletcher* in the *Turl*, and are to be Sold by *S. Birt* and *J. Rivington* Booksellers in *London*, and *E. Score* at *Exeter*. 1743. 8vo.

A Sermon Preach'd before the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Exeter and the Governors of the Devon and Exeter Hospital for the Sick and Lame, in the Cathedral-Church of St. Peter, Exon, on Saturday the 27th Day of August. . . . . By John Sleech, M.A. Archdeacon of Cornwall. . . . . The Second Edition, corrected.

Exon: Printed by A. and S. Brice, and sold (for the Benefit of the Hospital) by Edward Score, Aaron Tozer, and B. Thorn, in *Exeter*, and Sam. Birt in *Ave-Mary-Lane*, *London*. 1743. 4to.

Two Dissertations. . . . . By Benjamin Kennicott of Wadham College, ...

Oxford, Printed at the Theatre for the Author: and Sold by Mr. *Clements*, in *Oxford*; Mr. *Birt* and Mess. *Rivington*, in *London*; Mr. *Thurlbourn*, in *Cambridge*; Mr. *Leake*, in *Bath*; and Mr. *Score*, in *Exeter*. 1747. 8vo.

A Practical Grammar of the Latin Tongue, comprising all the Rules necessary. . . . . By John Davies, Master of Plympton School in the County of Devon.

Exon. Printed by *A. Brice* in Northgate Street, 1748. 8vo.

The Complete History of Cornwall. Part ii. being the Parochial History. [By Wm. Hals.]

[Exeter, A. Brice, 1750.] fol. The first part was never printed, hence there is no general title page. [*Bib. Cornub.*]

The Divine Institution. . [see *supra* 1709] By William Roberts, M.A. late Rector of Jacobstow in Devon. The Fourth Edition. . . . . To which is added, a short Character of Dr. George Hooper, formerly Bishop of Bath and Wells. By the Rev. Thomas Coney, D.D. late Rector of Bath.

London: Printed for *Benjamin Matthews*, Bookseller in *Merchants-Court*, *Bath*; Mess. *Birt*. . . [13 other London Booksellers] . . . Mess. *Leake* and *Fredrick* at *Bath*; *Score*, *Tozer* and *Thorn* at *Exeter*; *Collins* at *Salisbury*; *Goadby* at *Sherborne*; *Chaulking* at *Taunton*; *Parkhouse* at *Tiverton*; *Trownson* at Totness; *Clements* at *Oxford*; *Merril* at Cambridge; and all the noted Booksellers in England; and M. *Scheuler* at the Hague. 8vo. [no date, but *circa* 1750.]

A Sermon Preached in the Church of St. Andrew in Plymouth, at the Archdeacon's Visitation June 1. 1750. By Thomas Vivian, Vicar of Cornwood, Devon. . . . .

London: Printed by W. Strahan: and are to be sold by . . . . . and in *Exeter*, by Mr. Thorn, Bookseller. 1751. 12mo.

The Geographical Dictionary, or Grand Gazetteer. Exeter, Bryce. 1751. fol. [*Bib. Cornub.*]

A Paraphrase with Critical Annotations, on the Epistles of St. Paul to the Romans and Galatians. . . . . By Timothy Edwards, A.M. late Vicar of Okehampton, Devon. Published by Manister Barnard, A.M. Rector of Whitestone, Devon.

London, Printed by *W. Bowyer*, in White-Friers; and Sold by S. Birt. . . . . Mr. Thorn at Exeter, and Mr. Parkhouse at Tiverton, Devon. 1752. 4to.

A Sermon preached at Truro in Cornwall at the funerall of a young man who was drowned as he was bathing on Sunday, June 3, 1753. By Samuel Walker, A.B. The second ed.

Falmouth, printed by M. Allison; and sold by J. Painter in Truro; I. Head in Helstone; J. Mitchell in Penzance; R. Gray in Redruth; J. Nankivell in St. Austell; A. Tozer in Exon.; and R. Baldwin, jun. at the Rose in Paternoster row, London. 1753. 8vo. [*Bib. Cornub.*]

A short Essay on the Scheme Lately set on Foot for Lighting and Keeping Clean the Streets of the City of Exeter, demonstrating the pernicious and fatal Effects with which it would have been attended.

Exon; Printed by Thomas Brice; and sold by Aaron Tozer, Bookseller, opposite St. Martin's Lane, High Street. 1755. 8vo. [*Exeter Inst. Lib.*]

The christian being a course of [eleven] practical Sermons. . . by Samuel Walker. . .

London, printed by J. Oliver and sold by William Owen; and by Barnabas Thorn at Exeter 1755. 12mo. [*Bib. Cornub.*]

——— Second ed.

London printed for W. Owen at Homer's head within Temple bar, E. Dilly at the Rose and Crown in the Poultry, and Barnabas Thorn at Exeter 1756. 12mo. [*Ibid.*]

A Collection of Psalms and Hymns for Divine Worship. . . . . .

London: Printed and Sold by J. Noon, at the White Hart, in Cheapside, near the Poultry; James Waugh at the Turk's-Head, Lombard-street; and Aaron Tozer, in Exeter. 1757. 8vo. [Hazlitts *Notes*. 345.]

The Grand Gazetteer, or Topographic Dictionary, both General and Special, and Antient as well as Modern, &c. Being a succinct but comprehensive Geographical Description of the various Countries of the habitable known World, in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; more especially of Great Britain and Ireland, and all the British Settlements abroad, or where we have Trade, Commerce, or Correspondence. Shewing the Situation, Extent, and Boundaries, of all the Empires, Kingdoms, Republicks, Provinces, Cities, Chief Towns, &c. with their several Climates, Soils, Produces, Animals, Plants, Minerals, &c. The Government, Traffick, Arts, Manufactures, Customs, Manners, and Religion, of the Divers Nations; and the vast many admirable (some of them stupendous) Curiosities both Natural and Artificial; the most remarkable Events, Accidents, and Revolutions, in all past Ages, &c. &c. Apply and requisitely interspers'd with many Thousands of Uncommon Passages, Strange Occurrences, Critical Observations (as well sacred and prophane) and Proper Relations; which most agreeably surprise and delightfully inform. Diligently extracted and as accurately as possible compiled from the most esteemed Voyagers, Travellers, Geographers, Historians, Criticks, &c. extant.

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Printed by and for the Author, at his Printing-House in *Northgate Street, Exon.* MDCCLIX. fol. [*Exeter Inst. Lib.*]

A Universal Geographical Dictionary, or Grand Gazetteer. Maps.

Exeter, Bryce. 1760. 2 vols. fol. [*Bib Cornub.*]

Mr. Pitfield's reason for charging Dr. Andrew with a design to cheat him in the purchase of his estate, examined and disproved. . . . To which is added a Postscript. . . . By J [ohn] S [leech] A [rchdeacon of] C [ornwall] . . . .

Exeter, printed by J. Spencer in Gandy's lane 1762 8vo. [*Bib. Cornub.*]

Remarks on a pamphlet lately published by the Rev. Mr. Archdeacon Sleech. By William Pitfield. . . . .

Printed by A. Brice in Northgate-street, Exon. 1762. 8vo. [*Ibid.*]

A letter to the Reverend Mr. Archdeacon Sleech occasion'd by his pamphlet called "Mr. Pitfields Reasons &c. . . . ." By Richard Tremlett.

Printed by A. Brice in Northgate-street, Exon. 1762. 8vo. [*Ibid.*]

A New Treatise of Astronomy, or Astronomy opened: Being a Rational and Mathematic Enquiry into the True Principles and Nature of Astronomy, or Frame of our Solar System. Wherein Divers and weighty Reasons will be offered, to shew that the present-received System, cannot *possibly* be the True one. Also a New System will be humbly proposed, for the Examination of the Learned, whereby all the Cœlestical Phœnomena will be much more naturally explained and accounted for, than by the present System, and without that oblique and unnatural Motion of the Earth our Astronomers are obliged to suppose. By Samuel Bamfield, Teacher of Mathematics, at Honiton, Devon.

Printed by ANDREW BRICE, in *Northgate-street, Exon.* 1764. 4to.

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"Mr. *Robert Trewman*, Printer at *Exeter*," were subscribers to Calcott's *Collection of Thoughts*, 1764.

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Exeter; Printed and Sold by R. Trewman, behind the Guildhall: by whom all Manner of Printing-work is neatly and expeditiously performed on the most Reasonable Terms. [1765.] 8vo [*Exeter Inst. Lib.*]

The Antique Description and Account of the City of Exeter: in three Parts. . . . . All written purely By John Vowell, alias Hoker, Gent. . . . .

Exon: Now first printed together by ANDREW BRICE, in *Northgate-street.* 1765. 4to.

The Life and Death of Philip Henry. 4th edition. . .
Salop: Printed by J. Cotton and J. Eddowes for J. Buckland and T. Longman, in Paternoster Row, London, and sold by W. Grigg, in Exeter, 1765. 8vo. [*Rev. Matt. H. Lee.*]

A Confutation of the Observations on Freemasonry, by an Anonymous Author of a Pamphlet, entitled "Masonry, the way to Hell" . . . . . By a Member of the most ancient and honourable order of Free and accepted Masons, I. Head, P.G.M.S. . . .
Exeter, printed (for the author) by A. Brice and B. Thorn; and sold by . . . . the Author at St. Mary's Island, Scilly. 1769. 12mo. [*Bib. Cornub.*]

The Most General School-Assistant, Containing, a Complete System of Arithmetic; The common and useful Problems in Practical Geometry. The Methods used in taking the Dimensions of Artificers Work; Mensuration of all kinds of Superfices and Solids of Artificers work, of Timber and of Land; Together with Gauging, Bills of Parcels, &c. &c. By G. Dyer, Master of Tackers-Hall School in Exeter. [Quot. from Spect. No. 124.]
Exeter, Printed by R. Trewman for Robinson and Roberts, No. 25 in *Paternoster-Row London*, and sold by E. Score and W. Grigg, in *Exeter;* J. Fursman, in *Ashburton;* J. Wallis, in *Plymouth;* W. Craven, in *Dartmouth;* F. Murch, in *Barnstaple*, and all other Booksellers. M.DCC.LXX. 8vo. [*Exeter Inst. Lib.*]

An Exposition of the Catechism of the Church of England: . . . . . Designed chiefly for the Use of Schools. By Thomas Vivian, Vicar of Cornwood, Devon. . . . . .
London: Printed for E. & C. Dilly in the Poultry; and sold by Messrs. Goadby in Sherborne, Thorn in Exeter, Haydon in Plimouth, Tozer in Modbury, Painter in Truro, Allison in Falmouth. 1770. 12mo.

The Mobiad, or Battle of the Voice. An Heroi-Comic Poem, sportively Satirical; Being a briefly historical, natural and lively, free and humourous, Description of an Exeter Election. In Six Canto's Illustrated with such notes as for some Readers may be supposed useful. By Democritus Juvenal, Moral Professor of Ridicule, and plaguey pleasant Fellow of Stingtickle College. *Vulgarly* Andrew Brice, Exon. [Quots from Virg. Juvenal and Horace.]
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Sermons by the late Rev. Charles Peters M.A. . . . . Published from his MSS. by his nephew Jon. Peters M.A. Vicar of St. Clement's near Truro, Cornwall.
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Ministers, labourers together with God, a sermon preached at Exeter before the assembly of the united dissenting clergy of Devon and Cornwall, Wednesday, September 9th 1778, by the revd. Sir Harry Trelawny bart. A.B, minister of the Presbyterian Church at West Looe, Cornwall.
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Considerations, humbly addressed to the Electors of Great Britain, and Particularly to the Clergy.
Exeter: Printed by R. Trewman, behind the Guildhall. 1780. 8vo. [*Exeter Inst. Lib.*]

Memoria Technica, or a New Method of Artificial Memory: applied to, and exemplified in Chronology, History, Geography, [and] Astronomy; also Jewish, Grecian, and Roman Coins, Weights, and Measures, &c. with Tables, Proper to the respective Sciences; and Memorial Lines Adapted to each Table. By Richard Grey, D.D. Rector of Hinton, in Northamptonshire. The Sixth Edition, corrected and much Improved.
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"The dearest View of Life that mortals have,
Is taken near some honourable Grave;
Then let's not fail its estimate to make,
Before the final Trumpet sonnds—Awake."

Exeter: Printed for the Author, by B. Thorn. MDCCLXXX. 4to. [*Exeter Inst Lib.*]

Life reviewed, &c. To which are added The lords prayer, creed, &c. . . . . By E. Smith.
Exeter, B. Thorn and Son. 1781, 4to. [*Bib. Cornub.*]

Homer's Hymns to Ceres, translated into English verse by Richard Hole, LL.B. . . .
Exeter: Printed by B. Thorn and Son, Booksellers: and sold by C. Dilly in the Poultry, London. 1781. 8vo.

Thesaurus Ecclesiasticus Provincialis; or, a Survey of the Diocese of Exeter. . . . . Undertaken and published at the request of the Clergy of that Diocese.
Exeter: Printed and Sold by the EDITORS, B. THORN and SON, in the Fore-Street. . . . . 1782. 4to.

The Miscellaneous Poetic Attempts of C. Jones, an Uneducated Journeyman Wool-comber.

Exeter, Printed for the Author, by R. Trewman, nearly opposite St. Martin's Lane, in the Fore-street. 1782. 8vo. [*Exeter Inst. Lib.*]

Rights and Priviledges of the Freemen of Exeter: Being an Account of Legacies left to the Poor of the said City, from the year 1164 to the year 1674 inclusive: Containing an Alphabetical List of the Persons Names by whom such Legacies were left; Also, the Sums left by each of them; and the Uses to which they were ordered to be applied by the Donors, being in the whole 132: First printed in the year 1736, By Samuel Izacke, Esqr. Gent. from the Manuscript of his Grandfather, Richard Izacke, Esqr. Clerk of the Peace for the City and County of Exeter; Interspersed with proper Remarks detecting the Misapplication of some of the Charities. To which is now added a copious Index, Pointing out the situation of the Lands, the Amount of Monies, Annuities, &c. given to each charity respectively, arranged chronologically.

Exeter, Reprinted by T. Brice at the Conduit, 1785. 8vo. [*Exeter Inst. Lib.*]

Review of part of Risden's Survey of Devon: Containing the General Description of that County; with Corrections, Annotations, and Additions. By the late William Chapple of Exeter.

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Remarks on the Bishop of Exeter's, and also on Dr. Herberden's Interpretation of the Prophecy of Haggai.

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The Idyllia, Epigrams, and Fragments of Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus, with the Elegies of Tyrtæus Translated from the Greek into English Verse, to which are added Dissertations and Notes by the Rev. Richard Polwhele, Student in Civil Law, late of Christ Church Oxford, and Author of the English Orator and Pictures from Nature.

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A Sermon preached in the parish-church of Madron. . on the twenty-third of April 1789. . . . By the rev. W. Tremenheere.

Exeter, printed and sold by R. Trewman. . . . [1789.] 4to. [*Bib. Cornub.*]

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Tragedies, by Hugh Downman, M.D.

Exeter: Printed by E. Grigg. . . . M,DCC,XCII. 8vo. [*Exeter Inst. Lib.*]

The Science of Legislation, Translated from the Italian of the Chevalier Filangieri, by William Kendall. [Quot. from Euripedes.]

Printed for G. C. and J. Robinson, London; and R. Trewman and Son, Exeter, (1792). 8vo. [*Exeter Inst. Lib.*]

A Sketch of the Life and Writings of the Revd Micaiah Towgood, by James Manning. [quot. from Dryden.]

Exeter: Printed for the Author, by E. Grigg; and sold by J. Johnson, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; J. Lloyd, and H. Brown, Bristol; and E. Grigg, S. Woolner, and G. Dyer, Exeter, M,DCC,XCI. 8vo. [*Exeter Inst. Lib.*]

A Sermon preached at Chumleigh, May 7, 1793, at the Visitation of the Rev. the Archdeacon of Barnstaple. By James Parkin, A.M. Rector of Oakford.

London, printed and sold by B. Law and Son; Trueman and Son, Exeter; and J. Hewett, Penzance, 1793. 4to. [*Bib. Cornub.*]

Historical Views of Devonshire. In five volumes. Vol. I. By Mr. Polwhele of Polwhele in Cornwall.

Exeter, Printed by Trewman and Son, for Cadell, Dilly, and Murray; London. M,DCC,XCIII, 4to. (all published) [*Exeter Inst Lib.*]

Poems, by William Kendall.

Exeter; Printed by R. Trewman and Son, for G. G. J. and J. Robinson, London; and G. Dyer, Exeter. M,DCC,XCIII. 8vo. [*Exeter Inst. Lib.*]

The History of Devonshire. In Three Volumes. By the Reverend Richard Polwhele, of Polwhele in Cornwall, and late of Christ Church, Oxford. Vol. II.

Exeter. Printed by Trewman and Son, for Cadell, Dilly, and Murray, London. 1793. folio.

Vol. I.

Exeter. Printed by Trewman and Son, for John Cadell, Johnson, and Dilly, London. M,DCC,XCVII.

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Essays by a Society of Gentlemen at Exeter. . .

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A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of Black-Torrington, in the County of Devon, before the Black-Torrington Corps of Volunteers, therein assembled, on Thursday, the 29th of November, 1798, being the Day appointed for a General Thanksgiving. By the Revd William Holland Coham, A.M. Curate.

Exeter, printed by R. Trewman and Son in the High-street. 4to. [*Exeter Inst. Lib.*]

A Letter respectfully addressed to the Right Reverend Father in God, Henry Reginald. . . . Lord Bishop of Exeter, containing a vindication of truth, an exposure of detraction, and an earnest appeal to his Lordship as a constituted Guardian of the Church, for the preservation of her peace, dignity, and prosperity. By one of her humble, but most affectionate Friends.

Exeter, printed by R. Trewman and Son, High-Street; sold by Messrs. Cadell and Davies, London. . . and Elliot, Falmouth. [1799.] 8vo.

Signed S.T.T., and written in vindication of Dr. Hawker. [*Bib. Cornub.*]

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"*Mr. Arthur Brown*, Bookseller, *Honiton*" subscribed for 20 copies of S. Bamfields *Astronomy*. 1764.

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(Macray's *Annals of the Bodleian*, p. 259.)

Mr. Davy having been Curate of Lustleigh 36 years, was preferred to the Vicarage of Winkleigh 22 March 1826, being then 83; on the 13th of the following June he died, and was buried in the chancel of his church.

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"Mr. *Oliver Adams*, Printer of *Plymouth*," and "Mr. *James Wallis*, Bookseller in *Plymouth*," were subscribers to Callcott's *Collection of Thoughts*, 1764.

"Haydon in Plimouth"—see Exeter under date 1770.

Poems on various subjects, by Ann Thomas of Millbrook, Cornwall, an officer's widow of the royal navy.

Plymouth, printed, and sold in London by B. Law, 1784. 4to. [*Bib. Cornub.*]

The book of the Revelation of Saint John the divine explained in an historical view of the past and present state of the christian world compared with the prophetick visions. By Thomas Vivian. . .

Plymouth, printed and sold by M. Haydon and Son, sold also by C. Dilly in the Poultry, London, and Hazard in Bath, and R. Trewman, Exeter 1785. 12mo. [*Bib. Cornub.*]

Essay on pulmonary consumptions, including the histories of several remarkable instances of recovery from the most-alarming stages of the disorder, by an improved method of treatment. By W. May, M.D.

Plymouth, printed and sold by B. Haydon. . . . 1792. 8vo. [*Bib. Cornub.*]

A dissertation on smut-balls amongst wheat and other grain, by Roger Treffry of Beer Barton near Plymouth, Devon. 1793.

Haydon, Clarence press, Plymouth. 8vo. [*Bib. Cornub.*]

A Third Letter from the Rev. R. Hawker. . . to the Rev. R. Polwhele. . . .

Plymouth, printed and sold by P. Nettleton, at No. 57, Market St. . . . [29 Sept. 1800] 12mo. [*Bib. Cornub.*]

TIVERTON.

Sold by Mr Humphry Barton in Tiverton. 1701.
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Miscellaneous Observations in the course of two Tours through several parts of the West of England. By M. Dunsford, Merchant.

Tiverton, printed and sold by E. Boyce. 1800. 4to. (port.) [*Bib. Cornub.*]

TORRINGTON.

An Humble Address to the Nobility and Gentry: being a Persuasive to a Holy Life, with a Particular View to their Condition and Circumstances. By Nathaniel Collier, M.A.

Torrington: Printed by W. Squance. M,DCC,XCIV. 8vo. [*Exeter Inst. Lib.*]

The Devout Person's Assistant, or a guide to the right knowledge of vital and Practical Christianity.

Torrington: Printed by R. Wilson. 1803. 4to. [*Exeter Coll. Lib. Oxon.*]

Dedicated "To the inhabitants of Newton St. Petrock & Thornbury," by "Edmund Herring," dated "Newton, June 3d. 1802."

Mr. R. Wilson removed to Bideford—Messrs. Wilson Brothers, the printers of Mill Street, Bideford are his grandchildren.

Sketches of Field Sports as followed by the Natives of India, &c. By Daniel Johnson, formerly surgeon in H. E. I. Company's service, ...

London: Longman, Hurst, Orme, and Brown; and Thomas Fowler, Great Torrington, Devon. 1822.

"The only book as far as I know, which was ever printed and published at Torrington." (Dr. Colby in *Trans. Devon Assoc.* 1875, p. 99.) It reached a second edition.

TOTNES.

Causa Dei, or an Apology for God. Wherein the Perpetuity of Infernal Torments is Evinced. and Divine both Goodness and Justice (that notwithstanding) Defended. The Nature of Punishments in General, and of Infernal ones in Particular Displayed. The Evangelical Righteousness Explicated and Setled. The Divinity of the Gentiles both as to things to be Believed, and things to be Practised, Adumbrated; and the wayes whereby it was communicated, plainly Discover'd. By Richard Burthogge, M.D.

London, Imprinted for *Lewis Punchard* Bookseller in *Totnes* in *Devon*, and are to be sold by *F. Tyton* at the Three Daggers in *Fleet-street*. 1675. sm. 8vo.

"Trounson at Totness," see under Exeter 1750.

——:o:——

Though not within the County, it may be well to note the following:—

DORCHESTER.

Eighteen Sermons Preached in Oxford 1640. . . . By the Right Reverend James Usher, late Bishop of Armagh in Ireland. . . . . .

London, Printed by *S. Griffin*, for *Will. Churchill* Book-seller in *Dorchester*. 1660. 4to.

"*Robert Gaylard*, Bookseller in *Dorchester*," was a subscriber to Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy* 1714.

ILMINSTER.

Life reviewed &c—To which are added &c. By Eliz. Smith.

Ilminster, printed for the authoress by A. Crocker, 1781. 4to. [*Bib. Cornub.*]

See Exeter under date 1780.

TAUNTON.

The Worke of Heaven upon Earth: or the Excellencie of Praise and Thanksgiving, in part displayed in a Sermon, inlarged into a Treatise, Preached at Taunton in the County of Somerset May 11. 1648. Being the day set apart for the Annuall Commemoration of the Deliverance of that Town, by the Reliefe which they received on May 11 Anno 1645.

By Henry Jeanes Minister of Gods Word at Chedzoy in the same County.

London, Printed by *G. D.* for *Francis Eglesfield* at the *Marigold* in *Pauls* Church-yard, and are to be sold by *George Treagle* in *Taunton*, 1640. 4to.

In Rich. Warre's *The Things of Peace* 4to. 1660, is a Catalogue of Books "to be Sold by *Edward Rosseter*, Bookseller in *Taunton*, 1660."

A Correct Copy of some Letters written to J[ohn] M[oore] a Noncomformist Teacher, concerning the Gift and Forms of Prayer. By Matthew Hole, B.D. sometime Fellow of Exeter Coll. Oxon, now Vicar of Stoke-gursey in Somerset-shire . . . .

London, Printed for *H. Chauklin*, Bookseller in *Taunton*, and are sold by *R. Knaplock* at the *Angel* & *Crown* in St. *Paul's Church-yard*. 1698. 8vo.

——:o:——

If the Readers of the *Western Antiquary* who can enlarge this list of Books printed and published in Devon before 1800, will kindly send their additions to me, I will incorporate them in a supplementary paper.

JOHN INGLE DREDGE.

Buckland Brewer Vicarage, near Bideford.

* * *

RECORDS OF THE BOROUGH OF SAINT IVES.

BY "PORTHMINSTER."

IF there is one respect in which the present age is an inprovement on the past, it is the intelligent appreciation now shown for the remains of antiquity. And this virtue of our day is very different from the artificial idolatry which, during three centuries, Europe affected for the classic era, the only antiquity for which it then professed the slightest regard. At the present time, all men of culture take an interest in whatever speaks to us of that human life which has been lived, and now exists no more except in its results.

It is only of late years that England has come to realize the immense historical value, and the interesting character, of her thousands of ancient parish registers and books of municipal records. Without this appreciation of their value, one would hardly be tempted to go systematically through these ancient documents, for the faded ink is often all but illegible on their blackened pages, and, even when it is distinct, the handwriting is sometimes such as baffles the ingenuity of the most consummate expert. The old "court hand," it is true, is not in itself by any means difficult to master, but the extraordinary form which it assumed under the hands of half-educated churchwardens and burgesses is quite another thing. Then, too, the obsolete words and phrases which recur are, although interesting in one way, great obstacles to a rapid transcript of a municipal document two centuries old.

So much by way of introduction to the venerable quarto preserved in the office of the Town Clerk of St. Ives, and which, with a very flourishy initial letter commences thus:—

"A Register and booke of recorde for the Towne and parrish of St Ives in the Countie of Cornewall made and written the ffower and twentieth day of October in the viijth yere of the raigne of our Soueraigne Lord Kinge Charles; and in the yere of or Lord god: 1638. Mr John Sterrie then beinge Portreife there."

"Primo die Nouembris 1638. The account of Mr John Sterrie Portreife of ye Towne and pish. of St Ives for all receipts and disbursements of monie for and to the use of ye said Towne and pish. for one whole yere ended ye day and yere aforesaid."

"Imprimis received of ye ffarmers of ye Market for one yeres rent ye sume of 22 . 10 . 0."

"Item received of ye key wardens for a quarters rent due ye second of ffebruarie 3 . 2 . 6."

[From these two entries we learn that the custom of farming the tolls of the market and of the quay, and the office of quay-warden, are of some antiquity. From this point the entries here selected are not necessarily consecutive.]

"I. more of Mr Thomas Syse for rent of ye key 16s./-"

[The Sises were a wealthy merchant family during the whole of the seventeenth century. Their monumental slab, with rhyming epitaph commencing "Neere to this bed six Sises late were laid" is affixed to the wall of the Trenwith aisle in the parish church, and their old house in Pudding-bag lane, with date and initials is still standing.]

"Disbursements. Imprimis. ye ffifth day of November to ye Ringers in Candles and drinke 1s./-"

[This entry occurs every year.]

"I. payd Mr. Thomas Jackson for ye whole whole yere £14."

[He was the Vicar.]

"I. to Andrew Lawrie for his wages being Towne Clarke 8s./-"

"I. to ye Organist £2 . 12s./-"

[At this time organs were not the huge mechanical prodigies to which we are now accustomed in England, but more of the size of what we call "chamber organs." However, the St Ives' organ was of unusual bulk for those times, and, when it was removed by the Puritans in 1648, its great pipes excited general wonder. They were still to be seen in the town at the end of last century. The organ was set up in the fifteenth century.]

"I. spent att Sr ffrauncis Goldolphins being in Towne 7/6d."

"I. more at Captaine Bassetts cominge to our Towne from Sillye 2s./-"

"I. payd for carrieing of letters to Mr Bassett about Towne buisness 1/6d."

[Godolphin and Bassett were Royalist leaders in the Civil War; the first was a member of Parliament for the borough at the time we are writing of.]

"I. to certaine English and French Travellors which had passes to travell ye countrye 4/8d."

[Down to nearly the end of the last century, destitute persons were sent alone on foot to the parish of their birth, and received passes which entitled them to relief in the various towns through which they journeyed. Before being assisted, such people were very often whipped, *pour encourager les autres*. Those presenting fraudulent passes were severely punished.]

"I. to ye masons for their work about ye Key £1 . 15s./-"

[This was not the present quay, but its predecessor. The next entry is an illustration of the prevalence of drinking among our ancestors, who considered that nothing of any importance could be accomplished without a solemn libation.]

"I. in expence makinge ye Bargaine and about ye worke 2/4d."

[Here is mention of an obsolete horror, the cage in which offenders were imprisoned, which stood on the market place.—]

"Anno 1638. Disbursements about ye Kaidge and marked howse:"

"Imprimis for a beame for ye cadge (at this time variety in spelling was considered charming) 4s./-"

"I. for 9 bords at 1/4d ye bord 12s./-"

"I. more for a Locke and Key 1/10d."

"I. payd for ye culleringe of ye cadge 12s./-"

"I. for oyle in workinge ye cullers 1s./-"

"Charges about ye kings hye Wayes:—"

"Item payd John Anthonie in anno 1636 for his wages and for stones 8s./-"

"I. more in Anno 1638 ye same worke beinge broken by violence of waters and newly amended payd ye said John Anthonie 8s./-"

"I. more payd Mr Richard Gould for a new booke for ye Townes use (the book before me) 12s./-"

"I. for my charge and expence Riding to Mr Bassett for buisiness concerning ye Pish. (parish) for my paynes and horse hyre 3/6d."

"I. Spent when Mr Pennyke payd in ye parte for ye poore 9s./-"

"I. to John Penbeagle (a hamlet in this parish) for clensinge ye Markett Howse 5s./-"

"I. payd to Jon Hawke (the constable) for goeinge to Lanceston with a ffellon, 14s./-"

"Primo Die Novembris 1638., Anno Regni Doi nri Charoli Dei gra Anglie Scotie ffrauncie et Hibernie fidei defensoris etc. decimo quarto. Mr Thomas Stevens is chosen Portreeve."

[He was the last who held this office, his successor being the first of the mayors, as we shall presently see.]

"The accounts of Mr Thomas Stevens late Portreeve for one whole yere ended 1st November 1639:—"

"Payd for a newe chest and 4 locks and keys for ye same 10s./-"

[I believe this has been lost.]

"I. spent when he was chosen Portreive 14/6d.

"I. to Irish men and Irish women that came here by passes 3/6d."

"I. more to an outlandish man 2/6d."

"I. for a silver Bole yt was brought to Towne 6/6d."

[This was the renowned wishing-cup presented to the borough by Sir Francis Bassett, on which is engraved a friendly verse to the following effect:—

"If any discord 'twixt my friends arise,
Within the Borough of beloved Saint Ives,
It is desyred that this my cup of love
To every one a peacemaker may prove;
Then am I blest to have given a legacie
So like my hearte unto posteritie.
Francis Bassett, A.D. 1640."]

This interesting vessel is of massive metal, about a foot in height. It is preserved in the house of the mayor for the time being. On solemn occasions it was handed round and its contents sipped by mayor and burgesses.]

"Item to Robert Bolithowe for worke aboute ye Key 11/6d."

"I. to John Trerie for working about ye key and chaple £1 1s./-"

"I. spent upon ye company yt went to shewe ye bounds 4s./-"

[This refers to the ancient custom of "beating the bounds" on Ascension Day: it is partly a survival of the old procession in which the parish priest went round the parish sprinkling houses and fields with holy water, and partly a means of handing down by tradition the exact limits of the parish. (See Chambers' *Book of Days*, Vol. I., p. 582.)]

"I. for hellen stones 10d."

[As this item would puzzle anyone not a Cornishman, we had better note that helling stones (the above is the local pronunciation) are flat stones used in roofing houses.]

"I. given to 8 distressed ffrenchmen 4s./-"

"I. given to ye Porters for puttinge ye postes into ye grounde 7/6d."

"I. to Ephraim Syse for beames to make ye postes £1."

[He it was who put up the monumental slab, already referred to, in the Trenwith aisle.]

"I. to Thomas Paynter for making ye Bords and Beames. 12s./-"

"I. to 2 Irishmen with their wives and child 2s./-"

"I. spent at Mr Hamonds when ye charter was brought 5/6d."

[By King Charles the First's Charter the Borough and Parish of Saint Ives were incorporated. The Corporation was to have a common seal, be governed by a Mayor, twelve capital burgesses or Aldermen, twenty four ordinary Burgesses, with a Town Clerk, Recorder, and some other officers. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Recorder were to be *ex officio* Justices of the Peace. There were established two annual fairs and two weekly markets, together with certain further important privileges. For this charter the town was mainly indebted to the influence of Sir Francis Bassett. (See Hicks, quoted by Gilbert in his History of the County.)]

"I. to a distressed scholler (scholar) that came from Scotlande 2/6d."

[Probably some poor student of divinity.]

"I. for repayring ye Iland Chaple 13/6d."

[It is centuries old, and was dedicated to Saint Nicholas. It now exists only as a ruined cottage.]

"I. more given at Mr. Bassetts howse. 14/6d."

[The Bassetts entertained the corporation annually at Tehidy, and the latter always "tipped" the servants.]

"Richard Hext gentleman was elected and chosen to be Maior of the Towne and Burrough of St. Ives by our souvraigne Lorde Kinge Charles and sworne in the Towne Hall there the first day of November Anno Domini Christi 1639."

"Imprimis receiued of Mr Thomas Stevens late Porthreife the sume of £7 . 12 . 9."

"Received of Mr William Tregosse and Henrie Stevens for the Key 13o Aprilis 1640. £5 . 19 . 6."

[This Mr Tregosse got into hot water by trying to prohibit the huers from going on his property on Porthminster Hill.]

"Disbursements . Imprimis spent upon Mr Stoan the judge of the Admiraltie with the consent of Mr John Payne and others of the twelve (aldermen, not apostles.)"

"I. more given amongst the servants att Tehiddie on Christide 10/-"

"I. given to a poore distressed man yt lay long in Mr Dale's Prison . 2s./-"

[Query; who was Mr Dale, and why had he a prison?]

"I. more spent intertayninge of Sr ffrauncis Godolphin the 23rd of January att his coming from Sillye £1 . 0 . 4d."

"I. more given to a poore man that came to the Towne the second of ffebruarie being bounde for wales havinge no monie to pay for his passadge 2/s.-"

[If this paid for his "passadge," he went cheap.]

"I. more to William Leonard for carrieinge my Lord Marquis is letter concerning the Burgesses to Mr Recorder the 7th of ffebruarie 1s./- (to London.)"

"I. for goeinge next day for Mr Townclarke to come to Towne 6d."

"I. payd Mr Hammand for our expences the 15th of ffebruarie when Mr Recorder pressed or Saylers for his Maties service £2 . 3/-"

[We will not call this custom of pressing men obsolete, for it is still part of the common law of England.]

"I. more given to a poor distressed scholler that came to our Towne from Germaine the 27th of ffebruarie to seeke passadge home for Ireland 2s./-"

"I. payd the post for carridge of or letters in answere to the Prince is commissioners . 6d."

"I. payd Thomas Killington and others of the ffishermen for carrieinge of clay and rubble from the key to Porthmeor . 5s./-"

"I. more spent the 16th of March when Mr Pennicke was in Towne to knowe howe manie would ride to give their voyces for ye knights of the sheere (shire.) 7/-"

More disbursements hereafter followeth:—

"I. more given to a distressed gent that came with his wife to looke passadge for Irelande 1s./-"

"I. more to two distressed ffrenchmen that were taken by the Dunkarts (Dunkirk pirates?) and came to seeke passadge 1/-"

"I. spent att Midsommer Sessions £1 . 15 . 4."

"I. more given to Mr Robert Arundle when he brought the cupp given by his Maister to our Towne . £2."

"I. more at that time at Mr Hammands spent 16s./-"

"I. more payd the Gunner for clensinge of the three gunns and for powder to try them £1 . 13 . 4."

"I. payd Nicholas Prigge for two loaves of sugar which were presented Mr Recorder £1 . 10s./-"

[This was evidently a rare treat in the seventeenth century.]

"I. payd the glaziar for mendinge of ye widdowe Spriggs windowes beinge broaken with ye sounde of ye Gunns 1s./-"

[Doubtless when the sugar was being purchased at Mr Sprigg's, his mother took occasion to inform the mayor that the result of "trying" the three "gunns" had been to damage her glass.]

"I. more given a ffooteman that brought my Lord Marques letter the 4th of october 2s./-"

[Pawlet, Marquis of Winchester became Lord of part of the Manor of Saint Ives upon his marriage with one of the two daughters (coparceners) of the second Lord Broke.]

"I. given to them that brought the writs from Mr Recorder for the Election of the Burgesses 6d.'

"I. more given to an Irish gent and his wife one Mr Makarto (MacCarthy) whoe came to our Towne to seeke passadge being in pouertie 1s./-"

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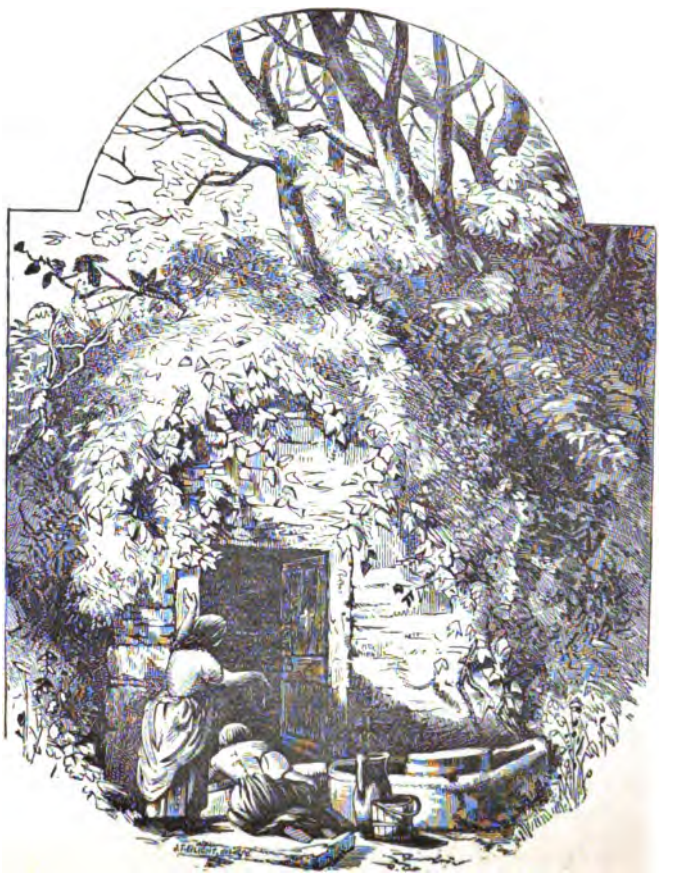
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

HOLY WELL, St. BREWARD.



HOLY WELL, St. DOMINICK.

"I. more payd Arthur Wescott for carrieinge of the three guns to the fforte 7/6d."

[The fort referred to was, and is still known as, the "Castle," though it was never more than a mere platform for a few guns, commanding the entrance to the little harbour.]

"I. payd Mr Christopher Cock for monie disbursed as by his notes doe appeare. £10."

(To be continued.)

* * *

KING ARTHUR.

BY E. PARFITT.

"WAS King Arthur a real person?" This question has been asked and answered a great many times in various publications, and many writers have at times utterly denied his existence; still, there are a few who do believe in him, and it is, moreover, a very remarkable fact that several of the old historians have left him out altogether in their enumeration of our reigning kings. Not so, however, with Randulph Higden, who says: "Gaufride seythe that he hathe mervayle that Gildas and Beda make noo mincion of Arthur in theire writinges; but y suppose hit be rather to be mervaylede why that Gaufridus extollethe hym so moche, whom olde autores, tru and famose writers of storyes leve untowched. * * * Therefore after Gaufride, in his boke of Briteyne, Arthur lyke to dye grawntede the diademe of his realme un to Constantyne his Cosyn, sonne of Cador duke of Cornewayle; whiche fightenge oftetymes with the sonns of Mordredus, did slee theyme, dyenge hym selfe after tho iiijthe yere of his reigne, After whom Aurelius Conanus—occupiede that realme the yere whom Vortigernus—succededede iiij yeare." This, at all events reads like authentic history, and Higden also criticises Gaufride as to some wars in France, in which Arthur is said to have taken a very active and successful part. Our author goes on to say:—"Also he (Gaufride) seythe Arthur to have sleyne Lucius Heberius, proctor of the cite of Rome, in the tyme of Leo themperour sythe after alle storyes of the Romans Lucius gouernede not in that tyme, nither Arthur was in the tyme of Leo themperour, neither borne in that tyme, but in the tyme of Justinian (527) which was the Vth emperour from Leo." There is some discrepancy in these old authors as to the date when Arthur was born and lived. Speede says:—"that Arthur, the sonne of *Vter* begotten as is said of Lady *Igren* Dutchesse of *Cornwall* was crowned King at fifteen yeeres of age about the yeere of Christ five hundred and sixteene, or as *Mathew* of *Westminster* hath it five hundred and eighteen.

The editor of *Rogeri de Wendover Flores Historiarum*, v.1., p. 54, (Henry Coxe), after relating the story of Arthur, says in a footnote:—"As the foregoing story appears to rest solely upon the authority of Geoffrey of Monmouth, it is not difficult perhaps to say what credit is to be attached to it. Whether such a person as Uther-pendragon ever existed, and if so, what was his relationship to Ambrosius and Arthur, is a mystery that remains yet to be solved."—See Rapin, 1, p. 37, and Speede, p. 315. Referring to Rapin, he certainly endorses the fact of Arthur being a real person, for he says, under date, 466:—"In this war it was, that the famous Arthur, at fourteen years of age made his first appearance in the British Armies, under Ambrosius. His inclination for war made him take upon him betimes the profession of a soldier, which he never quitted during his life. He succeeded Gorlous his father in the Kingdom of Danmonium, in 467." As there is, some obscurity as to who was the father of Arthur, for the elucidation of this subject I would refer the reader to Lord Tennyson's poem, entitled—*The Coming of Arthur*, where he will find this worked out. Speede asserts that he was a Roman by birth, for he says:—"Therefore of his person wee make no doubt, though his acts have bin written with too lavish a pen; neither consent wee with those Historians that naturalise him for a Britain, seeing that

Nennius, Bede, Malmesbury and himself seeme to speake the contrary."

"Knowest thou aught of Arthur's birth?
Then spake the hoary chamberlain and said,
Sir King, there be but two old men that know:
And each is twice as old as I; and one
Is Merlin, the wise man that ever served
King Uther thro' his magic art and one
Is Merlin's master (so they call him) Bleys,
Who taught him magic."

(The Coming of Arthur.)

On referring to Nennius, whose work is supposed to have been written about A.D. 858, he says of Arthur:—

"Tunc Arthur pugnabat contra illos in illis diebus cum regibus Brittonum, sed ipse dux erat bellorum," pp. 47-48.

Arthur is also said by this writer to have visited the Holy Land and brought home with him an image of the Virgin; also, that he erected a cairn of stones at a place called Cairn Cabal. Higden, as stated above, says that neither Gildas nor Bede makes any mention of Arthur, but on referring to these authors, it will be seen that there were two Gildas, one of whom does not mention Arthur. Whereas the second does, hence, I presume, the statement made by Higden, who had probably seen the writings of one only. The first Gildas Albanius was born about A.D. 425, and is said to have died about A.D. 512, eight years before the birth of the second, with whom he has been so frequently confounded. The second Gildas Badonicus informs us, that he was born in the year in which the Saxon invaders of England sustained a signal defeat at the siege of Kair Badon, A.D. 520. This date partly rests on the authority of Matthew of Westminster, and partly on an anonymous British chronicler who affirms that twenty-two years elapsed between that siege and the death of Arthur, at the battle of Camelon, which latter event Ussher assigns to the year 542. This second Gildas was a contemporary of Arthur, and it is said that he compiled or wrote a work, entitled—*Epistola Gildæ*, about the year 564, in the 44th year of his age. The Venerable Bede, although he ignores Arthur, mentions this Gildas as an authority and treats him with considerable respect. Whether it was that Arthur was considered a Roman, or whether as believed by some, he was illegitimate, and so fell beneath the notice of the great ecclesiastic, it is impossible to say.

It has been said that Geoffrey of Monmouth, was the first to mention Arthur as a real person, but it will be seen by reference to this second Gildas, that Geoffrey drew somewhat largely from the writings of this author, Giraldus Cambrensis, a voluminous and truthful writer, was born in 1147. He says of Gildas, that he had written several books treating of the exploits of Arthur, but that he destroyed them upon hearing that his brother had been put to death by that prince, thus Gildas writes:—"Locus in quo factus est hic liber est Guales, insular marina tempora Arthuri rigis persona Gildæ sapientis."

Having now referred to many of the older writers, some of whom were contemporaneous with Arthur, it will be seen from all that can be learnt of them, that they regarded him as a real person and not a mere creation of the brain of some poetic dreamer.

In conclusion, there is a well-known legend that Arthur as well as his Queen, was buried in the Abbey at Glastonbury; this, like the rest of the story of Arthur, has been credited by some and discredited by others. Speede relates it in the general way, and gives a figure of the leaden cross with the rude inscription on it, as it was said to have been found on the stone overlaying the remains of the distinguished pair.

The late Mr. Parker, of Oxford, in a learned paper on the Abbey Ruins, published in the Proceedings of the Somerset Archæological Society says:—"But the glory of this Church of Glastonbury was that it contained the tombs of three English Kings. The first King Edmund, King Edgar, and King Ed-

mund Ironside. There can be no doubt as to the fact of the Abbey Church holding the mortal remains of these Kings, whatever may be said of their possessing the remains of King Arthur." The same writer goes on to say:—"In this nave three Kings buried here in the seventy years, 946-1016. No Kings have been buried here since, but to say that none were buried here before would be rash, with the not improbable inscription to King Ketwine, and perhaps treasonable with the legend of King Arthur, so closely interwoven into the history of the place, and the occasion of the royal visit of King Edward and his Queen, when the bones were duly labelled by royal authority."

For further confirmation of the existence of King Arthur, see Roger of Wendover, and other early English Chroniclers.

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Notes.

GEORGE PARKER BIDDER.—This wonderful boy was born at Moreton Hampstead, near Exeter, on June 14th, 1806, where his father was a stone-mason. He very early showed an aptitude for mental calculations, for when only ten years of age he was known as the "calculating phenomenon." An illustrated handbill, with a likeness of the "phenomenon," records that on the 21st April, 1816, he answered each of the following questions in two minutes:—

How many drops are there in a pipe of wine, each cubic inch containing 4685 drops, each gallon containing 231 cubic inches, and each pipe containing 126 gallons?

Suppose a cistern capable of holding 170 gallons to receive from a cock 54 gallons in one minute, and at the same time to lose 30 gallons by leakage; in what time will the cistern be filled?

How many times will a wheel 83 inches in circumference revolve in running over 99 miles?

It was about this time he was allowed to frequent a blacksmith's shop, and having been "raised to the dignity of being permitted to blow the bellows," the young calculator spent much of his time with the blacksmith, and by the exhibition of his powers, acquired local fame and halfpence. His father then made a tour with the boy to the principal cities and towns in the kingdom, where he gave universal satisfaction by the quickness and correctness of his answers. In London he appeared before the Dukes of York, Kent, and Sussex, and the principal nobility and gentry. He was taken to Windsor, where he exhibited his wonderful powers before Queen Caroline and three of the Princesses. At Cambridge he gave general satisfaction, by the accuracy of his answers to the following questions, certified by R. Gwatkin, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College.

Q. Multiply 900,900,900 by the same?

Ans. 811,622,431,620,810,000.

Q. What is the cube root of 1,178,420,165,015, 625?

Ans. 105,625.

Q. In three combs of wheat how many grains; supposing 1,761 grains in a pint, 3 pints in a quart, 5 quarts in a gallon, 7 gallons in a peck, 11 pecks in a bushel, and four bushels in a comb?

He answered this question, and three days after, he was asked to repeat the question and answer, which he did correctly, and without hesitation.

Q. A vintner sold seven dozen of sherry and twelve of claret for £50; he sold three dozen more of sherry for £10, than of claret £6. What was the price of each dozen?

Ans. Sherry £3, claret £2.

Q. Forty-one persons, men, women and children, spent among them 40s., of which each man paid 4s., each woman paid 3s., and each child paid 4d. The number of each is required.

Ans. 5 men, 3 women, and 33 children.

I select a few questions solved within one minute each, at the Assembly Rooms, Cheltenham, 1817.

Q. If a coach travels from Exeter to Plymouth 44 miles each day in the year, how often does a wheel turn round that is 2ft. 9in.

Ans. 30,835,200.

Q. What is the cube of 642?

Ans. 264,609,288

Q. Multiply it again by 642?

Ans. 169,879,162,896.

Q. If a gill contains 553 grains of corn, how many are there in 999 quarters?

Ans. 1,131,411,456.

Q. If 37 horses cost £1137 12s. 8¾d., what will one horse cost at that rate?

Ans. £30 14s. 11¼d. and 3/37.

Q. How far would five hundred million guineas reach placed in a straight line, each guinea one inch in diameter?

Ans. 7891 miles 728 yards 2 feet 8 inches.

Q. If the distance from Cheltenham to London be 97 miles 7 furlongs, and a man steps 8½ inches, how many steps would he take to London?

Ans. 729,571.

The following question was resolved by George Bidder, on February 17th, 1819, in three minutes.

Q. If I have ten millions of pounds in my hands, the greater part of which I want to divide between 51 persons in the following manner:—

£	s.	d.		
1,946,579	18	5¼	between	15 persons
2,597,428	17	8¼	,,	17 ,,
5,455,991	3	5¼	,,	19 ,,

in equal shares, how much will each 15 persons share be, and the 17 persons, and the 19 persons; how much will all the 51 men share, and what shall I have remaining?

		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Ans.	Each 15	129,771	19	10¾	=	1,946,579	18	5¼
	,, 17	152,789	18	8¼	=	2,597,428	17	8¼
	,, 19	287,157	8	7¼	=	5,455,991	3	5¼
						£9,999,999	19	7¼

In hand 4¼d.

By this exhibition of his powers he procured much money, which secured his education at the University, Edinburgh. Here he formed the acquaintance of Robert Stephenson, who took much interest in him. He obtained a situation in an insurance office, which he soon quitted for employment on the Ordnance Survey. He was then appointed assistant to Mr. Palmer, who was employed in the construction of the London Docks, and by Messrs. Walker and Burgess, on the building of Brunswick Wharf, at Blackwall. In 1831, he became assistant to his friend Robert Stephenson, and was employed on the London and Birmingham Railway, South Eastern, North Kent, London and Blackwall, Norwich and Yarmouth, Northampton and Peterborough, and other railways.

Bidder was for many years consulting engineer for the Delhi, Scinde, and Punjaub lines. He constructed Lowestoft Harbour, Victoria Docks, London, and enlarged the Surrey Canal Docks. He was one of the founders of the Electric Telegraph Company and carried out many other works. He was elected an Associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers in 1835, a Member in 1837, Member of the Council in 1847, Vice-President in 1854, and was President during the years 1860 and 1861. He died on September 29th, 1878, at Ravensbury, Dartmouth, Devon. EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road, N.

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ACLAND OF ACLAND, CO DEVON.—The following are extracts taken from a collated will in the court of the Archdeacon of Taunton:—"Roger Acland of Corfe," co. Somerset, "Gentleman"—"body to the earth"—"to the pore of Corfe Vs."—"Itm I geue to Roger Rooke my godsonne XXXs. Itm I geue to Thomas Aclande the sonne of my brother James Aclande XIs. Itm I geue to Dorothy Ackland and Elizabeth aclande Daughters of the said James Ackland VIi. apeece and yf it happen any one of them die to remaine to the other. Itm I geue to John Ackland the sonne of James Ackland my lande at Exeter vppon condicon the said mother to haue the pfitt of the said land duringe her life and yf it happen the saide John Acklande dy then to remaine to the youngest of my brother James Children. Itm I geue to Hannibale Gefferde gentleman XIs. and Richard ffox XIs." &c. whom he appointed overseers. Dated 7th February, 23rd Elizabeth. Proved 7th December, 1588.

See the pedigree of Ackland of Goodly, co. Devon, in the Visitation of that county in the year 1620—page 4—signed by Thomas Acland. A. J. MONDAY.

Taunton.

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CURIOUS TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS.—The following inscriptions are copied from two tombstones in the now disused Trinity Burial Ground, Exeter, and, as they appear somewhat remarkable for the frequent occurrence of the affix John, I send them for preservation in the *W. A.* Some of your numerous readers can perhaps give little information concerning them; for which I, for one, should be greatly obliged. It should be added that the inscriptions are already beginning to show traces of the work of old Father Time; especially the latter of the two, which I found rather difficult to decipher.

"Sacred
to
the memory of
Tupjohn who died Augst
1783 aged 47 years. Also Chupjohn
who died Feb. 12. 1817.
aged 2 years and 10 months.
Also Abupjohn
who died Feb. 1819 aged 52 years."

"John Whupjohn
died Julye 13th 1836. Aged 11."

From the graven records it would appear that the Burial Ground was originally a Presbyterian one, dating from about the time of the Restoration, and was used as such for nearly a couple of centuries. The following are examples of the brevity of some of the earlier inscriptions:—

"Here lyeth
2 sonnes of
Roger Hill
who died in
1699."

"Thomazin
Rocket died
ye 15th of August
1725."

P. F. ROWSELL.

Exeter.

[Doubtless the family name of the above series of curious epitaphs was Upjohn, the three letters prefixed being the initial letters of the several christian names. EDITOR.]

OLD ELECTION DINNERS.—In these days, when a candidate's expenses are fixed by Act of Parliament, a bill like the following would hardly pass the audit.

In 1796, Mr. Walter Palk of Marley, father of the late Lady Carew and nephew of the first Sir Robert Palk, was returned for the borough of Ashburton, of which place he was a native.

"Walter Palk, Esq., M.P.
Dr. to James Lloyd.

		£	s.	d.
	Entertainment to Sundry Votes the day before the Election and the			
1796.	morning of Election	18	5	8
Novr 4th.	Dinner	36	10	0
	Beer, Porter, Cyder, and Pop ...	4	5	0
	Wine, 612 Bottles Red Port at 3/6	107	2	0
	14 Bottles of Sherry 4/-	2	16	0
	12 Madeira ... 6/-	3	12	0
	2 Claret 6/-	0	12	0
	Spirits, 12 Bottles Brandy at 6/-	3	12	0
	7 Ditto Rum ... 6/-	2	2	0
	15 Gin 6/-	4	10	0
	Fruite	1	10	0
	Sugar	1	15	0
	Tea & Coffee	4	0	0
	Cards	0	10	6
	Supper, Porter & Cyder	3	0	0
	Pipes and Tobacco ...	0	10	6
	Store room Shut up half past 6 o'clock after which the following liquor was consumed			
	Grog and Punch	3	12	6
	55 Bottles Port wine	9	11	6
	Negus	2	12	0
	3 Bottles Brandy	0	18	0
	Hay and Corn	1	15	0
(sic)	Damage for sundry articles broken	5	19	6
	Recd. 13 Febr. 1797 the contents	£219	1	2
	Per cheque on Bank Deduct	5	19	6
	£213 1 6 James Lloyd			
		£213	1	8

Mr. Palk evidently examined this bill and objected to the last item, which he struck out: it was "the last straw which broke the camel's back."

The *Pop* mentioned above, with other drinks at dinner, was a local beverage now extinct. It was very effervescent, and sold in stone bottles, known in the neighbourhood as "Ashburton Pop."

The above bill is in my possession.

Ashburton. P. F. S. AMERY.

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OBITUARY—MR. JOHN KELYNACK OF NEWLYN.—Among those few who linked in their own lives 1885 with the eighteenth century, was Mr. John Kelynack, who recently died at Newlyn, aged 89. Mr. Kelynack was a well-known person, and his portrait is in the Penzance council chamber. He retained, till a few weeks before his death, a vigorous intellect and a lively recollection of the scenes of his youth, and in his company the lover of the past might fancy himself among the Cornish seafaring men in the days of Nelson and Napoleon I. He could recollect the story of the battle of Trafalgar and the death of Nelson being brought to Penzance; the arrival of the transports in Mount's Bay from the battle of Corunna; the sea songs about the siege of Boulogne, and the sailors' stories about their fights with the French; the distant sight of a French fleet in the channel, which hundreds went out to look at from Penlee Point; the bringing of French prisoners to Penzance; the stories of the press-gang; the parading of the Cornish volunteers, etc.; not to speak of the rejoicings at the Peace; the triumphal arch in the village; the public festivities; and the burning of Napoleon I. in effigy on Mousehole Island. Mr. Kelynack was one of the few old men who could still count in Cornish up to 20—1, *un*, 2, *dew*, 3, *tri*, 4, *padzher*, 5, *pemp*, 6, *wheth*, 7, *seith*, 8, *eith*, 9, *naw*, 10, *deig*, etc. He also recollected often hearing the old fisherman's cry, "*Breal meta triya pes-wartha, pempthez whethez all in crawed*"—"Mackerel, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth." He left a widow, several children, and many grandchildren and great-grandchildren to revere his memory. He was married 62 years, and thus had a diamond wedding. W. S. L. S.

Newlyn.

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OLD NAVAL NOTES.—Some sixty years ago it was the custom of the Government to store their gunpowder on board old men-of-war in Hamoaze. Memory recalls an incident which occurred about this time to the *Mount Blanc*, which had been fitted for the purpose and was moored off Saltash. The guard-boat rowed up and down the harbour every night and hailed each ship, to ascertain if due watch was kept. This ship had been saluted several times without any response, when it was ascertained that there was no one on board. It was reported, and the next morning the duty officer of that ship was summoned to appear, when it transpired that all belonging to her were on shore. They were tried and dismissed the service for neglect of duty, including the two men whose exclusive work it was to look after the powder. The gunner of the ship was acquitted, it being his off-duty week, when they were allowed to be on shore. What a vast amount of damage would have occurred if any evil-disposed persons had been aware of the absence of those whose duty was to have been on the look out! W. B.

Plymouth.

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RAM ROASTING AT KINGSTEIGNTON.—"This curious custom was observed on Tuesday under very favourable auspices. According to tradition, the copious stream which rises at the foot of some limestone rocks, about a quarter of a mile from the village and supplies nearly the whole of the village with water, in the days of antiquity ran dry,

and the inhabitants, in their distress, offered a ram in the dry channel to propitiate the goddess of the stream, who immediately caused the water to resume its wonted course. Since that time a ram has been annually sacrificed, and the stream has never failed; but, in consequence of the treatment it received, its bed required a periodical clearing; and when England became Christian it was thought appropriate to connect this annual cleansing with the feast of Whitsuntide. Accordingly, on the evening of Whit-Sunday every year, the stream is diverted into another channel, and until recent times the ram was always roasted in the dry bed of the stream just before the water was turned back into it, and the festivities in connection with the ceremony were held in a field adjoining the stream. Latterly, however, the 'Fayre' has degenerated, the ram being roasted and the merrymaking held in the Queen's highway. With a view to restore ancient custom, and to provide innocent recreation for the inhabitants and their friends, who make the Fair the occasion of family *réunion*, an energetic committee last year enlisted the sympathy of the landowners and others, and arranged a programme for the day's proceedings; and though their efforts were partially frustrated by unfavourable weather, the success was sufficient to encourage them to renew the attempt this year. At 2-30 on Tuesday, a procession was formed in the National Schoolroom and proceeded to a field near the Vicarage, kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. C. Knowles. In front was the ram, adorned with flowers and ribbons, borne on high by the two sacrificing priests. Then came the Bovey Brass Band, followed by a little fairy-like four-year-old 'Queen of the May,' seated on a throne carried by four of her courtiers, and followed by others, all suitably attired and bearing floral canopies. On reaching the field the May Queen was seated on her throne under a may-pole, and her courtiers—eight boys and eight girls—having paid due homage, took their places and gracefully interlaced the ribbons around the pole, to the strains of music supplied by the band. This ended, the vast concourse of visitors were attracted by the savoury odour proceeding from the altar on which the ram was being roasted, and afterwards entered into a keen competition for the dainty morsels. An exciting donkey race, athletic sports, dancing, and like amusements, with a repetition of the May-pole dance, were all thoroughly well enjoyed; and as the shades of night closed in on the bright and balmy day the crowd dispersed, declaring that such a holiday had never been held in Kingsteignton within the memory of the present generation."—*Exeter Gazette*, May 28th, 1885.

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Queries.

REDWAY.—Will any reader of the *Western Antiquary* mention any trace he may find of this surname, which appears to be borne only by one or two families in or near Exmouth? AMATEUR GENEALOGIST.

HOLWELLS OF DEVONSHIRE.—Can any of the readers of the *Western Antiquary* give me information concerning the genealogy of the Holwells of Devonshire? Gov. John Z. Holwell, of the Black Hole, of Calcutta celebrity, was of this family. His grandfather, John Holwell, was at one time mathematical preceptor to the Duke of Monmouth. In an account of Gov. Holwell in the *Asiatic Register* for 1799, it says, that the father and grandfather of John Holwell both fell in support of the Royal cause in Penruddocke's affair in the west. Where can I find a full account of the fight at South Molton, in 1655? HENRY DERMIG.

Portland Maine, U.S.A.

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PRISONER OF WAR IN OKEHAMPTON CASTLE.—Whilst exploring this fine old ruin a short time since, I observed in the chapel the following inscription, well cut in one of the stones of the piscina:—

Hic V. . . . . t
fuit Captivus
belli
1509.

An evident case of violation of sanctuary. His having taken refuge at the high altar was disregarded, and then he was seized. It would be interesting to know who this individual was, and of what war he was a prisoner? I should add that the date has some appearance of having been tampered with, but the above is as it now stands.

J. S. ATTWOOD.

Exeter.

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OKEHAMPTON CASTLE.—Can any of your readers give me the early history of Okehampton Castle (now in ruins), its possessors, when built, and when last occupied?

S. H. HOLMAN.

Exeter.

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THE ROAD TO SALTASH PASSAGE.—Your correspondent's reference to the Camel's Head bridge on the road running past the Devonport Workhouse to Saltash Passage, made me look at a map I have of the "Environs of Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse," published by John Cooke, without date; but which, from recollection, I know to be more than thirty-five years old, and I find that this road is not shown on this map. The road to Saltash Passage then went through Weston Mills. Can you inform me when the road over Camel's Head bridge was made? H. SHARROCK.

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OLD WOOD CARVING IN NORTH HILL, PLYMOUTH.—In some recent alterations at the top of Braidwood Terrace, use has been made of a piece of old woodwork enriched with boldly executed carvings of two griffins. It would, perhaps, be interesting to learn whence it was brought, and whether it is of local workmanship.

CURIOUS.

PLYMOUTH STREET-NAMES.—I am glad to hear that the Plymouth Corporation are about to do a graceful act, and one for which posterity will commend them, viz., they are about to re-name some of the old streets, or rather lanes. Three lanes, lying between High Street and St. Andrew's Street, which have for a long time borne the meaningless appellations of Higher, Lower, and Middle Lanes, are, I am informed, to be re-styled Kitto Street, Kelly Street, and Palace Street. The name of the first is obvious, as it perpetuates the memory of the renowned Plymouth Workhouse boy who became a D.D., and a Biblical writer of great eminence. He was born in the locality, although not exactly in this street; the second is in honour of John Kelly, sometime Mayor of Plymouth; a man of great integrity, and one held in high esteem. His widow has endowed a Mission Chapel which is now being erected in the second-named thoroughfare. Plymouthians need not be reminded of the origin of the third name—Palace Street, inasmuch as at one end of this street stood that picturesque old building known as Palace Court, from the tradition that it was the house of the rich merchant, Paynter, in which Catherine of Arragon was lodged on first arriving in England. But can anyone tell me from whence the older names were derived of Linam, Loders, and Patrick Lanes, so marked on a plan of Plymouth in a Survey of Devon, dated 1756? In the same map, Westwell Street is called Love Lane, and Basket Street, Love Street. Many other olden names are worthy of the investigation of nineteenth century antiquarians.

W. H. K. W.

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JEREMY TAYLOR.—At which of the many places called Llanfihangel was it that he, for a time, kept a school? C. S. WARD.

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BAW SAND, EAST OF THE DODMAN.—What is the meaning or derivation of *Baw*? Locally, the spot is known as Vault Beach. Is *Bow* (from its shape) the proper spelling and *Baw* (so Ordnance Map) a phonetic representation of the vulgar pronunciation? C. S. WARD.

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INSCRIPTIONS ON OLD HOUSES.—In your venerable contemporary, *Notes and Queries*, have been appearing, from time to time, records of curious and interesting inscriptions on old houses (general). May I suggest that the *Western Antiquary* would be a good repository for a similar series of inscriptions that exist, or have been known to exist, in the West of England. In Exeter, Plymouth, and other old towns, there must be traces of such mottoes and inscriptions, and their record would be exceedingly interesting. I can remember one or two in Plymouth. On the old workhouse in Catherine Street, called "The Hospital of Poor's Portion," was the inscription, "BY GODS HELPE THROVGH CHRIST," and some of your readers will remember the curious slab of which you gave an illustration in a previous volume—of the lion and lamb—with the inscription "THE TIME SHALBE THE LION AND LAMBE SHAL AGRE." KEARLEY.

PROVINCIAL WORDS—"SCLUM."—Seeing that some of your correspondents are trotting out curious words and phrases for examination of their points of interest, I venture to ask if the word "sclum" is generally used in the West of England. It is something of an equivalent for "to scratch," or "to claw with the nails," and the remark may frequently be heard amongst children of the poorer classes: "Her sclummed me in the face," "I'll sclum your chicks (cheeks) for 'ee." M.Y.Y.T.

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KINGSLEY'S "HYPATIA."—All persons who have this year had the good fortune to visit the Grosvenor Gallery, must have been struck at once by a picture of the above from the facile brush of Mr. C. W. Mitchell. The sight of this drawing, with Canon Kingsley's heroine as its central figure, arouses the keenest sympathy in the heart of the onlooker. Has this subject, or anything akin to it, ever before been seen on the walls of our picture-galleries? What were the principal sources from which the Canon of Westminster drew the materials for what many of his admirers consider to be his finest novel? When we think of this production, we can never forget one incident in its history: how, because he had written it, because he had "spoken out what was in him clear and strong," he was denied the highest aim of his ambition—the D.C.L. degree of the University of Oxford. Will not posterity thank him for what he has done to give us a true, if painful, delineation of the manners of the early Church?

(*Notes and Queries*, July 4th, 1885.) T. CANN HUGHES.

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TOMBSTONE OF GUNDRADA DE WARRENNE.—Will anyone kindly inform me where the tombstone of black marble with the inscription in memory of Gundrada de Warrenne is now to be found? Mr. E. C. Waters states that it was removed to Ifield Church; but the rector of Ifield (April 7th, 1883) knows nothing about it. F. N. R.

(*Notes and Queries*, July 4th, 1885.)

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ROSS, BISHOP OF EXETER.—Can any reader give me, or refer me to, any information respecting the lineage, etc., of John Ross, Bishop of Exeter, who died 1792? I have seen the obituary notices in the *Gentleman's* and the *European* magazines. How was the Rev. W. Gregor, to whom he gave a living in (I think) Cornwall, related to him through his (Gregor's) wife? D. N.

(*Notes and Queries*, July 4th, 1885.)

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BOVISAND.—Has the origin of this place-name been investigated? If so, will any of your contributors favour us with the result of their enquiries in your pages. There are many local place-names which seem singular and well worth attention, and I know of few subjects more prolific of matter for interesting research. A list of such names, with a brief statement of their derivation, placed in alphabetical order, would form an interesting feature in the pages of the *Western Antiquary*. I heartily commend it to some of your readers. BOVISAND SOLDIER.

STUKELEY WESTCOT OF DEVON.—I am quite desirous of knowing something of the English ancestry of my first American ancestor, *Stukeley* Westcot, or Westcote, who arrived at Salem, Mass., 1636, and in 1638 joined Roger Williams, in the settlement of Providence, Rhode Island.

The tradition is that he was a descendant of St. Leger Westcot, who, about 1300, married a lady of the house of Stukeley of Affton, or Affeton: and hence the name.

It is also said that he came from some parish in the county of Devon to America.

Now, can you and will you please inform me what, in 1630, were the leading parishes in Devon, with the names of the present parish clerks or other keepers of the records of births and marriages, and also their present post-office addresses, that I may write them in the hope of learning the date of Stukeley Westcott's birth, name of his parents, etc. EMMA WESTCOTT BULLOCK.

P.O. Box 69, Bristol, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

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Replies.

TANG.—In Mr. Halliwell's *Provincial Dictionary*, this word is explained as "A taste or acrid twang, Devon." This, however, seems to be in excess of its meaning. In Devon, an addition was necessary to give it the meaning of even a tendency to acridity, as "a vinegar tang." "Tang" seems to be unfrequent in literature. It is found, however, in Cudworth and in Locke, both Somerset men, and Hobbes, of Wilts. As well as I remember, they use it for an unacknowledged influence, or reflection of one school of philosophy on the doctrines of another, perhaps with a slightly derogatory intention, but apart from any indication of sourness.

Bristol. THOMAS KERSLAKE.

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BOBBERY, BOBBLE.—With respect to the word *Bobbery*, to which your correspondent (V. 17), draws attention, it may be mentioned in the first instance, that it never appears to have been hitherto accepted as an ordinary English word, as it is not to be found in any English dictionary, commencing with Baret's *Alvearie*, of 1580, and continuing down to those of Ash, Bailey, and of later authors. As a provincialism, however, it is well-known, and according to Halliwell *(Dictionary of Archaic Words)*, and Wright *(Provincial Glossary)*, it is not confined to any one county or district, but extends to various dialects in the sense of a squabble, tumult, noise, or disturbance. The County Glossaries of the English Dialect Society, show that it is in use in East Anglia, Lincolnshire, Hampshire, and East Yorkshire—a very wide range—probably other similar works to be issued by that Society—notably a Devonshire Glossary, will add to this list. Notwithstanding, however, its provincial character, it is mentioned in the pages of Marryat and of the *Ingoldsby Legends*. The following couplet is from the latter work:—

> "Joins in all their carousals, and revels, and robberies,
> And in kicking up all sorts of shindies and *bobberies*."

From these sources it may probably find its way, as an ordinary English word, into the pages of the New Philological Dictionary.

It has been suggested, on apparently insufficient grounds, to have been derived from *bob*, to strike, a term used by some English writers of the 17th century. There appears greater reason for believing it to be an imported word. In the Rev. T. L. O. Davies's *Supplementary Glossary* (1881), it is termed "an Anglo-Indian word;" and in Adml. Smyth's *Sailor's Word-Book*, it is said to be "a term much used in the East Indies and China." With the actual word employed in India, from which it may have have been derived and Anglicised, I am altogether unacquainted, although the following quoted from Wilson's *Glossary of Indian Terms* (1855), is not unlikely to be the one:—

Bobhata. Notoriety, Publicity of what ought to be kept quiet. General outcry. *A clamorous complaint or accusation.*"

The two provincial words *bobberous* and *bothersome* appear to be allied to *bobbery* in meaning, but whether proper variants of it I am unable to say.

There is, however, another word, *bobble*, which, whether a variant of it or not, is of much interest to us, as being probably a pure west country word, used in the sense of a disturbance of the sea. (The same word has also the meaning of pebble in other counties.) Adml. Smyth *(op. cit.)*, renders it thus:—"The state of waves when dashing about without any regular set or direction, as in cross tides or currents;" and in Miss Courtney's *West Cornwall Glossary* (E.D.S.), "an ugly bobble in the sea," is equivalent to a "ground swell." On several occasions I have heard a fisherman of this place remark as to the state of the sea (when I thought it "choppy"), in the vicinity of a prominent headland near here, "A sou'-west wind makes the water all of a *bobble*."

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Budleigh Salterton, Devon.

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DEVONSHIRE WORDS—5th Series, p. 17.—"Bobbery" is not peculiar to the western counties. Halliwell says it is to be found in various dialects. Captain Marryat, in *Peter Simple*, wrote, "I'll bet a wager there'll be a *bobbery* in the pig-sty before long, for they are ripe for mischief." Again, in the *Ingoldsby Legends*:—

> "Joins in all their carousals, and revels, and robberies,
> And in kicking up all sorts of shindies and *bobberies*."

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road, London.

GORDANO—5th Series, p. 16.—In August, 1863, a correspondent of *Notes and Queries* asked the meaning of this word, but no reply was elicited. The question was repeated in December, 1873, when it was suggested that it derived its distinctive appellation from the ancient family of *De Gordano*, who held large possessions in the vicinity. Mr. H. H. Gibbs doubted the accuracy of this explanation, observing that the family owning Charlton, in the parish of Wraxall, Easton, Weston, and other neighbouring lands, bore the name of Gorges; and their arms were *Ar*, a *gurges*, or whirlpool, *az*. Also that Ducange gave Gordus as the mid-Latin synonym of Gurges; so that Easton in Gordano meant Easton *in agro Gordano*—Easton in the land of the Gorges. EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.
71, Brecknock Road.

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CURIOUS LOCAL PLACE-NAMES.—In connection with your correspondent "Querist's" enquiry respecting "Camel's Head" Bridge, on the road from Mile-house to Saltash Passage, I should like to point out other curiosities of local nomenclature and to ask for information as to their origin. No doubt, many more such might be found by a careful search over the Ordnance Maps of Devon, etc., but the following occur within a short distance of Plymouth.

About three miles west of Tavistock the name *Chipshop* occurs, while west of Kit-Hill we find *Jericho*, and near Beerferrers *Egypt* is to be seen. Again, on the hill just out of Horrabridge, on the road to Okehampton, the curious enquirer will find a few houses well known in the locality by the name of *California*.

I have heard this latter name explained by the statement that a miner returned from the American California with the fruits of his labours in gold-mining there; and having built these cottages in the vicinity of Horrabridge, the neighbours forthwith named them *California*. Perhaps the other names may have originated in a somewhat similar manner. H. SHARROCK.

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CAMEL'S HEAD.—It is about 50 years since a new road was made from Saltash Passage towards Plymouth, and the bridge erected across the estuary known as the "Camel's Head Bridge." At that time there was living a Mr. James Rickard, who had spent twenty-seven years of his life in faithful service to George Collins of Ham, Esquire, and his successor, the late Rev. C. T. Collins-Trelawny. Mr. Rickard, being desirous of commencing business on his own account, sought to purchase a portion of land on the east end of the new bridge, with the intention of building a house and getting it licensed as a public-house. Circumstances, however, did not allow Mr. Collins-Trelawny to part with the land, but he generously offered to erect a house on the same spot and place his old servant in it. These terms were accepted by Rickard, and Mr. Collins-Trelawny drew his own plans, the work commenced, and soon the house was completed. To associate the house with its owner and mark it as a family connection with Collins of Ham, the laudable old custom was adopted of placing the family crest as a sign over the front entrance, and hence the reason why *a camel's head erased proper, standing on a wreath*, of the colours of the arms of Collins *(or* and *vert)*, is to be seen in the recess over the door. There it has stood since the house was opened: it is of oak, and is the work of a Devonport carver named Bishop, for which he received the sum of £5. This heraldic insignia gives its name to the house, bridge, and a portion of the road. Mr. Rickard died there in 1856, and was succeeded by his nephew, the present highly respected landlord, Mr. James Solomon Tozer.

The old Saltash Ferry, with the figure of Mr. Roger Burns, which is so familiar to thousands of this generation, was, in 1385, granted to Sir Nicholas Loring and Margaret, his wife. The gallant knight dying the same year, a grant of the same was made to the burgesses of Saltash for thirty-one years. (Sir Nicholas Loring was one of the first Knights of the Garter created by Edward III., 1348. His name stands nineteenth on the list.) In 1425, the town and ferry were granted to Sir John Cornwall, who had possession of them at the time of the incorporation of Plymouth, in the year 1439. J. WHITMARSH.
Devonport.

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CAMEL'S HEAD INN AND CAMEL'S HEAD BRIDGE.—Your correspondent, "R. H.," in replying to the query as to the origin of the name "Camel's Head," near Plymouth, is wrong in connecting it in any way with the railway.

My parents were friendly with the first occupiers of the inn which bears the name, and in my early childhood I was occasionally taken there on a visit. My recollection of the house carries me back over fifty years. The same carved figure of a camel's head occupied the niche over the doorway then, and this was at least twenty years before the construction of the railway.

The house was built by the Collins-Trelawny family of Ham, and I believe they hold it now. A camel's head forms the family crest, described by Mr. Jewers as follows: "*on a wreath of the colours (viz., of the arms, vert a griffin segrent or, or and vert) a camel's head erased ppr.*" This accounts for the adoption of a camel's head as the sign of the new inn. The first tenant was James Rickard, who had been in service at Ham for many years, and had married a fellow-servant from the same establishment.

The bridge, which was constructed on piles across the estuary, was connected with a new turnpike road to Saltash Passage, and was at first known as Weston Mill New Bridge: in course of time, the inn gave its name to the bridge, and, indeed, to the locality, which at one time was much frequented by pleasure seekers.

Another bridge, at a short distance below, is of later date, and is known as Camel's Head Railway Bridge.
Plymouth. JOHN TAYLOR.

THE SEAL OF THE PLYMOUTH INSTITUTION.—In the May number of the *Western Antiquary*, p. 272, there is an account of the Seal of the Plymouth Institution, together with a very good engraving, shewing five shields with the bearings duly marshalled thereon. I would beg to direct attention to one of the shields—that one purporting to belong to the De Redvers, Earls of Devon, which shield is certainly wrong, if the old Heralds are right. It is described in the *Western Antiquary* as—"the arms of the De Redvers, Earls of Devon—*Or, a lion rampant, az., armed and langued gu.* The Courtenays, or afterwards De Redvers," &c. Not afterwards De Redvers, for the Courtenays were not established in England for two hundred years after De Redvers. I am at a loss to know how the above coat of arms has been assigned to De Redvers, or where it came from, though doubtless Mr. Jewers, the designer of the seal, could give his authorities. I beg to say that the description of a coat of arms given in direct Heraldic language, taken from a trustworthy source, is of more value than a painted or engraved coat of arms itself. Its wording cannot be mistaken; but Heraldic painters, and seal engravers, who generally know little or nothing of the niceties of Heraldry, and of the importance of small differences, or of the necessity of accuracy in depicting the attitudes of animals, are liable to make small mistakes and oversights, which, though small to them, are very great to the better informed. Thus, the alleged De Redvers shield above, is mentioned as being on the left of the centre of the seal, whereas it is the right: the field is described as *or*, that is gold; but the Heralds say that the field of the De Redvers shield was *gules*, or red: the animal is spoken of as *a Lion rampant azure*, or blue, whereas the old Heralds say *a Griffin segreiant or*, which differences are very great—so much so, that they might belong to two different families. The Heraldry of Heylyn and P. Wright, 1773, states that Baldwin de Rivers, or Redvers, 1162, married Alice, daughter of Ralph de Dol, whose arms were, *or, a lion rampant azure;* and this may explain how the blue lion has been interpolated.

Bailey's *Dictionary*, 1744, says:—"Rampant, [in Heraldry], is when a Beast of prey is reared on his hinder legs, in a fighting posture:" and the two hind feet are not together, but the right one is raised, as a person would bend his knee and lift his foot to step on a stair or bar of a ladder; and it further says:—"*Segreiant*, [in Heraldry], a term used of Griffins drawn in a leaping posture." There is evidently a marked distinction between Rampant and Segreiant, or leaping. When an animal makes a leap, it generally "takes off" with both hind feet together. It is not all seal engravers, though they may work at their trade every day, who are clear as to which is the right and which is the left side of a shield, and from this ignorance they will sometimes make very gross blunders; and some of their mistakes arise from their not rigidly remembering that a charge engraved on a right side of a seal, will be on the left side of the wax impression. If you ask some of them which is the right side of a coat of arms, they will exclaim—"Why the side opposite your right arm, to be sure!" but a Herald knows it is just the contrary. The fact may be explained in this way:—When you are standing before your friend, talking to him, is his right arm opposite to your right? You see that is not: you see that the sides with regard to right and left, are reversed. It is just the same in Heraldry.

The subject of the De Redvers coat of arms is not new to the pages of the *Western Antiquary*. It appeared, on very fair authority, that immediately after the Conquest, the first Earl of Devon of that name bore *Gules, a Griffin segreiant or*—that he adopted it from the kings of the West Saxons; and that 600 years before the time of De Redvers, the same achievement had been borne by Vortigern, King of the Danmonii. The idea, originated by Mr. A. H. A. Hamilton, for recognising a coat of arms for the County of Devon, led to a discussion, which appeared on pp. 147, 168, 266, and 272, of Vol. IV., and, on or about the 15th April, in the *Devon and Exeter Gazette*. In a matter of this sort, let us at all events, try to be accurate. P. O. HUTCHINSON.

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ANCIENT HISTORY OF YEOVIL.—I am not aware of any book specially devoted to the history of this town, but information with respect to it will be found in several well-known histories of the County, *e.g.*, Collinson's *History and Antiquities of Somersetshire*, 3 Vols., Bath, 1791. Phelp's *History and Antiquities of Somersetshire*, 4 Vols., London, 1836-9. These will be found in any good reference library. R. D.
Exeter.

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TALATON, DEVON.—A similar reply to that given above (Ancient History of Yeovil) may be given to the query on this parish. Particulars, more or less ample, will be found in the County Histories by Pole, Westcote, Risdon, Lysons, Polwhele, and others.

Those in search of information of this kind, may do well to consult *The Book of British Topography*, by J. P. Anderson of the British Museum Library, 1881, a work frequently occurring in second-hand book lists.
Exeter. R. D.

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HERALDIC SEAL.—(*Western Antiquary*, Part 12, May, 1885.) In answer to J. S. Attwood's query in the May number of the *Western Antiquary*, Edmondson's *Heraldry* gives the Coat of Arms of Collins, of Cornwall, as "Ar. a Chev.; Sa. between three Cornish Choughs proper." W. E. LAYTON.
Ipswich.

Reviews.

The Algonquin Legends of New England, or, Myths and Folk-Lore of the Micmac, Passamaquoddy, and Penobscot Tribes. By CHARLES G. LELAND. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Company. 1885.

As a valuable contribution to contemporary literature, this volume of Myths and Traditions of the tribes of North-American Indians will be welcomed by all students of old-world lore, as well as those who seek after the origins of religious beliefs. For these quaint and curious myths and tales, which have been brought down from generation to generation of these Indian tribes and are now for the first time printed direct from the lips of the narrators themselves, demonstrate beyond a doubt that they are the remnants of a religious belief. Moreover, despite their grotesque garb, the similarity to the beliefs of more modern and more civilized peoples, is unquestionable. The chief hero in this series of tales is "Glooskap, the Divinity, or, according to another title, "Gluskcap, the Liar." The explanation of this latter epithet is given by Mr. Leland, as derived from native sources, that he was called "the liar" because "when he left earth, like King Arthur, for Fairy Land, he promised to return, and has never done so." One writer avers that this same deity re-appears, amongst other Indian tribes under various appellations, and Roger Williams says, that he was "a Man that wrought great miracles among them (the New England Indians), with some kind of broken resemblance to the Sonne of God."

"These myths," says a recent writer in the *American Antiquarian*, "when analysed through the proper names they contain, and compared with those of the better known mythologies of the old world, show plainly that their original purport was to recount under metaphorical language, on the one hand, the unceasing struggle of day with night, light with darkness, and, on the other, that no less important conflict, which is ever waging between the storm and sunshine, the winter and summer, the rain and the clear sky." Whatever may be said of these deductions, certain it is, that no one can peruse these legends without being struck with the similarity between them and the origins of some more modern forms of religious belief. Mr. Leland has done a noble work in rescuing these myths from oblivion, for, as they have existed up to this time entirely through oral tradition, and as these tribes of Indians are rapidly becoming extinct or absorbed into the surrounding population, but little time will elapse ere the memory of them will have faded out of the land. The work is a most interesting one, either for amusement or study, and fully deserving a much more extended and critical notice than we can now give. Possibly some of our readers may, after perusal of the volume, be inclined to send us, for publication, an article based upon the connexion between the myths of the old world and the new, with illustrations from this attractive work.

The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal. Edited by REV. STEPHEN D. PEET. No. 3, Vol. VII., May, 1885.

We are glad again to call attention to this high-class antiquarian journal. Its contents, although of a mixed character, are of the best quality and reflect the highest credit upon the various writers, who are all of them specialists in their several departments. It may interest English antiquarians to know that in the conduct of this journal, there are eight recognized departments, each of which is represented by an associate editor, who is expected to furnish notes on his own specialty. We feel sure that many of our English subscribers will be glad to know of the existence of this work, and to become associated with it. The Editor's address will be found in our advertising pages.

Thorough Guide Series. By C. S. WARD, M.A., and M. J. B. BADDELEY, B.A. London: Dulan & Co.

We have received several additional contributions to this capital series of guide-book literature. They comprise *The Northern Highlands and Islands* (2nd Edition, 1884); *The Peak District of Derbyshire and Neighbouring Counties* (3rd Edition, 1884); *Eastern Counties* (1883); *North Wales*, Part I. (1884); *North Wales*, Part II. (1885); and *South Devon and South Cornwall* (2nd Edition, 1885.)

What can we say of them, except that they are, as their name implies, "Thorough"? They are admirable as guides, just telling enough about the places to be visited, not discursive, leaving the excursionist to enquire for details, and to follow out the clues set down with such exactness by the associated editors, that none may be at a loss where to go, or what to see, in any locality discoursed upon. An excursionist in the Counties of Devon and Cornwall needs only to furnish himself with the two volumes of the Baddeley Series, and he will soon learn all that is worth knowing in these particular localities. The size, too, is very convenient.

Books on, or illustrative of, the History of Birmingham, forming part of the Reference Department of Birmingham Free Library. Catalogued by J. D. MULLINS. Birmingham: Jones. 1885.

We have again to thank Mr. Mullins for a very useful contribution to bibliography. He has shown us what can be done where the means is at hand, and where the administrators of a great public library are liberal in the interpretation of their duties and privileges. It is gratifying to see, in the case of Birmingham, both the will to do and the ability to carry out good work for the benefit of the present, community and the advantage of the historian hereafter. May other towns follow this excellent example!

Modern Yorkshire Poets. By WILLIAM ANDREWS, F.R.H.S. Hull: Brown and Sons. 1885.

The editor of this Yorkshire Garland has made a happy and judicious selection, of both authors and pieces, for this handsome volume contains choice specimens of

the works of nearly every writer of poetical repute which Yorkshire has produced during the last fifty years. Not only do we get some specimens of the muse of each poet, but a slight sketch of the writer is appended, which adds much to the charm and interest of the volume. Included are several poems in the Yorkshire dialect, and some of the productions were specially written for the work.

In Memoriam—Edward Lawson, Died September 30th, 1884, aged 86 years. Interred at Plymouth Cemetery.

These pages were contributed in anecdote form, by the late Mr. Lawson, under the *nom de plume* of "Octogenarian," to the columns of the *Western Antiquary*, and are now reprinted by his son, with a portrait, as a tribute to the memory of an old Plymouthian. Mr. Lawson was well-known for his extraordinary memory with regard to the manners and customs of his native town in the early years of this century, and on many points he speaks as an eye-witness and an authority.

The Worthies of Lincolnshire. By M. G. WATKINS, M.A. London: Elliot Stock.

The writer of this useful work has done little more than give a catalogue of the most noteworthy men which the country has produced, but that catalogue is a key to unlock a valuable biographical treasury. It is, compared with Prince's *Worthies of Devon*, a mere index, but as often-times the index is the most useful part of a book, so in this case, the list of worthies, with a simple statement regarding them, is of more real service to the student than a mass of genealogical matter, through which he has to wade to reach one or two practical facts. Moreover, the author has avoided the danger into which so many biographical writers fall, of giving currency to statements which are not well authenticated. We trust that many other writers will follow the example of Mr. Watkins, by publishing a list of the worthies of their respective counties.

Marjorie Daw and other Stories. By T. B. ALDRICH. Edin.: Douglas. 1885.

Our comments upon *The Queen of Sheba*, by the same author, are equally applicable to this little work. The stories are capitally told, the incidents are highly diverting, and the whole form a series of surprises which must be read to be appreciated.

Dudley Castle in the Black Country, &c., &c. By EDWARD WHITE BEWLEY. Lon.: Wyman. 1884.

The exact purpose of this little book is not quite evident, and, unfortunately, it bears neither preface nor introduction to explain the why and the wherefore of its existence. Doubtless the rhymes were spun to amuse the writer, whose portrait adorns the work, but save that it contains a few legends written in rhythmical prose, we see little to commend in the work. There is certainly little or no pretension to poetical mert. Still, here and there we find a few sentiments neatly expressed; but, on the whole, the work is disappointing.

International Policy. Essays on the Foreign Relations of England. London: Chapman and Hall.

This work is a reprint of a volume published in 1866, and now re-issued, thanks to the liberality of one of our subscribers (Mr. Blake), at a price which brings it within the reach of a larger public. It is edited by Mr. Richard Congreve, who contributes the first paper on "The West." The other essays are "England and France," by Frederic Harrison; "England and the Sea," by E. S. Beesley; "England and India," by E. H. Pember; "England and China, by J. H. Bridges; "England and the Uncivilized Communities," by Henry Dix Hutton. The principles advocated in these essays are briefly, that the international relations of mankind are a fit subject for a systematic policy; that such systematic policy is to be based on the acceptance of duties, not on the assertion of rights; that it ought to have a moral, not a political or purely national foundation; and, further, that the arguments advanced are in all cases drawn from considerations of a purely human character, as alone susceptible of legitimate and profitable discussion. Acting upon these principles each writer has prepared his essay, and by a system of co-operation, has contributed to a general work respecting the international policy of England in relation to other countries and peoples; the perusal of which must produce some good effect, even if it does not bring about a much needed reform.

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Notes and Notices.

IN this number we present our readers with two more illustrations of the Holy-wells of Cornwall, and a sketch of a curious old house in Exeter, from a drawing by Mr. Octavius Ralling. We regret that the promised portrait of Andrew Brice, together with the biographical sketch of Alfred Rooker, must, necessarily, be held over; but we hope to publish them in our next.

WE beg, particularly, to call the attention of our readers to the conclusion of the notes on "Devon Printers" contributed by our valued correspondent, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge, to which we solicit additions. A few copies of the paper have been reprinted for the author, and are only to be obtained from him; his address is Buckland Brewer, North Devon.

WE propose to publish in our next the first of a series of notes by the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma on the "Antiquities of Western Cornwall." These notes will form a valuable guide to strangers and visitors in exploring that interesting region.

ALSO, we have in course of preparation a paper on "Okehampton Park, Dartmoor," with illustrations by Mr. Octavius Ralling and Mr. Roscoe Gibbs. These notes are illustrative of a series of antiquarian excursions in Okehampton and neighbourhood undertaken recently by a party of gentlemen, at the invitation of Miss Luxmore, the owner of the "Park." It is hoped that they will be found useful, as descriptive of a most interesting district.

MANY valuable contributions are held over for want of space, and we must, perforce, ask the forbearance of many kind friends, if we are unable to publish their notes with the promptitude they may desire.

WE would again solicit the aid of our friends in extending the scope of this journal, and particularly we commend it to the members of Archæological Societies, to many of whom its existence may not be known. Prospectuses and specimen numbers sent on application.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the current series (6/6, including postage) are now due, and should be sent, together with 1/-, the cost of the Index to Vol. IV., and all arrears, to

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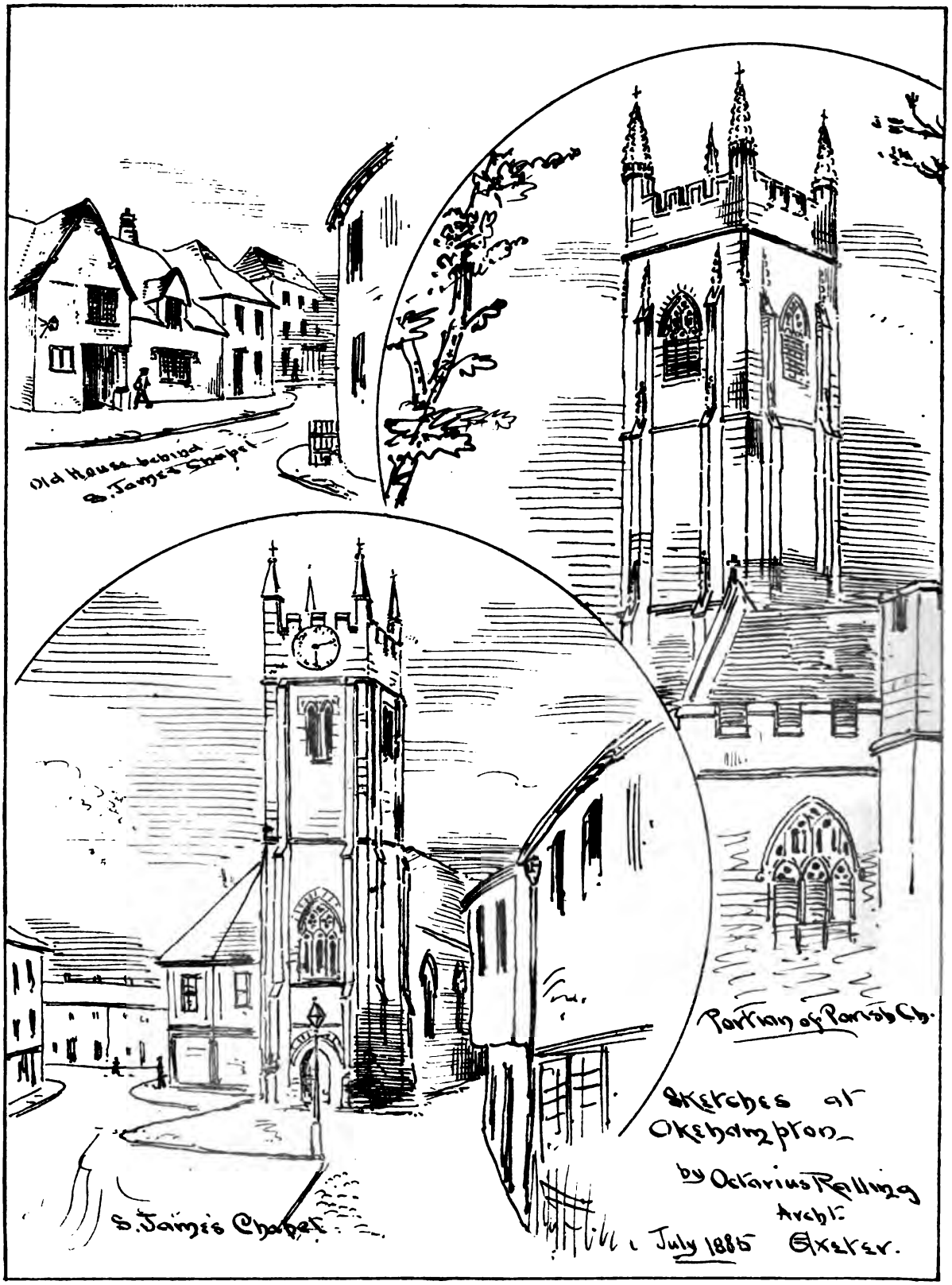
Old House behind
S. James's Chapel
Portion of Parish Ch.
Sketches at
Okehampton
by Octavius Pelling
Archt
Exeter.
July 1885
S. James's Chapel

THE

WESTERN ANTIQUARY;

OR,

Note-Book for Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset.

No. 3.] AUGUST, 1885. [Vol. 5.

JOHN FORD, THE DRAMATIC WRITER, AND HIS "LINEA VITÆ."

BY T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

JOHN FORD, the dramatic writer and contemporary of Shakespeare, was a thorough man of Devon, having been born at Ilsington, in the year 1586; his father, Thomas Ford, being a magistrate of the county.

His name appears in various works as Ford, Forde, de la Ford, Foard, and Foord. As his anagram *Fide Honor* is given in the titles of some of his plays, it would serve to imply he favored his name with the final *e*.

It is said of him that his natural disposition was rather towards tragedy than comedy, and a contemporary poet notices him thus:—

"Deep in a dump John Forde was alone got,
With folded arms and melancholy hat."

He finds no place in Prince's *Worthies of Devon*, but:—

"dramatists and the drama had become sadly corrupted after the Restoration, and as a reverend divine, Prince may have thought it unbecoming to refer to the subject at all."*

At the present date, he is known as the author of several—in their day—successful plays, but he commenced his literary life as a poet, and his *Fame's Memorial*, a poem, containing upwards of 100 7-line verses, was published in 1606, when he was in his 21st year. For the next 22 years of his life he was connected with the drama, but, although it is stated he wrote some plays which were burnt in MSS., it is known that he co-operated with other authors in the production of several. He was one of "divers well esteemed poets"—two of the number being Dekker and S. Rowley—in the composition of *The Witch of Edmonton*, performed in 1623; and in the following year appeared *The Sun's Darling*, the production of Dekker and himself. But his fame as a dramatist rests mainly on those plays he wrote single-handed, between the years 1629 and 1639. The date of his death is not known, but probably was in the latter or the following year.

He ventured occasionally into other branches of literature, and two of his productions, although issued in different years, were unrecognised by Gifford, and were, therefore, not included by him in his collected works of Ford.

One of these was entitled, "*Honor triumphant: or, the Peeres Challenge, by armes defensible, at Tilt, Turney, and Barriers. . . . At London Printed for Francis Burton*, 1606"—the same year in which *Fame's Memorial* was published. It was of 4to size, and the letter of dedication is signed John Forde. The title of the second was "*Linea Vitæ. A line of life. Pointing out the Immortalitie of a Vertuous Name.*" *Printed by W. S. for N. Butter, and are to be sold at his shop neere Saint Austens gate.* 1620. 12mo. The introduction is signed "Jo. Ford."

* *Vide* an article on John Ford and his works, by Mr. R. Dymond and Rev. Treas. Hawker, in *Trans. of Devon Association, VIII*, 421.

The title had been noticed by Gifford in the *Stationers' Registers*, but he had never seen the work, and thought it was a play. In the memoir of Ford, that appears in Chalmers's *Biog. Dict.* [XIV. (1814), 465], is the following passage:—"A writer in the *Censuræ Literaria*, has attributed to him an excellent little manual, entitled 'A line of life, &c.'"

The attention of the modern literary public was first drawn to them by their publication in one volume, in 1843, by the Shakespeare Society; and in the introduction it is stated that the tract, *Honor Triumphant*, was altogether unknown, and had escaped the researches of "every literary antiquary."

In 1869 another edition was published of the works of Ford, and the editor, the Rev. A. Dyce, added these tracts to the collection; but in doing so, he has, to my mind, very unwisely modernised the spelling.

It is with respect to the second-named tract, *The Line of Life*, that I wish now to draw attention, and for a special purpose that will be apparent further on. The 1843 edition consists of thirty pages, two of which are devoted to a preface. As would be inferred from the full title, the work is written in a high moral tone, and there is a full description of the duties required respectively by "a private man, a publique man," and "a good man"; at the same time there is a graphic account of their antitheses. All these are duly "deciphered and discoursed," but after a careful perusal of the whole work, one is forced to the painful conclusion that it was written for, and the high moral tone made to subserve, one special object, and that, the aggrandisement of James I., whom he describes as "*A good man*, so well deseruing (from all grateful memorie) seruice and honour, that not to doe him seruice is an ingratitude to the *greatnesse of his goodnesse*, and not to doe him all honour an ingratitude to the *goodnesse of his greatnesse*." The last two pages are devoted to panegyrise James as the type of this "good man." It is difficult to believe that he has ever received more fulsome flattery in print than in this composition of Ford's, and which, it needs scarcely be mentioned, contains a strong allusion to the divine right of kings. However tempting it may be to comment upon the conduct of "James the Good," as read by the light of modern history and research, it is far from my present purpose to do so. But the tract contains a paragraph (p. 55) descriptive of the character of Sir Walter Ralegh, and therefore of especial interest to Devonians: this, it is disappointing to notice, is incomplete, a portion (indicated by asterisks) having been blotted out as it were, and we agree with the editor in his remarks (p. 75), "it is deeply to be regretted that a page is here wanting in this character of Sir Walter Raleigh." The same hiatus exists in the reprint of the tract in the edition of Ford's works by Dyce, published in 1869.

Some time since I noticed in the catalogue of the Lansdowne MSS. the following entry, as one of the contents of No. 350, "a miscellaneous volume":—

"4. 'Linea Vitæ. A line of Life. Pointing att the immortallity of a virtuous name.' By John De La Ford; with a dedication to Sir James Hay, Knight, Lord Viscount Doncaster. p. 143."

As the wording of this appeared to indicate some dissimilarity between the dedication, and that of the introduction in the volume of the Shakespeare Society, I had the whole of the tract in the latter carefully collated with that of the MSS., and at the same time requested that the entire paragraph respecting Sir W. Ralegh should be copied for me. On its receipt, I was surprised and pleased to find that it contained all the portion wanting in the printed work. Other differences I will point out in the sequel.

To return to the tract—in the section descriptive of a man as he should be, the author first cites some examples of worthy men among the Greeks and Romans, and then continues:—

"But what need we search histories of other times, or the deserts of another nation, when, in our owne land, in our owne dayes, we might easily patterne what a man should bee or not bee, by what others haue bin? Among

many, two of late times are justly examined; not as they were different in fortune, in yeares, in degree, but as they differed in the use of the gifts of their mind. The first was *John*, the last and youngest Lord *Harrington*, whose rare and admirable course of life. . . deserves all prayse, and imitation from all. . . . But for that his owne merit is his best commendation, and questionlesse his surest reward for morall gifts, let him rest in his peace, whilest the next is to bee observed.

"*Sir Walter Rauleigh* may be a second president; a man known, and wel-deserving to be knowne; a man endued not with common endowments, being stored with the best of Nature's furniture, taught much by much experience, experienc'd in both fortunes so feelingly and apparently that it may truly bee controuerted whether hee were more happie or miserable; yet, beholde in him the strange character of a meere man, a man subject to as many changes of resolution, as resolute to bee the instrument of change: politique, and yet in policie so unstedie, that his too much apprehension was the foile of his judgement. 'For what man soeuer leaves *too credoulously to his owne strengthe, not supported by the firme pillars of constancy and virtue, that man cannot choose but fall vnder the wright of his owne burthen.*' *And so did hee, being faulty in nothing more, then not applyeing himselfe to the trust of such frendes as laboured to doe him service in honest and honourable diseignes. In a word his wisdome and courage appeered late enoughe (though not too late) in his last demeanour, for that not making himselfe lesse when hee was great, hee stroue to bee soe great in his resolution when hee came to be nothing. I speake of his end att his end. Soe heere may this pointe be fittly closed vpp, that a mannes perticular carriage is his proper dutie, is a sweete and ready preparation for enabling him to vndergoe the second branche of a noble resolution in publique imployment, by beeing made for his prince and country a publique man, which to doe, thers fewe lynes compre*-hend what the former discourse hath amplified; namely, that 'the only felicitie of a good life depends in doing all things freely, by beeing content with what wee haue (for wee speake of a morall man). This is to remember that we are mortal, that our dayes passe on, and our life slides away without recoverie' (Seneca, Epist. 128)."

All of the foregoing printed in Italics, represents that which is contained in the MS., and is excluded from the printed copy: the portion included in inverted commas,

'For what man soeuer . . . his owne burthen,'

is so marked in the MS., but no reference is given.

I need scarcely apologise for quoting the whole of the paragraph relating to Sir Walter Ralegh, as I believe it will be the first occasion on which it has been printed in its entirety. A very cursory examination of it will suffice to point out that the part included in the printed tract contains a mild depreciation of, or, rather, a statement as to a weak point in, his character, viz., irresolution: an affirmation which an attentive study of his history will scarcely tend to confirm. Whereas, the passage derived from the MS. includes a graceful allusion to the "wisdome and courage" he exhibited at the approach of death. As Ford tersely expresses it, "I speake of his end att his end." The portion omitted in the printed copy contrasts so much with that which is retained in the MS., that one feels there must have been some powerful reason for this, much more than meets the eye at first sight.

It must be borne in mind that James had become very unpopular with the great body of the English people; partly, and perhaps principally, through his endeavours to promote an alliance with Spain; and this was felt to be a total reversal of the policy of Elizabeth. It was known that Ralegh hated Spain and its policy, and had always acted against that power. It was equally well known that the Spanish authorities returned the hatred with an intensity scarcely now to be realised. To please them was made "a shameless sacrifice of one of the greatest men of the English race . . . the climax and consummation of the baseness of James's reign." —[*Life of Sir John Eliot*, by J. Forster (1864), I., 32.] To the English nation, the king had endeavoured to excuse himself for his part in the execution by the very unusual course of publishing his "*Declaration of the Demeanor and Carriage of Sir Walter Raleigh, Knight . . . And of the true motives and inducements which occasioned His Majestie to Proceed in doing Justice upon him, as hath bene done.*" Edwards, in his *Life of Sir W. Raleigh* (I., 655), attributes the idea of this, as well as of its subsequent publication, wholly to Lord Bacon, as if in exoneration of the king; but, apart from the extreme probability that the approval of James would be a thing of necessity, we have the following positive assertion of Lord Bacon

himself, in a letter to Buckingham, dated November 22nd, 1618:—

"We have put the Declaration touching Raleigh to the press, *with his Majesty's additions, which were very material, and fit to proceed from his Majesty.*" [Quoted by Cayley, in his *Life of Sir W. R.* (1806), II., 178.]

As Sir Walter was beheaded on October 29th, the publication of the *Declaration* could scarcely have taken place earlier than the following December, especially after the date just quoted from Lord Bacon of its being still in the press. Its publication proved a failure. In the year but one after this (1620) the tract by Ford appeared. At that time he was a dramatic writer struggling for fame, and the great road to success in his profession was through court influence and favor. About that period he was assisting Dekker and others in composing plays and masques, and, probably, it occurred to him that, as the popularity of James was on the wane, a well-timed tract to uphold him in his regal capacity and point how good a man he was in all respects, might, by rendering service to the king, result in the substantial reward of the writer, and advance him in his subsequent career. Whether such was the result we know not, but it is certain that Ford's fame as a dramatic author commenced after this period.

The cause of the portion being excluded from the printed copy may be, to some extent, conjectural — unproven — nevertheless, there are good grounds for believing that it was done by the censors of the press, acting under authority. For the reasons already adduced, they would strike out all passages which in any way testified in favor of Ralegh, and would authorise any which told against him. This may have been done without the sanction or approval of the king, but it is most unlikely, as small matters of this kind received much attention from him.

Ford must have known that to depreciate Ralegh would probably have tended to advance his interests equally as much as by praising the king; but, be it recorded to his honor that, although one Devonshire man writing of another might be feeble in his praise, he was alike feeble in his blame. It may be difficult to suggest why, under these circumstances, he introduced any notice of Sir Walter at all; but it is noteworthy that he describes "the execution of law" on the Earl of Essex, and of the greatness of his fall under Elizabeth, as though by implication he would cite the case of Ralegh under James as a parallel instance.

The MS. in the Lansdowne Collection is probably a copy (perhaps the original) of the early form of the tract, as it first left the hands of the author. This is indicated by the "Corollarie" being absent from it, and by its containing a dedicatory letter to Lord Doncaster, for which another introduction, undedicated, was substituted in the printed work. Moreover, its inclusion of the "missing link" in the character of Sir Walter Ralegh removes the objection that might be otherwise raised as to the causes of the omission which have been suggested in the foregoing account; for it is altogether unlikely that the author would have allowed the printed form to have proved by its own demonstration that there had been an intentional omission in it. It would be of additional interest to know whether the MS. was in the handwriting of its author, John Ford.

PS.—Since the foregoing was sent to press, it has been ascertained that the publication of the *Declaration* alluded to above, took place on November 27th, 1618 (*vide* the copy of a letter from Sir Robert Naunton, to the Marquis of Buckingham, in *The Fortescue Papers*, Camden Society, 1871, p. 67). T. N. B.

As we announced in our last number, Mr. Luke has published a new edition of *Failed to Pass*, a nautical tale of considerable interest.

We are sorry to learn that our excellent contemporary, *The Palatine Note Book*, is during the present year to appear at irregular intervals. We looked for it month by month with great interest, and can only express the hope that its esteemed editor, Mr. J. Eglinton Bailey, will be encouraged to continue his work for some time to come.

ABSTRACT OF LAND HELD BY THE CASTLE OF LAUNCESTON.

Taken out of an old roll, formerly in possession of Shadrack Vincent, Esq., of St. Blazey; now apparently lost.

BY E. W. RASHLEIGH.

IT is difficult to determine the date of this document, but it seems to have been written about 1440. It was at this period only that the Daubenays were owners of Polruan; the Herles owners of a fee in Tywardreath; and the Bonvilles, of Trelawn and Tywardreath.

It was evidently written before so many families were ruined by the wars of Edward IV. and Henry VI.

The omission of the name of the Earl of Warwick would lead us to suppose it was before 1449, when he obtained his title.

The Daubenays ceased to have anything to do with Polruan in Richard III.'s reign.

These disastrous wars swept away the memory of the Bonville, of Trewardreath and Trelawne. Lord Bonville tried a dangerous game of playing with both sides. He at last became so strong a supporter of Edward IV., that he was entrusted with the custody of Henry. When Henry escaped his clutches, and again led his allies against Edward at St. Albans, although he lost the battle, yet made one man his prisoner, and that man was Lord Bonville, whom he ordered to be executed on the spot. Bonville's widow was allowed her dower rights on Trelawne and Trewardreath till the year 1471, when the manors were taken away from his son or grandson and given to Sir H. Bodrugan (Harl. MSS. 433, art., 1616).

This inventory is of great value in showing who held property in Cornwall, at a time when all printed histories seem to fail in giving any information.

Hardake	Stranhele.
Latham	
Hornecote	Bonville Manor.
Tamerton	
Trewardreth	
Trewellawen	
Trewathnant	Bottreaux Manor.
Crackhampton	
Botreaux Castle ...	
Worthevale	
Prebeles	
Prefelete	
Warlegan	Bonniface.
Tretheke Myll	
Tremoderet	Bodrugan.
Restronget	
Trevillen	
Alwarton	Berkley Manor.
Pensance	
Mousehole	
Tywarnhaile	
Trevennance	Tonkin Manor.
Trevillyas	Beamont Manor.
Fawyton	
Lanteglos	
Polruan	
Portlowe	
Connerton	
Trethake	
Alwarton	
Tehedy	Basset Manor.
Trevalga	
Fee Marshall	
Wynnyanton	Arundell Manor
Merthen	
Kenell	
Langedey	
Efford	
Allet	
Trelights	
Trewardreh	
Liskeard Colshill	Anstis Manor
Crane	Arundell Manor.
Pansignance	
Tamerton	Arscott Manor.
Rosewike	Arundell Manor.
Cardinham	
Bodardell	
Boneckney	
South Tregeare	Bligh.
Perran Uthnowe	Bryant.
Tredimell and Trereggan in Endellion ...	Bligh.
Tremardet	Bevill Manor.
Pucoys	Bodrugan Manor.
Swancote	Bolls Manor.
Wyke	
Egloskerry	Baron.
Benanny	Bevill.
Stratton	
Lan ow meor	
Grylls in Egloskerry	Bethoon.
Polroda	Carminow Manor.
Trebulla	
Lucyers	
Pengarreck	
Tamerton St. Mary ...	
Landrean	Courtenay.
Lamana	
Tregony Manor ...	c.

Lanyhorne	}	Corbett Manor.
Elerky		
Calstock		
Trematon		
Restormell		
Tewynton	} Manors.	} Cornwall.
Moreske		
Pensenighte		
Penlyn		
Tintagel		
Lostwithiel	} Boroughs.	
Camelford		
Manely Coleshill		Carker Manor.
Tremeane		Conway.
Carkerle		Crosman Manor.
Langdale		Carew Manor.
Bodannon	}	Dagge.
Endellyon		
Tremorrell		Dewen.
Westcote		Dawe.
Prenay		
Fawyton		
Polruan	}	Dawbeney.
Usse		
Lumberland		
Slyphill } in Egloskerry ...		Dowringe.
Taburgh }		
St. Julyet		French.
Liskeard Colshill ...		
Trenowith		
Penhele	}	Grenville Manor.
Killiton		
Trenant		
St. Ewe		
Trematon	} Manor. {	Huntingdon.
Calstock		
Ashburgh		
Treludick		
Treworry	}	Harry.
Lanslyan		
Trewardreth		Herle Manor.
Trevunnell		Hewgoe.
Hole		Hole Manor.
Bipole	}	Hill.
Comkeake		
Brannell		Hendower.
Eastdown end	}	Jolliffe.
Egloskerry		
Killigrew		Killigrew Manor.
Botherstone		Kempthorne.
St. Cleere Colshill		Langford Manor.
Lamellyn		Mertyn Manor.
Roswike		Mohun Manor.
Lantyan		
Treduicke		
Balisocke		
Tremistell		
Bosnoseka		
Boconnoc		
Glynne		Montacute.
Penpont		
Leigh Dawnay		
Delyabolle		
Trecorne		
Langonett		
Tremetheritt		

Moorwinstow		Pollard.
Trehedicke	}	Pears.
Killicope		
Egloskerry		
Midland in Morrwinstow	}	Porter.
Ham		
Northam		
Davis		
Mytton		
Tredenneck		Wartha.
St. Julyott		Rawle.
Trebign		Roger.
Tremederet		Sergeaux.
Badharlacke		Sleeman.
Pillaton	}	Talbot Manor.
Killton		
Trethacke		Trevereake Manor.
Tregartha		Trelawny Manor.
Penrosburden		Billinge Manor.

* * *

WILLIAM OF WROTHAM, ARCHDEACON OF TAUNTON, 1204, WARDEN OF THE CINQUE PORTS, AND GUARDIAN OF THE KING'S SHIPS. DIED 1217-18.

BY MRS. EDMUND BOGER.

IN the miserable record of the reign of John and among the continuous history of his evil deeds, it is refreshing to find one bright spot to rest upon, one fact which reflects honour upon himself and his reign. Sir Harris Nicolas in his most interesting, but alas! unfinished, History of the Royal Navy says, that King John may be considered as its actual founder, and he testifies to the good work done by it in this otherwise deplorable reign. It seems likely that John, owing the dislike and distrust entertained for him by his Barons on account of his dissolute life and capricious cruelty, paid great attention to the Navies that it might serve in some sort as a counterpoise to their power; for in the middle ages, there being no standing Army, the Sovereign was almost entirely dependent for his soldiers on the good-will of the feudal lords.

Be that as it may, certain it is that King John devoted both time and energy to his ships and sailors, and that he won two battles by sea over the French, which are almost

entirely passed over in our English histories.* In fact John was the first King since Alfred who recognized the importance of a fleet to the English crown and nation. For the success of King John's endeavours he was however, mainly indebted to his excellent "first Lord of the Admiralty," William of Wrotham, Archdeacon of Taunton.

This wise and prudent man was not as his name would imply, a native of Kent, but was a West countryman and most probably born in Somerset. His grandfather Geoffrey de Wrotham of Radenville, near Wrotham, in Kent, was domestic servant to several successive Archbishops of Canterbury; of whom Archbishop Hubert Walter gave him certain lands at Wrotham, where he lived, and from whence he and his posterity derived their name.

His son William, whom he had by Muriel de Lyd, was recommended by Archbishop Hubert to Richard I., and in the 9th year of his reign he was given charge of the stannaries of Devon and Cornwall, in which commission he made rules and ordinances which have been the foundation of the Stannary Laws ever since. In the 10th of Richard I. the said William de Wrotham had a grant from the King of the Manor of Carthanger, in the parish of Fyvehead near Langport, the first land of which he became possessed in this county; and in the same year he had also the bailiwick of North Petherton.

In the first year of King John he was made Sheriff of Devonshire, again Warden of the Stannaries, and was also chosen Forester of Dorset and Somerset, the free holders of these counties paying the King £100 for the privilege of appointing him. In the 4th year of King John he was made Forester of Dorset, Devon, Somerset, and Cornwall. In the 9th of King John it appears that William of Wrotham, the elder, returned to his native county, leaving his two sons in the West. He was made Sheriff of Kent, and the same year Warden of the Cinque Ports and Constable of Dover Castle. Soon after his return to Kent, however, he died. He married one Maude de Cornhall or Cornhill, by whom he left two sons William and Richard.

Some three or four years before his father's death, William—the elder son—who was in holy orders, was made Archdeacon of Taunton: this was in the 6th year of John's reign. In the same year he was, in conjunction with Reginald of Cornhall (probably his cousin or near relation) appointed receiver of customs of all the merchants in the kingdom, and thereby had to account for *nearly* £6000! In the 7th of John's reign he obtained a market to be kept every Tuesday for the benefit of the church of Wells. On the death of his father he succeeded him as heir to his land and probably also to his offices; for we find him very shortly after spoken of as "Keeper of the King's Ships," or "Keeper of the King's Galleys," and "Keeper of the Sea Ports." It seems likely then that he succeeded to the office of Warden of the Cinque Ports. It was the important duties connected with this office, and not as Collinson says—his being in holy orders, that made him yield his office in the Stannaries and Forests to his lay brother, Richard de Wrotham.

He seems to have been a man of immense activity, and to have organized a Navy, such, probably, as was never seen in the British seas since the days of Carausing. He had, to assist him, Geoffrey de Luttrell, ancestor of the present lords of Dunster, and Reginald and William de Cornhill, probably his near relations. He regulated and exacted the number of ships each port was bound to provide. He built ships which belonged to the King, and these were almost certainly built of timber furnished from the forest of Somerset, Dorset, and Devon, which were under his own supervision.

He was responsible for the King's galleys and ships with all their stores, and to him were directed the King's precepts for the

* A third was gained in the year after his death, and was the finishing touch which drove Prince Louis of France out of England.

employment and disposal of ships, their freightage, the purchase of stores, and the payment of wages. Engines also for military purposes were under his superintendence.

Very early in his reign John is said to have asserted the Sovereignty of England over the narrow seas, by enacting or rather enforcing an ancient right, viz., the striking of the flag of any nation to the Royal Flag of England within certain limits. John ordered that any captain refusing to do this, his vessel should be considered a lawful prize, even if the country were at peace with his own.

In March, 1208, the Barons of the Cinque Ports were directed to choose the best and strongest men they could find, well armed to man the King's galleys, as William de Wrotham would explain to them. The duties which appertained to Archdeacon William though purely administrative must have been very important. When any ships were wanted for service, Wrotham was commanded to take the necessary measures for their equipment, and he also superintended the construction of buildings for naval purposes.

Strong evidence of the progress of the English navy in the reign of John is afforded by the construction of a kind of dockyard at Portsmouth. In May, 1212, the Sheriff of Southampton was commanded to cause the docks at Portsmouth to be enclosed with a strong wall, in the manner which the Archdeacon of Taunton would point out, for the preservation of the King's ships and galleys.

When prizes were taken at sea the King seems to have disposed of them as he thought proper. We hear in a distribution of French prizes, of the third best being given to "William de Briwere," friend and confidential adviser of Henry II., and his two successors. Strangely similar were the lives and fortunes of these two men. Both de Wrotham and de Briwere owed little or nothing to their birth, but were valued servants to their sovereign, from their energy, fidelity, and conscientious regard to their duties. They seem to have mixed themselves in no intrigues, to have joined in none of King John's acts of extortion or cruelty, but simply to have done their duty in the state of life to which it had pleased God to call them.

How de Wrotham performed his ecclesiastical functions, or how far he let his state duties interfere with his discharge of these we cannot say. Probably his ecclesiastical duties were not heavy, as so much of the church property in Somerset belonged to Glastonbury and other monasteries, over which the Archdeacon would have no control. He never seems to have aspired to any higher office in the Church, and no word is anywhere said in his disparagement. It is impossible to say with certainty that he was a native of the county, but the probalities seem in its favour, and certainly his office as Archdeacon and his property in it, which was considerable, entitled him to rank as one of its worthies.

The family was continued in the descendants of his brother Richard, and did not become extinct till the reign of George I., when by marriage it became merged in that of Sir Thomas Acland. The account of his family is derived from Collinson, but the record of his office as comptroller of the navy, or first lord of the admiralty, from Sir Harris Nicolas' History of the Navy; and so completely are the two lives distinct from each other, the one giving merely an account of his and his father's management of the Stannaries and Forests, the latter giving the story of his connection with the navy that one might be disposed to doubt the identity of the two characters, did not both speak of him as Archdeacon of Taunton.

That his name should be so little known in history serves as only another illustration of the fact, that those who quietly and unostentatiously do solid work for their country are seldom remembered, in comparison with those whose more showy but less useful deeds go to the making up of the staple of English and other history.

He died in the second or third year of the reign of Henry III.; but his official life seems

to have been coeval with the reign of John.

Authorities: Collinson's *Somerset* and Sir Harris Nicolas's *History of the Royal Navy.*

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Notes.

DEVONSHIRE, AS DESCRIBED IN 1661.—In a small octavo volume, written by J. Childrey in 1661, and entitled *Britannica Baconica*, is the following account of Devonshire:—"The west of this shire (being that which borders on Cornwall) is stored with tin mines. The River Lid by Lidford runs underground. At Combmarton are found mines of Lead and some veins of silver. Ordulphus (this Country man for he was son of Ordarus, E. of Devonshire) was a giant like man that (if William of Malmesbury say true) would break open the bars of gates, and stride 10 foot. 'Tis probable he was one of somewhat a larger proportion then ordinary (and so might give a fair occasion for the Hyperbole) and that the brawniness and big bodiedness of the Cornish men may extend to their neighbours of Devonshire. The air of Devonshire is sharp & wholesome the soil hilly & woody & here they use (as in Cornwall) sea sand to mend & enrich their land which makes it very fat and battle (?). Devonshire abounds with wool, Kersies, sea-fish, and sea-fowl. Load-stones have been found on Dartmore Rocks, of good value & virtue. Upon Exmore are such stones, huge & placed confusedly as are upon Salisbury Plain; and one of them hath Danish letters upon it, directing passengers that way. At Hubblestow in this shire was a battle fought by the Danes, where their banner called Reasan, in which they reposed confidence of Victory & Success, was notwithstanding taken, and Hubba their Captain slain. It is reported by several persons of credit, that during the late war, at the time that Exeter was besieged by the Parliaments forces, an infinite number of larks came flying into the Town, an settled in a void green place within the walls, where they were killed by the besieged in huge quantities & eaten." J. P. B.

Nottingham.

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"FOOTPRINTS OF ISRAEL IN CORNWALL."—"Under some such heading as the above there was a letter or paragraph in the *Banner of Israel*, about Dec., 1883. I put the article by for future reference, but unfortunately it has been mislaid; hence I am unable to more exactly quote the exact date. At the time I had no doubts of the untenability of the etymology there given for the names of two places in Cornwall, supposed to bear Israelitish names, but deferred taking notice of the matter till able to verify the facts by reference to standard works on Cornwall and the Cornish language, a dialect of Kymric or Welsh now extinct.

"The names are Perran-o-Zabuloe and Marazion. The former was referred to the Israelitish Tribe—*Zabulon*; the latter to the Hebrew—*Mara-zion* (bitter Zion).

"Neither of these derivations will stand examination for an instant. *Zabulo* is merely mediæval spelling for the Latin *Sabulo*, as indeed the name of the place is often spelled. Perran-o-Sabulo therefore=Perran-in-the-Sand. Perran is the name of the patron saint of the church there; and the fact of the place being buried in sand blown in from the sea-shore, is historical, and needs no further testimony beyond that some years ago the remains of an ancient British church were there discovered and excavated from the sand, and are, I believe, still to be seen. Indeed, in some county histories the place is called Perransand. I may add that there are other places in Cornwall termed *in Sabulo*, owing to similar circumstances; and it scarcely needs further remark that distinctive topographical titles in Latin added to parish names are common enough throughout Britain.

"The other name, Marazion, is derived from Cornish —*marghas*, *marhas*, or *maras*=market, and *fan*=of or belonging to an island, islandish. The correct name, therefore, is—*Maras-fan*—island-market. The town got its name from the fact of its belonging to the monastery on the island of St. Michael's Mount, which is immediately opposite to it. *Ian* is from the same root as Y, Hy, and Iona, alternative names of the well-known island of the Scottish saint, Columba, in the Western Highlands. It is also connected with the familiar *ey* or *ea*, terminating so many names of actual or former island localities in Britain, such as Bermondsey, Chelsea, Battersea, Sheppey, Athelney.

"Marazion had, however, another name, containing the same word, *marghas*—namely, Marghas-diow, or Marghas-dzhow=Thursday-market, so called from the day on which its market was held, under terms of a charter granted to it. The spelling of Cornish was never properly fixed, and the variation in spelling of *diow* and *dzhow*=Thursday, merely represents difference in dialectical pronounciation. In Queen Elizabeth's time the name of the town, Anglicised, appears as Marcasju. Soon after, the first portion of it became translated into *market*, correctly enough, but the last syllable was corrupted into *jew*. Hence our modern Market-jew.

"The Domesday name of the place is Tremarastol. I have seen this explained as meaning "market-town of the monastery." I am, however, unable to comprehend such an etymology. Rather, it seems to be but, *Tre*=place, *maras*=market, and *tol* or *tal*=end, top, knoll. Thus, *Tremarastol*=market-place-knoll. *Tol*, however, m a stand for *tôll*=hole, as it sometimes does; but to settle this would need more local knowledge than I possess.

"I hope I have shewn how far-fetched is the attempt to turn plain Keltic names into Hebrew. It is hardly necessary to add that I am not a believer in the Anglo-Israel theory."—By Cornelius E. Cardew, in the *Banner of Israel*, June 24th, 1885.

EPITAPH AT BURYAN, CORNWALL.—The following epitaph was to be found on a tomb in the churchyard at Buryan, Cornwall, some 40 years ago. It may interest your readers:—

"Our life is like a wintry day,
Some only breakfast and away;
Others to dinner stay, and are full fed;
The oldest only sups, and goes to bed;
Large is his debt who lingers out the day;
Who goes the soonest has the least to pay."

London. ARCHIBALD D. DAWNAY.

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SLAPTON CHURCH.—Looking into this interesting church, I was gratified to see the south chancel window filled and almost intact, with the arms of the founder of the adjoining college, Sir Grey de Brian:—

1.—*Or, three piles in point azure* (BRIAN).

2.—As before, *a mullet argent, for difference.*

3.—As before, *a label of three gules, for difference.*

4.—As 1.

Shield one, is within a diapered quatrefoil; two, three, and four, are held by robed angels with wings, but the faces are gone.

This window *well deserves* to be restored by some careful hand, such as Mr. Drake, of Exeter; and treated similar to the Courtenay shields at Wolborough.

On a flat stone in the chantry of the south aisle, I found the following:—

"HERE LIETH THE BODY OF THE LADY JUDITH HAWKYNS WIFE UNTO SIR RICHARD. . . . 1629."

The other portion was obliterated, but I believe I recovered the date correctly.

This must be the tomb of the wife of the celebrated Sir Richard Hawkins, son of Sir John, whose life is found in Prince. Lyson says, they lived for sometime at Pole or Poole, at Slapton, which is corroborated by tradition in the parish.

Where was Sir Richard buried, at Slapton? Perhaps some correspondent can give us further particulars hereon.

R.

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WHAT THEY SAY OF US.—The poet prayed for the "giftie,"

"To see oursells as others see us."

It may afford, perhaps, a brief amusement to your readers to glance over the following recorded opinions concerning the inhabitants and characteristics of the West Country, occasionally jotted down from miscellaneous reading:—

1.—From *Carmen Aldhelmi*, ap. Turner's Anglo-Saxons, Vol. III., p. 348. (Aldhelm died in 709).

"Hymnista carmen cecini
Atque responsa reddidi
Sicut pridem pepigeram
Quando profectus fueram
Usque diram Domnonian
Pet carentem Cornubiam
Florulentis cespitibus
Et faecundis graminibus."

i.e., "When I went to dismal Devonshire, through Cornwall, void of flowering turfs and fruitful grass," as Sharon Turner translates it.

2.—From Pultock's *Peter Wilkins* (c. 1685, ch. 8).

"After he was seated, he asked, Who I was? And privately, If I might be trusted? Being satisfied that I might, for that I was a Cornish man, he began as follows——."

3.—From Charles Reade's *Autobiography of a Thief.*

"Muggy Devonshire."

4.—From Mrs. Edwardes's *Jet.*

"The damp delights of Devonshire (ch. 1)." "Muggy Devonshire (chap. 4)." "The mud and mildness and freedom of the Devonshire lanes (ch. 4)." "Devonshire mist and vapours may do well enough for people to the manner born (ch. 8)."

5.—From M. E. Braddon's *Open Verdict* (ch. 61).

"They drove through lanes and past fields and orchards which were entirely Devonian in their aspect, halted at a village which was quainter and more picturesque, and sooth to say, a little dirtier than a Devonshire village, and finally arrived at Dol.

6.—From Mortimer Collins's *Merchant and Marquess* (ref. lost).

"You will see more pretty girls in a day in Bath, or in an hour in Plymouth, than in a month in Manchester. It's very odd!"

DEFNIEL.

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DEVONPORT EIGHTY YEARS AGO.—Although there still may be aged persons who remember Plymouth Dock at the beginning of this century, yet a few notes may not be uninteresting if they only tend to awaken reminiscences from your elder readers, and thereby induce them to give their recollections.

Warner says of Plymouth Dock in 1808, "The town of Dock is an infant of yesterday compared with Plymouth. A century back it was a desolate common, without houses or inhabitants." The following points as to the growth of Devonport he notes, which, perhaps may be new to many Devonport people.

1.—The growth of Devonport from the time of William III. to the beginning of the reign of George III. was slow. But under George III., say from 1768 to 1808 (40 years is Warner's estimate), it grew fourfold.

2.—The value of Devonport property rose in thirty years as much as one thousand per cent. (mainly due to the Dockyard in the active war-time of Geo. III.)

3.—The obstruction to the growth of Devonport was chiefly due to the want of water—about which we all know the quaint story of Dr. Johnson, who said, "No! no! I am against the Dockers; I am a Plymouth man. Rogues! let them die of thirst; they shall not have a drop."

4.—Warner truly says that the dictum of the Roman Emperor, how "he found Rome of mud and left it of marble," is true of Devonport, for it is built of marble.

5.—There were 31 telegraphs between Plymouth and London, and it was thought wonderful that a message could be delivered on fine days in London in 21 minutes from Plymouth during the war with Napoleon.

6.—Devonport market it seems was celebrated early in this century. Prices in 1808, were 6½d. per lb. for meat, 1s. for a duck, &c.

7.—The morality of Devonport appears to have been better than in most seaports at that time. W. S. L. S.

Newlyn.

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MUSTER-MASTER CAPTAIN NICHOLAS VAGHAN.—A year ago I made a careful transcript of the curious inscription on a grave-stone in the churchyard of All-hallows-on-the-Walls, Exeter, which is contiguous to St. Bartholomew's burial-ground. It is an epitaph to the memory of Captain Nicholas Vaghan (or Vaughan), Muster-Master of the train bands in Devon and Exeter, who was shot from a window by the rebel forces at Dunsford, in the early period of the Civil Wars.

Jenkins, in his *History of Exeter*, the first edition of which appeared in 1806, notices it, but he has made several mistakes. The epitaph, correctly given, is as follows:—

"An Epitaph upon Captain Nicholas Vaghan Muster master of the Trayned bands in the Covnty of Devon and in the Citty of Exeter, who in the execvtion of a warrant for takinge away Malignants Armes designed for the Assistance of Rebelliovs Forces Against King and Parliament was treacherovsly slayne by a shot ovt of a window at Dvnsford in Devon December the XI. and here interred December the XVI. 1642."

[The arms are now nearly effaced, but described by Jenkins as "on a shield, three boars' heads, in pale, erased."]

"Vnder this stone good reader lyes
The Man whose blood to Heaven cries
Not like a foole or fettered slave
Bvt Abner like he went to grave
In loyalty to iust commands
He fell in false and wicked hands
This stone shall lye a Monvment
To cry Avenge this Innocent."

A large flat stone slab placed outside and close against the S.E. wall of the chancel in Allhallows-on-the-walls. The inscription is in large Roman capital letters, which have been deeply cut, but the stone is now much decayed and further injured by the drippings from the spouts on the roof of the church: some words are almost illegible, and the cement on the side next the church is giving way. The sexton who was near, mowing the grass in the churchyard, when I was, Old Mortality-like, copying the inscription, remarked to me—"*He* looks better when *he* is wet."

The account which Jenkins gives is as follows:—"On opening a grave in the year 1762, a large blue marble (?) stone was discovered, deep sunk in the ground. . . . . This stone is not injured by time, and from its high state of preservation, after a lapse of upwards of one hundred and twenty years to the time of its discovery, it is probable that it was purposely secreted by his friends, to prevent its being injured by the Republicans, after the decline and ruin of the royal party." In another part of his *History* Jenkins says:—"Nicholas Vaughan, Gent., was elected Muster Master of this City and County in 1631, with a pension of £6 per annum. He was interred with military honours, in St. Bartholomew's burying ground."

The old church was demolished in 1770. The first stone of the present church was laid in 1843, and consecrated in 1845.

Thinking that some notice of this event might possibly be found among the large and valuable collection of Civil War pamphlets in the British Museum, or in the newspapers—the "*Mercuries*" and "*Intelligencers*"—of the period, I have caused search to be made, but nothing has been discovered relating thereto. W. B. RYE.

London.

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AT THE HEALING.—Local history tells us that Charles II., on one of his visits to Plymouth, touched divers persons at St. Andrew's Church for the king's evil. The religious form which accompanied the sovereign touch may not be generally known. It passed into disuse early in the last century, but in a prayer book which I have, of Queen Anne's reign, the service, "*At the Healing*," still appears. It commences with the collect, "Prevent us O Lord"; then the Gospel from the 16th chapter of St. Mark is given. After the Lord's Prayer the directions are:—"*Then shall the infirm Persons be presented to the Queen upon their knees, and as every one is presented, and while the Queen is laying Her Hand upon them, and putting the Gold about their Necks, the Chaplain that officiates, turning himself to Her Majesty, shall say these words following:*

"God give a Blessing to this Work, and grant that those sick Persons on whom the Queen lays her Hands may recover, through Jesus Christ our Lord."

Short prayers follow for those that have "Come to be healed," and the service concludes with the Benediction.

Plymouth. J. H.

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SUNDIALS.—At Seaton Church the sundial is on the corner of the south transept or aisle (the arrangement of the church being so unique that one can scarcely tell what to call it), and is ornamented with a circular knob, below which and above the gnomon are the words:—

"Tempus
Fugit."

At Colyton the dial is over the south porch, and is made of freestone. It is square, and bears simply the following initials and date:—

"RM. 1828. R.C."

Plymouth. W. S. B. H.

HURLING.—I have in my possession a hurling ball: it is a wooden ball about the size of a cricket ball, covered with silver plate, with a circle of flat brass-headed nails around the ball at the junction of the two hemispheres of plate. It is much indented, showing evidence of hard throwing. It remained in the possession of my father, the last winner, when hurling matches were given up in Trigg Minor. J. B. CURGENVEN.

London.

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CURIOUS EPITAPH.—The following quaint epitaph, on a tablet over the (modern) vestry doorway of Seaton Church, may perhaps be worthy of your notice, not only from its wording, but from the mixed use of U and V and the form of the letter W, as well as the combination of T and H in one letter. It is dated 1640, and is to the memory of one Edmund Walrond. The inscription is wholly in capitals, and runs thus :—

"HERE LIETH THE BODY OF MY HVSBAND DEARE WHOM NEXT TO GOD I DID BOTH LOVE AND FEARE OUR LOVES WERE SINGLE WE NEVER HAD BVT ONE AND SO ILE BEE ALLTHOVGH THAT THOV ART GONE AND YOV THAT SHALL THIS SAD INSCRIPTIŌ VIEW REMEMBER IT ALLWAIES THAT DEATHS YOVR DVE."

W. S. B. H.

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EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY OF COINS AT STOCKLAND.—"On Monday evening, as the parish sexton was digging a grave in the churchyard, and, when at the required depth, he noticed what appeared to be a skull embedded in the soil. He lifted it carefully out, and was surprised to find underneath a number of small coins, which proved to be 36 silver pennies of Henry III., and in excellent preservation. The possessor went to the village inn, and gave some to his friends. As soon as the fact became known, the churchwarden laid claim to the coins, and in his possession they now remain. The inscription is on one side, 'Henrius R.,' with a hand holding aloft a cross, and the king's head in the centre. On the reverse side is the reading, LU. ND EXRANFOM., with a cross in the centre."

The above I cut from the *Western Times* of to-day—7th August, 1885. The description is evidently erroneous, but the fact is very interesting. They were probably buried as a *viaticum* with some body. R.

Colyton.

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Queries.

SAMPSON FAMILY.—As I have enough matter for a complete history of the Sampson Family (in whichever way the name might be spelt), I beg to ask through your columns for any information your subscribers may have, in order that no fact of importance may be overlooked.

T. SAMPSON

56, Avenell Road, Highbury, London, N.

THE PLYMOUTH BOROUGH ARMS.—I shall be glad if any of your readers can tell me which is correct, Jehova or Jehovæ, in the motto of the Town Arms, "*Turris fortissima est nomen Jehovæ*," as I have frequently noticed it spelt both ways. Jehovæ, in my opinion, is correct; but I notice that Mr. A. J. Jewers, in a well-executed plate of arms attached to a paper on *Municipal Heraldry*, lately published by Brendon, drops the diphthong. C. L.

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GHOST STORY AT BOVEY HOUSE, NEAR BEER.—The members of the Devonshire Association visiting Seaton a few weeks since, were invited to inspect a fine old mansion a short distance from the little fishing town of Beer, named Bovey House, now in the occupation of Captain Biddle. They were informed that there was a legend attached to the house, which purported that the spectre of a lady, clad in a blue silk dress, but *minus* a head, had been seen in the house; but the present occupier, whose residence there has been of short duration, could give no particulars. Can any of your readers throw light on this ghost story? DEVONISH.

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BOVEY HOUSE AND ITS SECRET CHAMBER.—On visiting this mansion, near Seaton, a few weeks ago, in company with other members of the Devonshire Association, I was invited by the occupant to inspect a so-called secret chamber in the roof of the building. Having mounted a ladder and reached the summit, I was requested to drop into a hole in the roof—the secret chamber. There I found a chair (not ancient), some bits of green worsted fringe (not much the worse for wear), some fragments of wall-paper (old, but not ancient), and a few bits of carved work (evidently of respectable age). This recess had certainly been occupied at one time or another, and there was an approach beneath the slating of the roof giving access to another portion of the building, which I also explored with much interest. As no information could be gained on the spot as to the history of this "secret chamber," I think it well to insert this query, in the hope that it may attract the attention of someone more conversant with the matter than the present dwellers in the neighbourhood. My impression is that it was a *smugglers' hide*, and that the date of its use was as late as the early years of this century; but I may be wrong.

M. Y. Y. T.

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GHOST AT COLYTON GREAT HOUSE.—I believe there is no mention of this fine old family mansion of the Youngs and its ghostly visitant, in Mr. Ingram's *Haunted Homes and Family Traditions of Great Britain*. Your able contributor, Mr. W. H. H. Rogers, of Colyton, gave the members of the Devonshire Association a brief outline of a very interesting little story, which, with fuller particulars, if obtainable, it would be well to preserve in the pages of the *Western Antiquary*, in order that Mr. Ingram, or any other seeker after memorials from Ghost-land, may find them ready to their hands when wanted. W. H. W.

TAMERTON.—Is there any origin for the absurd reference often made to "Tamerton Treacle-mines," and another saying also applied to the same neighbourhood, that the potatoes which are grown there can be fried in their own fat? In the belief that nearly all such proverbial expressions have some origin, however absurd and far-fetched it may be, I venture to open the matter in your pages. KEARLEY.

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ROYAL ARMS.—There are in Exeter some examples of the Royal Arms set up in private houses. One of the Elizabethan period and two others, Jacobean. Under what circumstances were they placed there? The following orders of Parliament during the Cromwellian period are from Mr. Cotton's *Municipal Gleanings:*—

"9th April 1650—Resolved that the arms of the late King be taken down in all ships of & belonging to the Commonwealth; as also of all Merchants or others inhabiting the same.

"The arms to be taken down and defaced in all Churches, Chappels, & all other public places in England and Wales."

Does this latter clause account for the existence of Royal Arms in private houses? G. T.
Exeter.

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TAVISTOCK AND THE PRINTING PRESS.—It is, I believe, generally considered that the second printing press set up in England was at the Abbey of Tavistock. Can any of your readers furnish the date and some particulars, or refer me to a work in which I may find the same? Also inform me of any extant works which were the products of the monks of Tavistock in those early days? A BIBLIOGRAPHER.

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JOHN HUGHES BENNETT, M.D., F.R.S.E.—Was born in London in August 31st, 1812, and died at Norwich in September 25th, 1875, in the 64th year of his age. He was educated at the Grammar and Mount Radford Schools at Exeter.

Can any of your readers kindly give any information respecting the early or school life of the above?
223, High Street, Exeter. J. W. JOHNSON.

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THE LATE JOHN TOWSON, OF DEVONPORT.—I recently heard of the death (in Liverpool, I believe) of this old Devonport citizen.

Would not a sketch of his life and achievements be a suitable contribution to the columns of the *Western Antiquary?*

Perhaps some reader who knew him when living in Devonport would furnish you with the necessary particulars.

As the discoverer of Great Circle Sailing, which I believe has revolutionized modern ocean travel, he is certainly deserving of recognition among the Worthies of Devon.

For my own part, I can only say I used to hear of him as an eccentric character, and as affected with the absent-mindedness so usual with men of genius.

For instance, he has been known, I believe, to drop his *spectacles* into the Post Office letter-box, instead of the *letter*, which was carefully placed in his pocket; and in the absence of his wife from home, has asked his neighbour on the opposite side of Fore Street, "Oh! Mr. ——, can you tell me what is my wife's (Christian) name? I want to write to her, and I've quite forgotten." DEVS. JUNR.

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KING JOHN'S OAK, SHUTE PARK.—There stands in this noble demesne, now the property of Sir William Pole, Bart., a magnificent oak tree, the trunk of which measures some forty feet in circumference; and a grand massive veteran it is. There is a tradition that the name it bears, "King John's Oak," was derived from some connection with the monarch of Runnymede notoriety. What authority is there for this, and what is the connection? Did John plant it, or did he recline under its shadow, or what? Doubtless, it, with many other monarchs of the wood in this fine old park (still a royal park), stood there before the days of King John, aye, even before the Conqueror ordered his Survey of the country. Information is solicited.
J. E. R. W.

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DEVONSHIRE RIVERS AS PLACE-NAMES.—I am curious to know the names of all the Devonshire rivers, either the main streams or tributaries; also, to how many places these rivers give names, with a list of all such appellations? Take the Exe for instance:—we have Exeter, Exminster, Exmouth, Exford, Exmoor, and perhaps others. This is a very fertile topic for investigation, and one which I hope soon to see worked out. H. K.

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DEVONSHIRE BIBLIOGRAPHY: B. STAR.—There lies before me a copy of a little volume with the following title:—

"The History of Mademoiselle de St. Phale, giving a full account of the miraculous conversion of a noble French lady and her daughter to the Reformed Religion. With the Defeat of the Intriegues of a Jesuite, their confessor. Translated out of French, by B. Star, of Topsham, in Devon. The 2nd. edition illustrated with copper cuts."

London: Printed for J. Hancock, &c., 1702. Small duodecimo. pp. xii. (unnumbered) and 282.

It is dedicated "to Madame Gerthrude Rodd, of Ware, near Exon;" and the author professes that his chief encouragement to print lay in the fact, that whilst the translation was still in manuscript, it had the good effect of opening the "hearts and purses of many to the bounteous relief of the poor, but generous, confessors of Christ, the French refugees, whereof I could produce several witnesses in this city." Is anything known of B. Star? C. W. S.
Manchester.

DARTMOOR TORS.—Where can I find a complete list of these eminences, their altitudes, and the derivations of their (in many cases) peculiar names? Such a list, if not elsewhere published, would form a very valuable and interesting topic for one of your contributors who has a greater acquaintance with the Moor than A DEVONIAN.

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THORGS.—In reference to the recent defeat of the Gladstone government, the London correspondent of the *Western Morning News* (a Devonshire man) speaking of the "whip," said, that members had long learnt to disregard a summons "which was not lithographed on the double sheet and underlined by five 'thorgs.'"

Is this last word a Devonshire provincialism, or is it only journalistic English? QUERENS.

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WAS TAVISTOCK A BOROUGH?—I recently noticed a tombstone in Tavistock churchyard inscribed to the memory of Peter Jessop, of this borough. It is dated 1814.

I suppose there is no foundation for the statement on the tombstone, but in the year 2014 it might puzzle the antiquaries of the time. DEVS. JUNR.

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AGE OF THE PLYMOUTH FISHING FEAST.—In the report of the speech of the Town Clerk at the Fishing Dinner, on the 10th July last, it is recorded that Mr. Wilson affirmed "the local usage of that day" to be "nearly 300 years old, although he could only find *money* entries with regard to it 170 years old."

May I venture to ask whether this statement that "the local usage of the day. . . was nearly 300 years old," is founded upon any documentary evidence in the possession of the Plymouth Corporation, and not merely on traditional accounts?

One is led to infer the former from the use of the word *money* (which I have italicised above) in connection with the lesser term mentioned of 170 years old.

If so, would our respected Town Clerk oblige your readers with some account of the sources of his statement and the particulars of their discovery? For, if I understand the matter rightly, our local historian, who is understood to have examined all the Corporation Documents then known to exist, did not in 1881 acknowledge the existence of any evidence carrying back the origin of the Feast beyond 1695. W. S. B. H.

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CHURCHWARDENS' WANDS OF OFFICE.—Visiting Fowey Church recently with the Plymouth Institution, I noticed two wands provided for the use of the churchwardens.

One was tipped with a gold crown and the other with a mitre.

In themselves they bore no signs of age, and I should like to ask if the custom of their use is of an ancient date, and whether your readers can cite any other instance?

HIBYSKWE.

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BOVEY HOUSE, NEAR SEATON.—One of the charms of the recent visit to Seaton of the Devonshire Association, was the very kind way in which various places of interest in the vicinity were thrown open for the inspection of the members.

To some of the more distant the local committee organized excursions in a very handsome manner, and those who joined in them had the advantage of learning "all about" the places visited from the indefatigable cicerone, Mr. W. H. H. Rogers, of Colyton.

However, Bovey House was one the mansions which members visited independently, and in consequence had not the same opportunity of learning its history.

The present courteous owner has not been in possession of the property many years, and was therefore not able to give information concerning several curious points which suggest themselves in connection with this fine old mansion.

It is, therefore, I think, worthy of enquiry, whether there may not be among your readers some who can give an account of the house and its vicissitudes, together with a history of its former owners?

The house has evidently been much altered, internally at least from time to time, for while the exterior is clearly Elizabethan, or even older, in one of the upper rooms the ceiling is decorated with representations of King Charles in the oak, etc.

Besides this, in visiting the secret chamber in the roof, which, from its positions and ornaments, is evidently comparatively modern, it was made clear that a chapel or hall once existed and had been filled up with bedrooms, etc., for above the lath and plaster ceilings of this apartment the roof was seen to be supported by arched and mounted timbers, which was certainly exposed to view from below.

Can any of your readers refer me to any source of information respecting this old house and the changes it has undergone? H. SHARROCK.

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Replies.

CLAM (*W. A.*, I., page 141, and V., page 14).—This word is still used as a name for a wooden bridge with only a handrail to steady the crosser, *e.g.*:—A narrow bridge for foot passengers only, just below the small village of Lee Mill, on the Yealm, has been for many years and is still called the "Clam." S. H. HOLMAN.

Exeter.

MORWELLHAM.—In reference to Mr. Pring's remarks on Morwellham (*W. A.*, V., page 15), I should like to point out the distinction between Morwellham and Morwellham Quay. The former is a place some half a mile from the river. W. S. B. H.

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PIKE'S "CATALOGUE OF BIDEFORD PLANTS."—At page 16, *Western Antiquary* (1st series), 1881, "T.R.A.B." asks where a copy of this work could either be seen or obtained. In 1873, W. J. Smith, second-hand bookseller, of 41, North Street, Brighton, had a copy of Benjamin Martin's *Natural History of England* for sale, in which Pike's *Catalogue of Bideford Plants* is printed. *William* George, bookseller, of *26*, Park Street, Bristol, catalogue 60, page 17, lot 406, also had a copy, price 6s. 6d. Also Gilbert and Co., of 26, Above Bar, Southampton, catalogue for August, 1883, lot 415: price 4s. This Benjamin Martin was almost a universal genius, a Sussex worthy, and schoolmaster at Chichester.

Your correspondent, "T.R.A.B.," will also find in this Martin's *History, &c.*, a catalogue of plants in Dorsetshire, where Pike of Bideford, is expressly designated as a botanist; his list of plants in Somersetshire is also mentioned. He may have been a *native* of Bideford: his name yet obtains both there and in the neighbourhood, and in Martin's *History* he is described as of that town, though unfortunately his Christian name is not given. Possibly your correspondent, the Rev. J. Ingle Dredge, could give a copy of the register of his birth, as I have read that he has transcribed the Bideford Registers. Pike died in Chelsea Hospital, according to Watkins, *about* 1772. Perhaps the old Chelsea Physic Garden, if then established, was well-known to him. Since he "lived *many years* in the Edystone Lighthouse," the records of the Trinity Brethren might reveal the date of his arrival and departure thence. He may have been there in Smeaton's lighthouse, and may possibly have been there as early as Rudyerd's building, in company with Henry Halls, of Stonehouse, Plymouth, who, at the age of 94, died from swallowing a mass of molten lead (and lingered until the twelfth day afterwards) seven ounces five drachms in weight, on the occasion of the lighthouse taking fire. These three lightkeepers were landed at Plymouth, when one of them made off and was never since heard of.

In continuance of my notes on matters of interest and information contained in the two concluding chapters of the Rector of Bideford's disappointing *History of Bideford*, compiled some two-and-a-half years ago, I hope to embody Pike's *Catalogue of Bideford Plants*, as neither the rector nor Mr. Charles Worthy, in his historical notes, have touched upon that subject. I myself am no botanist, but I know where the "sea-holly" flourishes, as it did 250 years ago in the days of worthy old Tristram Risdon. "Osmund Royal" I take to be identical with our modern *Osmunda Regalis*. This grows about six miles from Bideford. I will not specify the precise locality of either of these two plants because of playing into the hands of tourists and other pot-hunters, who, armed with trowels and baskets, despoil the Devonshire lanes and cliffs of all ferns within reach, and send them off to London at ——— per hamper.

"Rubia tinctonia, Wild Madder; on the rocks near the bridge at Biddiford, and near Ex Mouth." Gough's *Camden. Devonshire*, page 28:—"Between Westly and Biddiford, all along the hedges on both sides *the way*, grows Erythrodanum [*Rubia peregrina, Linn*] in great plenty, and no doubt also in the rocky ground all there about."—Memorials of Ray. 3rd *Itinerary*, Wednesday, June 25th, 1662, pages 183-4. Of course this means the old way betwixt Westleigh and Bideford, as the new road was not cut until more than a century-and-a-half afterwards.

Bideford. C. D. HEATHCOTE.

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PRISONER OF WAR IN OKEHAMPTON CASTLE (Part 2, July, 1885).—In answer to your correspondent (J. S. Attwood) and in reply to the speculations and discussions which arose on the occasion of the recent interesting visit of a party of antiquarians to Okehampton, by the kind invitation of Miss Luxmore, I venture to make the following observations. I visited Okehampton Castle on April 12th, 1856, and made many sketches of its most interesting remains. One thing that attracted my notice was the chapel piscina, with its inscription:—

"Hic V . . . t . . .
fuit captivus
belli
1809," etc.

I found 1809, not 1509, and on consulting the old Vicar of Bodmin (John Wallis, author of the *Cornwall and Bodmin Registers, &c.*), I came to the conclusion that the legend was cut by one of the "French prisoners," detained in England on parole at that time. Some such name as "Vincent Leon" would suit the number of dots which appear in my old sketch.

Various places were depôts for the prisoners. You will see in the *Cornwall Register* at p. 416 (the last printed, but not the last in the book), the following words:—

"Bodmin was a Depôt for French Prisoners on parole. Mr. Wallis (father of the author), was the commissary. By the Register in my possession, it appears that from the 25th of June, 1793, to the 11th December, 1797, 368 were residents at Bodmin, among them the noted Captain Theophile la Tour D'Auvergne Corret, who came 1795 and was exchanged 1796."

Of course, down to the time of Waterloo there were many others, and therefore it is not unlikely that the "Captivus belli," of Okehampton, was a French visitor to the ruins who cut his initials just as W. D., &c. did on the stone. He was detained in England but allowed to roam. The letters agree with 1809 the date I found inscribed, late capitals and small mixed and carefully cut.

Bodmin. W. IAGO.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS' FIRST PICTURE.—The account of this original effort of the great Devonshire painter quoted from *The Welcome*, by a correspondent in the last number of the *W. A.* is quite correct in its facts. The "mansion" alluded to is Wolsdon, in Antony, the residence of Mr. W. D. Boger, late High Sheriff of Cornwall, where the portrait has been for many years.

The story connected with it has been handed down in the family for considerably more than a century. It is said that the future President of the Academy was on a visit to Mount Edgcumbe when a boy of about twelve years old, and on a certain Sunday was at Maker Church with the first Lord Edgcumbe and his son. It was noticed that the two boys were seriously misbehaving themselves during the sermon, and when they returned to the house after service his Lordship sent for his son, and took him to task for his misconduct. The boy's defence was that Reynolds had drawn such a capital likeness of the Vicar on his thumb-nail that they could not help laughing. The culprit was summoned and produced, accordingly, the *vera effigies* of the Rev. Thomas Smart figured on his nail. After admonishing the young artist with as serious a face as he could assume, Lord Edgcumbe ordered him not to wash his hands till the next day, and then giving him a boat-house near Cremill Passage for his studies, a piece of an old boat-sail for canvass, and a few common paints, he set him to make a copy of his first sketch from the life.

The picture after remaining for some time at Mount Edgcumbe, was placed in the Town Hall, at Plympton, of which borough Lord Edgcumbe was then patron, and Mr. Smart, a member of the Corporation, and where Sir Joshua's father was the master of the Grammar School.

Some years later, the then Lord gave it to the Rev. Joseph Smart (son of the old vicar), from whose sister Mrs. Boger is descended. It has been in the possession of the family ever since. I have known it myself for more than fifty years, and there can be no doubt that the story related is a true one, and the picture itself genuine. It was engraved in mezzotint for Samuel Reynolds's collection of Sir Joshua's works—and was sent to the Exhibition at Burlington House two years ago, but for some reason not hung.

Mr. Smart belonged to an old Plymouth family, one of whom figures in the Domestic Papers of Charles the First's reign, as one of the old fighting and colonizing seamen of that adventurous period. Captain John Smart appears to have been active in the King's service against the French and Spaniards, and to have entertained a large scheme for settlement and trading in Canada. Perhaps the records of Plymouth may contain further particulars of his career. A branch of the family settled in Maker parish, of which Thomas Smart was appointed Vicar in 1717. He had previously been a chaplain in the army, and had served under the Duke of Marlborough in his wars in Flanders. EDMUND BOGER.

Southwark.

INSCRIPTIONS ON OLD HOUSES.—"Kearley's" suggestions are important. I think the old Plymouth and Exeter inscriptions ought to be preserved. Would it not be well also to put up an inscription on all Plymouth and Exeter houses where men of note have resided? It is often difficult to verify old houses famous in local history. Surely a small vote from the corporation would suffice to do this thoroughly and well. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

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THE FAMILY OF EASTON, OF EASTON, CO. DEVON.—A query respecting this family having appeared in a former number of the *Western Antiquary* emanating from the pen of Mr. Kelland, of Barnstaple, some account of its present representatives and their antecedents may prove of interest to many of your readers.

The Easton family of Bradford, near Taunton, is a branch of the old family of Easton, of Easton parish, Morchard Bishop, Devon.

Westcote (page 565) refers to this family as Easton, of Easton parish, Morchard Bishop, of Barnstaple, and of Kingston, Somerset.

Richard Easton and Margaret his wife (daughter of John Towell, of Rawlescombe and Broomfield), *vide Visitations of Devon*, 1531-60, were seated at Cushuish, in Kingston, in and prior to 1487. Their eldest grandson, John (son of John and Alice Easton), inherited Easton on the failure of male issue of the then possessor, and became seated there. This Alice Easton was buried at Norton Fitzwarren, co. Somerset, in 1570. A younger brother of this John Easton succeeded to the Kingston estate, and he and his descendants continued seated at Cushuish until 1612, when the family estate there was sold by William Easton to Thomas Coles, whose descendant (described of that place) was a sheriff of Somerset.

Various records of the manor of Taunton Deane and proceedings in the Court of Chancery connect both the Devon and Somerset branches of this family with that of Arundell of Lanherne, in Cornwall, and Chideock in Dorset, who, eventually inherited Easton through an heiress, and sold that estate in 1762.

After the sale of Cushuish, some members of the Kingston branch removed to and were seated at Combe St. Nicholas and Chardstock.

We find the Somerset branch of the family engaged in Perkin Warbeck's rebellion in 1497, and in Monmouth's rebellion in 1685—prior to which latter event, John Easton (the son of Josias Easton, of Combe St. Nicholas), with Joan his wife, settled at Bradford, and their lineal descendants are the present family of that place. The *Testa de Nevill*, shows that John de Eston held Eston or Easton by the honourable tenure of *Service de Chivaler*, or knight service, in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. A. J. MONDAY.

Taunton.

BOVISAND.—I always have thought that this meant "the sand of the Boveys." The Boveys were an influential family in the South Hams; but the practical question is:—Had they estates near Bovisand? Otherwise it may be the same as Bawsand—"the sand of the cave"—for Cornish was spoken in South Hams till Edward I.

Speaking of the Boveys, I may mention a family tradition about the Boveys of Badover. It is said that about the period of William III. or Queen Anne, there were seven sons born to a Mr. and Mrs. Bovey, all of whom grew up to man's estate. They were engaged in the wars (probably under Marlborough, or in the navy of that time), and were all killed or died in service. Their widowed mother, Mrs. Bovey, survived them all, and used in her declining years to speak often of the seven sons she had given to England, and who had died for their country.

I cannot vouch for the tradition, but have often thought of it as a touching instance of the terrors of war in Devonshire homes in the days of old. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

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BAWSAND.—This is probably derived from the Cornish *Vau*, a cave (as in Pendeen, *Vau*). The word *vau* is probably a contracted corruption from Fogou (*e.g.*, the Fogou of Trewoofe), and is connected with the Latin *focus* (not derived from it, but of common Aryan origin). The term "Vault Beach" strengthens this derivation, for the word "vault" might well have been used for a *vau*, or cave, after the Cornish language was superseded by English. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

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REGISTERS OF S. IVES.—I am glad to see that "Porthminster" is giving you extracts from the highly interesting municipal records of S. Ives. They represent phases of old corporate life now generally forgotten. Among others are:—

1.—The charges for protection of our seaport towns, *e.g.* "the three gunns" of S. Ives, etc.

2.—The expenditure for the poor.

3.—The feasting and "convenient repasts of the corporation."

4.—The church repair charges.

5.—The presents made by the corporation.

W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

[We have a second instalment of these interesting records on hand, which we propose publishing in our next number.—EDITOR.]

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RICHARD VENN, VICAR OF OTTERTON.—With regard to the question headed thus in your June number, the "Ro Duke" there spoken of was patron of the living: the exact date is unknown to me, but he became so between the dates 1625 and 1662. He was also patron of the living of East Budleigh, and the following entry in the parish registers of that church is not only interesting, but proves him to have been a man inclined to interference, and investing himself with petty power:—

"Whereas Thomas Heathman and Soloman Hayman were both convened before me and confessed that Thomas Heathman did tare and burn some part of this book wherein their names were registered, and having by John Cowce a certificate of the defects, I thought it requisite to annex this sheet and atteste it with my own Hand, Jan 1. 1656 Ro Duke. Item Memorandum that I give licence to John Duren, who is Registrar and Clarke of East Budleigh to insert the same. In witness whereof I have put my hand the day and year above written 1656 Ro Duke."

Budleigh Salterton. M. S. GIBBONS.

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LOCAL REFERENCES IN "PENDENNIS."—There is no doubt at all that various places in Devonshire are indicated in *Pendennis*. Thackeray, in his early youth, was much at his step-father's house in Escott, near Ottery. Anyone acquainted with the neighbourhood can trace the similarity far beyond the places named, *viz.*:—Clavering = Ottery St. Mary, Chatteris = Exeter, Baymouth = Sidmouth. Fairoaks is Fairmile, close to Ottery. Thackeray was very fond of going to see Dr. Cornish, the then master of Ottery Grammar School, from whom he used to borrow books. One book he borrowed, the *Birds of Aristophanes*, he returned illustrated by his own hand. He alluded to his fondness for Aristophanes in *Pendennis*. Why he chose the name "Wapshott" I cannot tell: it is not a Devonshire name; indeed, according to Lower, the only record of that name was that of a yeoman's family, who, within the last few years, resided at Almner Barns, near Chertsey.

Through the kindness of a member of the family of the late Dr. Cornish, I hope, in a future number, to give some further and interesting particulars of Thackeray at Ottery. M. S. GIBBONS.

Budleigh Salterton.

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STUKELEY WESTCOT OF DEVON.—In Sandford Church, on a tomb of the date of 1604, "John Stvkely of Afton Esqre" is mentioned, which shows the spelling at that date. "Affeton Castle" is now the residence of Sir George Stucley, and is in West Worlington parish. Your correspondent might find it useful to have that register searched. M. S. GIBBONS.

Budleigh Salterton.

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REDWAY.—The name Redaway is found in Torquay; Reddaway, at Newton Abbot, Betstone, Inwardleigh, Sampford Courtenay, and Exeter; and Riddaway, at Bishopsteignton. Knowing how prone surnames are to change their spelling, it seems more than probable that Redway, Redaway, Reddaway, and Riddaway, were originally all one name. If your correspondent could ascertain if any of the families had been long in either of the above places, a study of the registers, or even of the tombstones, might show which is the proper spelling. I may mention here, to illustrate the uncertainty of the spelling of surnames, that I myself have frequently passed a small public house in Essex, where the name of the landlord is spelt in

one way over the door, and on either side of the projecting sign is spelt differently; making three variations in the spelling of one man's name. M. S. GIBBONS.

Budleigh Salterton.

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TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY TWO ANTIQUITIES, OR PLACES WORTH SEEING, IN OR NEAR PENZANCE.

BY REV. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA, M.A.

ALTHOUGH there are several guide-books to Penzance and the Land's End district, still it appears to me that there is room for one on the plan of a definite catalogue of curiosities.

The design of the following compilation is simply to offer to anyone who should visit Penzance, or be interested in its antiquities, a catalogue somewhat upon the system of the Royal Academy or our International Exhibitions, and to give a number to each curiosity worth seeing, with a brief statement of its special point of interest. It is hoped that the publication of this list in the *Western Antiquary* may have the effect of kindling a deeper interest in the antiquities themselves, beyond their permanent record, in the pages of a widely circulated journal. This list will be continued in subsequent issues, and, when complete, will be reprinted in pamphlet form.

PENZANCE AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

1.—THE MARKET CROSS. This is the chief antiquity of the town. It is a Celtic granite cross on the west side of the Market-house.

2.—The Museum of the Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society, in the east wing of the public buildings, including:—

3.—Collection of models of famous Cornish antiquities. Though not in themselves ancient, they are worthy of the study of the visitor and archæologist, as illustrating the structure of the monuments, and should be seen before visiting the actual antiquities.

4.—Collection of coins of several reigns, and also of Cornish tokens.

5.—The sepulchral urns taken from ancient British tombs, mostly in Paul parish.

6.—The collection of granite querns of the ancient Cornish people.

7.—Stone celts and flint implements.

8.—Seals of Cornish corporations, etc. Besides these, the Natural History Museum is very interesting and valuable, especially in its collection of fish and insects.

9.—The Penzance Public Library of 16,000 volumes—one of the best libraries in the West of England, and especially strong in the departments of history, biography, and antiquities. The collection of works on Cornish topography is one of the most complete in England.

10.—The Dawson Collection of autographs, pictures, and MSS., relating to the British peerage, in the Penzance Public Library. There are 23 volumes.

11.—The Dawson Collection of prints relating to Napoleon I. A very valuable and, in some points, almost unique collection. These two collections cost Mr. Dawson over £3,000.

12.—The Halliwell Collection of books. Mostly old plays: some of these books are rare. They were presented by Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps, the well-known antiquary.

13.—The Royal Geological Museum. One of the best in England.

14.—The churches of Penzance, St. Mary's, St. Paul's, and St. John's, are all modern. St. Mary's is on the site of St. Mary's chapel, erected in 1680: the old font has been given to St. John's parish church. (An account of the Penzance churches is to be found in Lake's *Parochial History of the County of Cornwall.*) St. Mary's Church was erected in 1835. On this site there existed an old church, or chapel, rather, of St. Mary's, with a spire, which was consecrated in 1680. (There was also a chapel to SS. Gabriel and Raphael, in 1429, and another to St. Clare, in Clare Street.) The tower of St. Mary's, with battlements and pinnacle, is its finest feature, and is conspicuous from the sea: it has a carillon and peal of bells. There is a serpentine font in the church, and a good organ. There is a daily service and weekly celebration in this church.

15.—St. Paul's church is a pretty edifice of granite. It was consecrated in 1843. The granite chancel rail and solid granite pulpit are striking features.

16.—St. John the Baptist's church, near the station, was erected in 1882, by Mr. Piers St. Aubyn. There is a daily service and weekly celebration here.

17.—Lescudjack is a fine ancient fortification, whence a good view of Penzance may be obtained.

18.—The famous Wherry Town submarine mine was abandoned in 1796, and renewed in 1836, but without advantage to the adventurers.

19.—NEWLYN GROUP:—Laregan, the residence of W. C. Borlase, M.P., is a well-situated house, with a fine view. One of the best private museums in England, and a splendid antiquarian library, belong to the M.P. for East Cornwall, who is the author of several valuable antiquarian works.

20.—Tolcarn is a curious rock in Newlyn St. Peter parish, whence a fine view may be obtained of Mount's Bay. The summit of the rock is reticulated with curious veins of elvan, about which a quaint Cornish legend relates that the Buccaboo, or storm-god of the old Cornish, once stole the fishermen's nets. Being pursued by Paul choir, who sang the creed, he flew to the top of Paul hill, and thence over the Coomb-valley to Tolcarn, where he turned the nets into stone.

21.—An ancient Cornish granite cross has been placed on a rock close to St. Peter's church and vicarage, by the late Mr. D. Le Grice, who discovered it in a field near. It is one of the few antiquities of Newlyn. St. Peter's church is a pretty Early English edifice of granite; it consists of chancel, nave, south aisle, and transept. There is a fine terra-cotta reredos, after the famous picture by

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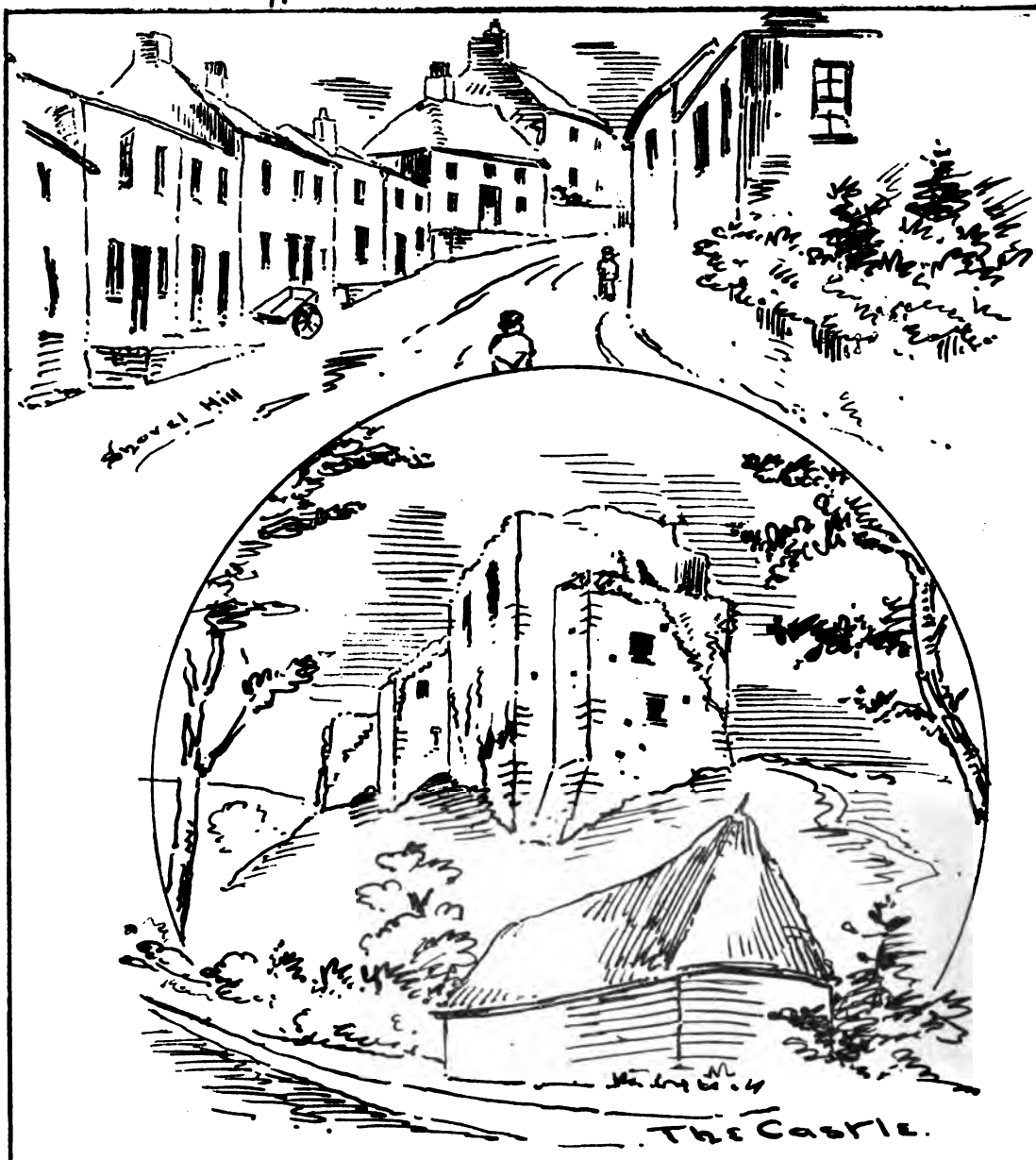
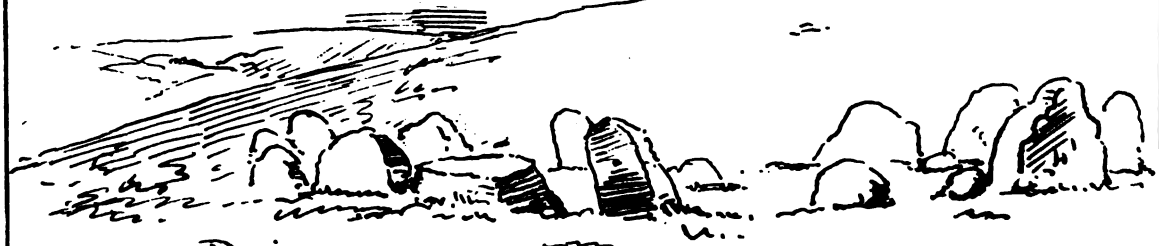


The Castle.



Druidical Circle Belstone Tor.

Sketches at
Okehampton
July 1885.

By Octavius Rolling M.S.A
Architect Exeter.

Leonardo da Vinci of the Last Supper. There is a daily service and weekly communion. The church is usually kept open.

22.—An old archway, probably of sixteenth century style, leads into the estate of Zimmerman's Cot.

23.—Zimmerman's Cot—a most beautiful woody valley under Tolcarn. It is one of the prettiest glens in West Cornwall.

24.—The smelting works at Stable Hobba are on the other (west) side of the river. The tin-smelting, when seen by night, produces most beautiful effects in colour. These works are well worthy of a visit, as are those of Chyandour (*Chy* = house, *an* = the, *Dour* = water).

25. The Gulval Ice Works, in Newlyn, close to the sea, are curious, and deserve a visit in the summer, when the mackerel fishery is active. It is singular that the chief factories of Newlyn are connected with the extremes of heat and cold—smelting and ice-works.

26.—The Cliff, Newlyn (on which Wesley preached in 1747, and afterwards), has been the subject of several paintings, some of which have appeared in the Royal Academy. The scene here, when there has been an abundant catch of fish, is very striking.

27.—There is an old sun-dial close to Ocean Cottage, with an inscription :—"Time flys—Death hastes—A moment may be wished when Worlds want wealth to buy."

28.—The Newlyn piers :—The old one is picturesque, and is in the centre of the town, but was found insufficient recently. It was erected, it appears, about the time of James I., and an anterior pier was built in 1435, during the period of the Wars of the Roses. The new pier, now in process of erection, is a fine work of massive engineering. It is constructed on plans by Mr. Inglis, C.E., of Plymouth, and will stretch 750 feet into the sea to the east. It is hoped when this and the northern arms are complete, that Newlyn will have one of the best harbours for small craft in the West of England.

29.—The Newlyn battery is at the south end of the town, close to the quarry. Here the Artillery Volunteers practice with shot and shell. The view of the bay is fine from this spot. Close by, the Spaniards landed in 1595, and burnt Newlyn. A Spanish ball was dug up near here.

30.—The celebrated submarine mine at Gwavas. There is another far more celebrated in the history of mining (but now quite destroyed), at Laregan rocks.

31.—Mousehole, a pretty, clean fishing town, once the most important port in the bay. It was anciently called Portennis = the Island port (from St. Clement's Island). It had a Thursday market, and a fair at Barnabas-tide, under Edward I.-II., etc. An old quay built in 1392. Formerly, a chapel of ease stood here, but it was washed away by the waves.

32.—The "Keigwin Arms." An Elizabethan mansion, with good carving: the only house spared in Mousehole when it was burnt by the Spaniards, in 1595. Jenkin Keigwin, the Squire, was killed by the Spaniards in the fight. A Spanish cannon-ball may be seen in the house opposite.

33.—Point Spaniard, where the Spaniards landed. The Merlin prophecy pretended they should land on the Merlin rock close by :—

> "They shall land on the rock of Merlin
> Who shall burn Paul, Penzance and Newlyn."

34.—Mousehole, or St. Clement's Island, on which a hermitage and chapel formerly existed. Leland describes it as a "lytle low island with a chapel yn yt, and this lytle islet bereth greis."

35.—The monument of Dolly Pentreath, erected by Prince Lucien Bonaparte, is outside Paul church. It contains as a Cornish epitaph, the fifth commandment. It is the only monument marking the death-place of a language in Europe; or, perhaps, in the world, and is, therefore, worth visiting.

36.—Paul church, rebuilt after being burnt by the Spaniards in the raid of 1595. It is dedicated, as is believed, to St. Pol de Leon, the eminent Breton bishop and missionary. The tower is ancient, and one of the arches of the old church exists, burnt with fire.

37.—The Paul churchyard cross, with a rude figure of the Saviour, on one side, and five bosses, representing the Five Wounds, on the other.

38.—The tomb of Captain Hitchens, with the Cornish inscription (the only old Cornish epitaph extant):—

> "Bounas heb dueth Eu poes Karens wei
> Tha Pobl Bohodzak Paul han Egles nei."

which means:—"Life without end be thine, whose love was shown to the poor people of Paul and our church."

39.—The tomb of William Godolphin of Trewarreneth, with swords, helmet, and armour. It is dated 1689.

40.—Tredavoe, a picturesque village belonging to Newlyn St. Peter's parish. It is locally called "the city of Tredavoe," for some forgotten reason. Was it the site of some old British *caer*, or fort? The views here are fine, extending from St. Agnes and Carnbrea, to the Trannack moors. Under Tredavoe is St. Golder common.

41.—MADRON REGION :—Castle Horneck, or Iron Castle, an ancient baronial castle of Baron Tyes, of which a small remnant is built into the eighteenth century mansion of the Borlase family. The grounds are very pretty and picturesque. In the valley under Castle Horneck is a sylvan scene, with waterfall, like a drop-scene in a theatre. Lezingey Round is an ancient encampment close by.

42.—Trereife, a fine house and park of the seventeenth century, near the Land's End road, belonging to the Le Grice family. It is connected with the history of Penzance as a watering-place.

43.—Trewidden, a mansion and park on the Land's End road. Outside the lodge is Trewidden Cross.

44.—Trembath, a very picturesque valley, with rustic bridge and mill, suitable for artistic sketches. Nancothan

and Buryas Bridge, near, are celebrated among artists for their scenery, of a style distinct from the usual type of Penwith scenes.

45.—Trengwainton is a fine mansion and grounds, over which is Trengwainton Carn, whence a good view may be obtained of most of the Land's End district and some of the Camborne and Redruth region.

46.—Madron church, a fine well-proportioned Later Pointed church—the mother-church of Penzance. The wooden statuettes in the roof are curious, and also the Tudor roses carved on a bench-end. The alabaster angels of the reredos are beautifully carved and gilded, and may be seen on enquiry. There are some good stained windows and curious tombs in this church.

47.—Ancient granite crucifix outside the churchyard at the west end.

48.—Landithy belonged originally to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John. In the house may be seen the portraits of the kings of England from William the Conqueror to Charles II. The portraits of the Stuart and Tudor kings are important, and worth examining.

49.—Madron Well, a curious, ancient baptistery, with a well in the corner. This well was said to have magic powers in curing rheumatism, or other maladies of the limbs. The cure of John Trelille was certified by Bishop Hall, in 1641.

50.—Ding Dong Mine. A deserted mine worth noting by lovers of wild scenery.

51.—The celebrated Lanyon Quoit. One of the finest cromlechs in England. It consists of a granite table or capstone, 17 feet 4 inches in length, 8 feet 9 inches in breadth, and 1 foot 6 inches thick. It is supported on three granite slabs about 5 feet high. A small barrow is near.

52.—West Lanyon Quoit is half-a-mile off.

53.—The Mên-an-tol, half-a-mile to the north. Three stones, the centre of which is holed. The object is uncertain, but probably was for initiation. It was used in recent times as a charm, persons being passed through the hole for a cure. It is locally called the Crickstone.

54.—Men-scryfa, or inscribed stone. The inscription is *Rialo Bran Cunoval Fil* = Rialobran, the son of Cunoval (or Cymbeline). Pages of research have been extended on this curious and brief inscription of the sixth century. It is supposed to be a monument to a Cornu-British chief, killed near here.

55.—DISTRICT OF GULVAL:—The Nine Maidens, a curious pre-historic circle of some interest, on the moors east of Men-scryfa. Rosemorran, a picturesque region in Gulval, is worth visiting.

57.—Gulval church is a handsome old building. Some of the walling to the north is thought to be very old. The modern stained windows are good, and the church is beautiful, as a whole.

58.—Gulval churchyard, one of the most picturesque and interesting in England, from certain standpoints. In it are many tropical, or semi-tropical, plants, *e.g.*, dracænas, yuccas, etc. The climate of Gulval is almost the mildest in Great Britain; hence plants flourish here which would be killed by our winters elsewhere.

59.—Gulval Vicarage Sub-tropical Garden is one of the best sub-tropical gardens, without the aid of glass, in Great Britain.

60.—Gulval Ice Works are worth seeing. The freezing machinery is very curious and exhibits the action of certain natural laws but little known to a majority of persons.

61.—Blue Bridge is not only picturesque but contains a famous British inscribed stone.

62.—MARAZION GROUP:—Marazion, one of the most interesting towns on the bay, and, possibly, one of the oldest in England. It was formerly called Market-jew, Marcasiew, etc. The name Marazion has been the subject of abundant discussions among philologists. An able essay on this matter by Professor Max Müller, in his *Chips from a German Workshop* (Vol. III., page 299), is especially important. The mediæval theory was that it meant "Thursday-market." Those who trace Jews in Cornwall held it was "Bitter Sion," but Professor Max Müller thinks it means *Markets:—Marhas*, Corn., a market; *ion*, the Celtic plural.

63.—Marazion Town Hall is a new building. The archives of Marazion are very interesting and important. Some notes on them have appeared in the *Transactions of the British Archæological Association.*

64.—St. Thomas's Hall is a new hall.

65.—An old farm over Marazion is a good specimen of the Market-jew house of mediæval days.

66.—Marazion church is new and handsome. In the old one, now rebuilt, the mayor's pew is said to have had a window at the back of it. Hence the Cornish proverb, "Like the Mayor of Market-jew, sitting in his own light."

67.—St. Michael's Mount, one of the most interesting and picturesque spots in England. Legend says that here St. Michael the Archangel appeared in 495. For history of the Mount, see my *Short History of Penzance, St. Michael's Mount, St. Ives, & Land's End District;* also Hals (in Davies Gilbert's *Parochial History*, Vol. II., pages 172-215); *Parochial History of Cornwall*, Vol. II.; Max Müller's *Chips*, etc.

68.—Battery in front of Abbey buildings.

69.—Ancient guard-room.

70.—Chevy Chase room. Old refectory with carvings of animals and hunting scenes. A fine hall.

71.—Chapel. Old monastic chapel still used for service. There is a curious vault leading out of it.

72.—St. Michael's Chair, or the "Kader Migell." A dangerous seat on the tower, probably an ancient beacon. It is said that the person who sits in it will rule in married life.

(To be continued.)

Reviews.

* * *

Annual Report and Transactions of the Plymouth Institution, &c. Vol. IX., Part I., 1884-85. Plymouth: W. Brendon and Son. 1885.

An unusually interesting report, as it contains several valuable papers *in extenso*, notably one by Mr. Arthur J. Jewers, on "Local Heraldry," and another by Mr. R. N. Worth, on "The Older Charities of Plymouth." The paper of Mr. Jewers, in addition to much heraldic information, furnishes many items of local biography which will be found useful to students of Devonshire history.

Holiday Centres in Devon and Cornwall. What to see and How to see it. Plymouth: John Smith, 1885.

A series of articles which originally appeared in the *Western Morning News*, now reprinted in the form of a handy pocket volume. It is unfortunate that the work was not more thoroughly revised before publication, for, although the title-page bears the date of the present year, it is evident, from the absence of certain items of information, that the early chapters were in type, if not printed, many months ago. Some of these matters are noted in an appendix, but this does not remove the discrepancy, but simply points it out—too late. However, failing this, and the unfortunate introduction of some badly-executed "views," the book contains much useful information, and will be found of great service to those who are desirous of exploring the most lovely nooks and corners of the two western counties.

Investigation of the Probable Age of the Inscribed Stones at Mawgan Cross, Stairfoot, and Hensbarrow, in Cornwall. By the Rev. W. IAGO, B.A., with Anastatic Drawings by the Author. Reprinted from No. XXX., Vol. 8, Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall. Truro: Lake & Lake, 1885.

A very careful study of a most interesting subject, which our valued contributor has made peculiarly his own. The investigations of Mr. Iago are exceedingly valuable, and he endeavours to throw new light upon the reading of these memorials of a long past age.

Descriptions of the Artificial Cave, or Fogou, at Halligey, Trelowarren, Cornwall. By Sir R. R. VYVYAN, Bart. (deceased), Mr. J. T. BLIGHT, and Rev. W. IAGO. Illustrated. Reprinted from No. XXX., Vol. 8, Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall. Truro: Lake & Lake, 1885.

This is another valuable contribution to the early history of Cornwall, the cave having been, it is surmised, an ancient store-house or hiding-place made by the Britons within fortified ground. Reference is also made to other fogous in the county, and to the derivations of the names they bear. Altogether, this paper, though brief, is exceedingly interesting, and ought to be published for more general circulation.

The Older Charities of Plymouth. By R. N. WORTH, F.G.S., etc. Reprinted from the Transactions of the Plymouth Institution, 1885.

Mr. Worth is well-known as a diligent searcher into the records of the past, and, in the course of his investigations, he has unearthed many mysteries, solved many historical enigmas, and overturned many pet theories. He is a very Iconoclast in the latter propensity. In this paper he deals with the Charities of Plymouth, tracing them from the sources whence they were derived, indicating their original character and purpose, and the changes that have taken place in their operation: he has further recalled "the memories of a host of forgotten benefactors of the ancient Town of Plymouth whose names have long been hidden under the dust of ages, and whose tardy recognition must in some cases dethrone other men, to whom their good deeds have been appropriated." The review is a most comprehensive one; and the application, in advocating a widespread reform in relation to our endowed charities, is bold and commendable.

Raised Beaches and Submerged Forests. Abstract of Paper by R. N. WORTH, F.G.S. Reprinted from the Transactions of the Plymouth Institution, 1885.

In this paper Mr. Worth has discoursed upon a favourite topic, and given some interesting particulars of the geological formation of the neighbourhood of Plymouth: particularly of that portion which embraces the raised beach on Plymouth Hoe which was examined by the geologists at their meeting in Plymouth, in 1884.

Local Heraldry. Parts I.-II. By ARTHUR J. JEWERS, F.S.A. Reprinted from the Transactions of the Plymouth Institution, 1883-4.

The author of these interesting papers is a specialist; for he has made Heraldry, and particularly local Heraldry, peculiarly his own. Mr. Jewers is a painstaking student of a delightful science, and, in the work before us, he has not only given much valuable local genealogical information, but has treated his subject in such a way that those who read are as much charmed by the manner as they are enlightened by the matter. Moreover, Mr. Jewers has embellished his work with several pages of illustrations, in one of which the arms of the town of Plymouth is conspicuous.

Parish Registers, and their Preservation. Being suggestions for the drawing up of a Bill for an Act of Parliament to deal with this matter. By ARTHUR J. JEWERS, F.S.A. Plymouth: W. Brendon & Son, 1884.

The publication of this scheme for the preservation of parish registers must have a good effect upon the safety of such documents, and may lead to parliamentary action in the matter. We trust that the attention of all the clergy of the western dioceses, at least, will be drawn to this useful pamphlet.

Up and Down the River Dart. A Descriptive Sketch of the District between Dartmouth and Totnes. By ROBERT CRANFORD. Dartmouth.

We have much pleasure in calling attention to the sixth edition of this very useful little handbook, which contains much that will interest the visitor to this charming district. We understand that Mr. Cranford has in contemplation a *Handbook to the History of Dartmouth*, of which we hope soon to give some preliminary particulars.

Struck Down, a Tale of Devon. By HAWLEY SMART. London: F. Warne & Co.

This tale, the scene of which is located in Plymouth, is of an exciting character, befitting the class to which it belongs—that large class, the followers of *Called Back*, *Dark Days*, *&c. &c.*, of which so many specimens now adorn the book-stalls. The opening chapter contains some interesting allusions to Old Plymouth, but these are all too brief; and then we have an account of the "Golden Galleon," which is only an inn by that name; then there is a "Citadel Tragedy," with a series of effects following. We have said that the story is exciting, and beyond that we have little to add, as it is just one of those books calculated to while away the tedium of a long railway journey.

The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal, July, 1885. Edited by Rev. STEPHEN D. PEET. Chicago, Illinois.

This valuable periodical is, as usual, full of interesting material of the highest order. We are most particularly struck with the papers on the American native customs and antiquities, although the articles and notes on European Archæology are well-written and contain much that is new to us.

The Legend of the Holy Thorn of Glastonbury. By THOS. SAMPSON. Glastonbury: Brock (second edition), 1885.

Many are the traditions, legends, and historical recollections which centre around Glastonbury and its famous Abbey. Not the least interesting, perhaps, is this legend of the Holy Thorn, a tree which is said to bud and blow yearly, upon Christmas Day. This tree is supposed to have been planted by Joseph of Arimathea, the "Counsellor, a good man and a just," who begged from Pilate the body of Jesus, and buried it in his own garden. The tree was supposed to have sprung in a miraculous way from St. Joseph's staff, soon after his arrival in Britain. Whatever be the real story, there is much that is mysterious in the history of this remarkable tree.

Gloves, their Annals and Associations: a Chapter of Trade and Social History. By S. WILLIAM BECK, F.R.H.S. London: Hamilton Adams & Co.

The author of this interesting book has fully answered the question which is put in the first line of his "Introductory"—"What can there be in Gloves to make a book about?" Mr. Beck has produced a book of nearly three hundred pages, all about gloves. It is a little volume that every antiquarian reader ought to possess, and we, therefore, need make no apology for referring to it here, although late in the day, nor for informing our readers that Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son, 186, Strand, London, have purchased the remainder, and are disposing of them at a great reduction from their original price.

The Trve Report of the burnyng of the Steple and Churche of Poules in London. Imprynted at London, at the west ende of Paules Church, at the Sygne of the Hedghogge by Wyllyam Seres. Anno, 1561. Reprint privately printed by Hazell, Watson & Viney, Limited, London and Aylesbury, 1885. With an Introduction by G. BLACKER MORGAN.

A *facsimile* in black letter of a rare and curious tract, the present edition being limited to two hundred copies. We need only say that it is well printed on Whatman's hand-made paper, with the parchment covers now so much in vogue, and that it is one of those reprints which, before long, will become almost as scarce as the original.

The Tinted Venus, a Farcical Romance. By F. ANSTEY. Arrowsmith's Bristol Library, No. VI. Bristol, 1885.

The spirited publishers of *Called Back* have added another to the list of their literary successes. The little work before us, although in no wise partaking of the character of Hugh Conway's works, can yet lay claim to great originality, although of an entirely different order. Here we have a story of the most improbable character, yet told in such a matter-of-fact style as almost to compel credence. The plot of the story turns upon the supposed magical effects of a ring placed by an ardent lover upon a marble statue of Aphrodite, or Venus, which by the spell became vivified, and haunted the unwary mortal in a most extraordinary manner, causing serious complications and most amusing incidents.

Porthleven: Past and Present. Scenes from the History of a Cornish Fishing Village. By MARTIN VEALL and JAMES HOWARD HARRIS. London: Partridge, 1885.

There is much to interest and something to amuse in this creditable little volume, which, whilst containing many items of history, is largely made up of droll stories and descriptive sketches of noteworthy village characters. To anyone acquainted with the inner life of a typical Cornish fishing village, this book will be of much interest, as bringing before the reader, not only matters of real history, of which there are few, but personal sketches, of which there are many. We heartily commend this work to our readers, and wish that we could refer to an equally creditable essay in the history of every such town or village along the Cornish coast. Mr. Howard Harris is worthily following in the steps of his father—the Cornish miner-poet.

The Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer is now issued as *Walford's Antiquarian*, the publisher being Mr. George Redway, 15, York Street, Covent Garden.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED :—*Walford's Antiquarian*, July, 1885; *Book-Lore* (Stock), July, 1885; *The Antiquary* (Stock), July, 1885; *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries* (Kent), July, 1885; *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries* (Taylor), July, 1885; *Bedfordshire Notes and Queries* (Ransom), July, 1885; *East Anglian* (Pawsey, Ipswich), July, 1885; *City News Notes and Queries (Manchester City News)*, January to June, 1885; *American Antiquarian* (Revell, Chicago); *Plympton Magazine* (Chapple, Plymouth), July, 1885; *Parodies*, by WALTER HAMILTON, Part 21, Vol. II.; *Library Chronicle* (Davy), April—May, 1885; etc., etc.

OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED :—

Bibliotheca Dorsetiensis. By CHARLES HERBERT MAYO, M.A. London: Chiswick Press, 1885.

Hints to Collectors of Original Editions of the Works of W. M. Thackeray. By CHARLES PLUMPTRE JOHNSON. London: Redway, 1885.

Theosophy, Religion, and Occult Science. By HENRY S. OLCOTT. London: Redway, 1885.

We Donkeys in Devon. By "VOLO NON VALEO." Exeter: Eland, 1885.

Emmanuel: a Pentaglot Miniature. London: Remington, 1885.

Also, current numbers of Antiquarian periodicals, and sundry pamphlets. The above will be noticed in our next issue.

* * *

Bibliographical Notes.

WE have received a copy of a pamphlet which makes an earnest appeal for funds for "The Proposed Repair and Preservation of the Parish Church of the Holy Trinity, Stratford-upon-Avon." As this church is so closely identified with our great dramatist, Shakespeare, we are sure that the appeal will not be made in vain, but that Englishmen the wide world o'er will aid in the endeavour to repair the ravages of time in so sacred an edifice, sacred first to the worship of God, and, secondly, in that it contains the dust of him whose name and memory, the ever-increasing millions, "who speak the tongue that Shakespeare spoke," delight to honour. We may add that subscriptions (which may, if desired, be spread over three years) will be received by the Mayor of Stratford-on-Avon, Arthur Hodgson, Esq., C.M.G.

THE LIBERTY OF INDEPENDENT HISTORICAL RESEARCH, AS APPLIED TO THE QUESTION OF THE EXISTENCE OF A PRIMEVAL BRITISH METROPOLIS IN SOMERSET.—The brief, but able, commentary contained in your last issue on the views so forcibly set forth by Mr. Kerslake in defence of the right of investigation, as applied to the question of the existence of a primeval British metropolis in Somerset, cannot fail to remind your readers that a vexed question, very similar in kind to that which has recently agitated the minds of antiquaries in Somerset, had its counterpart long previously in Devonshire; and that, more than half a century ago, similar pits on the summit of Blackdown gave rise to a similar controversy to that which has been raised over Pen Pits, in Somerset. This is sufficiently shown by the following passage in Lysons, where he states, "Mr. Chapple mentions numerous pits on the summit of Blackdown, about three feet deep, commonly called iron pits, which he supposes to have been as old as Hembury fort, and to have been made by the soldiers. *These pits have been supposed by some antiquaries to have been a British town.*" (Lyson's *Devonshire*, 1882, vol. i., page 353.) S. Y. G.

MR. J. H. INGRAM, author of *Haunted Homes and Family Traditions*, is desirous of collecting information about Chatterton and his works. Mr. Ingram has all the usual works, but is in want of various pamphlets, portraits, and other scraps relative to the ill-fated Bristol poet. These he will readily and thankfully purchase. His address is Howard House, Stoke Newington Green, N.

WE have pleasure in making the following announcement :—

"Preparing for issue by subscription, in November or December, 1885 :—*Worlebury: an Ancient Stronghold in the County of Somerset*, by CHARLES WILLIAM DYMOND, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers; and the Rev. HENRY GEORGE TOMKINS, Late Vicar of Branscombe; Member of the Royal Archæological Institute, and of the Society of Biblical Archæology; Honorary Local Secretary of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society; Member of the Palestine and Egypt Exploration Committee, etc.

"Worlebury, by the general consent of all competent archæologists who are acquainted with its remains, is regarded as one of the most interesting and instructive primitive fortresses existing in the British Isles. Since the year 1851, when the late Rev. F. Warre commenced his exploration of the pits, this camp has received much attention from antiquaries and others, partly on account of its value as a comprehensive example of barbaric military skill, and partly because of its close proximity to a fashionable watering-place. But, hitherto, little has really been known of many of the facts of its arrangement and structure; and speculations, if numerous, have not always been sound, having too often been based upon superficial appearances.

"With a strong conviction that the whole subject stood much in need of review, the authors, as a needful preliminary, undertook an entirely fresh and laborious exploration, extending over several months, including a new survey of the whole of the remains. During the progress of this inquiry, many new facts were discovered, which, while forming a trustworthy basis for theory, at the same time demolished some old and erroneous assumptions.

"The Work now proposed to be issued is the outcome of this investigation. It will embrace a description, as

complete as can now be written, of the design and structure of the camp, together with a classified account of all the best analogues of its various features that could be gathered from accessible sources, introduced with the view of aiding the interpretation of several problems presented for solution. A *résumé* of the published accounts of the excavation of the pits will be given in a newly arranged form, with additional original contributions, accompanied, it is hoped, by a special report on the osteology and craniology of the camp, and other useful matter. The whole will be illustrated by views of the fortress, a general map of its site and environs, an elaborate plan of the works from the new survey, sections of the hill, detailed plans, sections, and elevations of the principal parts of the structure, plans and views of some of the pits, drawings of pottery, weapons, ornaments, and other objects found, and lithographs or photographs of the most remarkable skulls.

"The volume will be medium 4to., in stiff pasted paper covers, with about 12 plates, subscription price, 12/6 (and 6d. extra for home-postage). Foreign orders must be accompanied by instructions as to how the parcel is to be sent, and by a remittance of 12/6, carriage being paid by the purchaser on delivery. The work will not be sent to press unless an adequate subscription-list be received. *It is desirable that this should be in hand at a very early date*, in order that the number of impressions may be settled, and the issue completed without unnecessary delay. As very few copies will be struck off in excess of those subscribed for, to prevent possible disappointment, intending purchasers should kindly remember to send in their names at once, to C. W. Dymond, Esq., F.S.A., 3, Forefield Place, Lyncombe Hill, Bath. After the subscription-list is closed, the price will be 15/-"

THE following entry of a rare and curious Devonshire work appears in a recent catalogue issued by Mr. Frank Murray, Bookseller, Derby :—

"120 FRENCH WAR.—Lyde (Robert). True and exact account of the retaking a ship called *The friends adventure* of Topsham from the French, after she had be taken six days and they were upon the coasts of France with it four days, where one Englishman and a boy set upon seven French men, killed two of them, took the other five prisoners, and brought the ship and them safe to England, *London, printed for R. Baldwin near the Oxford Arms in Warwick Lane*, 1693, sm. 4to, *title, preface and* 32 *pp.*, RARE, 31s 6d.

"A very curious and rare tract. Robert Lyde was the mate of the ship, and both performed and wrote the account of this adventure. He seems very jealous of his reputation as the extracts from his preface shew.—'What I have written is merely matter of fact, and it had never appeared in print were it not to vindicate myself and to free myself from the many Calumnies and Aspersions of unreasonable Men, who have not so much Civility as to commend the Action; but on the contrary, tell the World, that I attacked the French Men in cold Blood, and murdered the two Men I fairly kill'd; and that the Spirits of them have Haunted me ever since.' 'And others, more unreasonably say, that the Boy solicited me for many days together to stand by him in this attempt before I consented to it.'".

THE September number of *Book Lore* will contain an article on the Penzance Public Library, by Mr. W. Roberts, Penzance.

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Editorial Notes.

THE Editor must crave the indulgence of his Subscribers. The pressure of his duties as Hon. Local Secretary of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, in connection with its Plymouth Meeting, and the arrangements for the carrying out of a Bibliographical Exhibition at the same time, have taxed his time and energies to the utmost. As a consequence, the appearance of this number of the *W. A.* is a little tardy, and several matters which should have appeared must necessarily be held over. Amongst others, he must mention an article on "Okehampton Park and its Surroundings"; being descriptive of a recent antiquarian tour in that wild and delightful region. Two sheets of sketches to illustrate this tour appear in the present number, the artist being Mr. Octavius Ralling, who was one of the party. The forthcoming article will be additionally illustrated by some charming sketches by Mr. Roscoe Gibbs, of Torquay, which have been reproduced by the typo-etching process of the Typographic-Etching Company (Messrs. A. & W. Dawson), Farringdon Street, London.

IN the next number will also appear the continuation of Mr. Lach-Szyrma's "Notes on West Cornwall Antiquities," another instalment of "Records of the Borough of St. Ives," and other interesting matters. A biographical sketch of Mr. Alfred Rooker, whose portrait adorned the first number of the present series, is also unavoidably postponed.

WE are promised, for our October number, a short sketch of the origin, history, and contents of the library of the late Bishop Phillpotts, Truro—the future Cathedral Library, now called the "Bishop's Library." This paper will be contributed by the Rev. C. F. S. Warren, M.A., who has lately been appointed Assistant Librarian. The library is singularly rich in theological works.

THE

WESTERN ANTIQUARY;

OR,

Note-Book for Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset.

No. 4.] SEPTEMBER, 1885. [Vol. 5.

RODOLPH ERIC RASPE,

Author of "The Travels of Baron Munchausen."

BY ROBERT HUNT, F.R.S.

THE eastern end of the counting-house on Dolcoath Mine is built, in part, of rectangular blocks of copper slag. These were found buried in the waste heaps on the mine, and the old miners have informed me that many similar masses of copper slag are still hidden beneath the "attle," or waste. Tonkin tells us that "the late John Pollard and Mr. Thomas Worth, of St. Ives, *and before them*, Mr. Scobel, at Pol-Ruddan, with Sir Thomas Clarke and old Mr. Vincent, formed a company for putting up furnaces for copper smelting; and they were the first to produce a piece of copper in this county (Cornwall), smelted and refined, and brought to perfection." This will have been about 1700. Price tells us that there were, in his time, several copper smelting companies in Cornwall: especially, he names one smelting house at Hayle, another at Entral, in the parish of Camborne, and another established at North Downs, near Redruth. The researches which were made in the Record Office, by the late Colonel Grant Francis, brought to light some curious and interesting information respecting the smelting of copper in Cornwall, and at Swansea, more than a century prior to the date given by Mr. Tonkin. Colonel Francis* publishes three letters dated, respectively, 1583 and 1584, relative to the production of copper in Cornwall. He especially mentions a letter from Mr. Thomas Smith "to my loving servant, ULRICH FROSSE, overseer of the Mineral works at Perin-Sands." It is an interesting fact in the history of copper-mining that Queen Elizabeth invited to this country several German miners of good reputation, and gave them grants of mineral districts in different parts of England, Cumberland, and Wales. From this period until the time when Ulrich Frosse is mentioned as an overseer, there existed a close connection between the German miners and the British mines; and, although after the death of Elizabeth, in 1602, metal mining was neglected, we find the families of Schutz, Houghsetter, Thurland, and others, settled in Cornwall, in Cardiganshire, and in the northern counties. The copper, lead, and silver ores from the British mines were, in nearly all cases, treated, during the period named, by German smelters; their education in metallurgy being far superior to that given in any schools in this country. This evidently led to the introduction of a singularly remarkable man, Rudolph Eric Raspe, as copper smelter and chemist to the Dolcoath Mining Company.

Raspe was born in Hanover in 1737. We find him commencing the business of life as Professor of Archæology, in the pay of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. He was, also, Inspector of the Public Cabinet of Medals, Keeper of the National Library, and was so much esteemed for his knowledge and respected for his character, that he was elected

* *The Smelting of Copper in the Swansea District, from the time of Elizabeth to the present day*, by Lieut.-Colonel Grant Francis, F.S.A.; first published in *The Cambrian* newspaper, 26th October, 1865; a second edition, in a quarto volume, with plates, being issued in 1867.

by the Landgrave as one of his Councillors. In an evil hour, and, probably, under the pressure of circumstances, Raspe pawned some of the valuables entrusted to his care. This dishonest act was speedily detected, and Raspe fled. He was advertised for by the police as "Councillor Raspe, a man with red hair, generally wearing a scarlet dress embroidered with gold, but sometimes appearing in black, blue, or grey clothes." He was arrested at Clausthal, and imprisoned, but effected his escape during the night, and made his way in safety to England.

Raspe published in Leipsic, in 1763, a book in Latin, *On the formation of Volcanic Islands, and the nature of petrified bodies.* In 1769, the Royal Society of London received, and read, a paper in Latin, by Raspe, *On the Elephantine and other animals found in North America*, and he was elected an Honorary Fellow. He, therefore, most probably arrived in England a short time prior to this. It was the intention of the Council of the Royal Society to have published the above paper, but Raspe's imprisonment in Germany becoming known, his name was erased from the list of Honorary Members. For this Raspe threatened to print a satirical essay, under the title of *The Unphilosophical Transactions of the English Savans, with their characters*, in the same form as the *Philosophical Transactions.* This was not done, and the matter seems to have been forgotten. He resided in London for some years, working on translations from the German, and publishing original scientific books. A volume *On some German extinct Volcanoes* was published by him, and also a translation of *Baron Born's Travels through the Banat of Tamesvar, Transylvania, and Hungary*, a book of high mineralogical character. At a subsequent period (about 1790) he issued a quarto volume entitled *Born's new process of Amalgamation of gold and silver ores, and other metallic mixtures.*

In 1780, Raspe appears to have been very poor. We find Horace Walpole speaking of him as a "Dutch Savant, who has come over here, and is preparing to publish two old manuscripts in infernal Latin, on oil painting." At another time Walpole writes of Raspe, "He is poor, and has been arrested by his tailor, I have sent him a little money, and he hopes to recover his liberty, but I question whether he will be able to struggle on here." The book on painting was actually published in April, 1781. In that year he announced a design of travelling in Egypt to collect its antiquities, but while this was under consideration his chemical and mineralogical knowledge appears to have recommended him to the adventurers in Dolcoath copper mine, near Camborne, in Cornwall. We find him, about 1782 and the following years, residing at the bottom of the hill in Redruth town, near where the Druids' Hall now stands. Raspe was at first elected as Storemaster at the mine, but his scientific knowledge speedily recommended him as chief copper smelter to the company. At this period he is said to have written the *Travels of Baron Munchausen.* Some of the old miners of Dolcoath have informed me that, as boys, "they have watched the old conjuror working with all sorts of flames about him," in what is now the dining room of the counting house at Dolcoath.

In 1789, Raspe left Dolcoath Mine, and spent the summer and winter in Scotland—searching for minerals—at the cost of Sir John Sinclair, of Ulbster. He is said to have discovered copper, lead, iron, cobalt, and manganese on Sir John's estate, and to have drawn attention to the marble of Tiree and the iron ore of Glengarry. He began a geological survey of Caithness, residing for some time in a spray-beaten castle on the Pentland Firth. Raspe's survey led the sanguine proprietor to hope for some rich reward. He appears to have been deceived by the introduction of "mundic" iron pyrites—brought from Cornwall, and passed off as rich copper ore—and the discovery of the fraud brought the exploration to an end. Notwithstanding this, Miss Catherine Sinclair states that she has often heard her father relate the story of Raspe's deceptions, but never with the slightest degree of bitterness: both he and Lady

THE NEW YORK
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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

Fragment of Fresco paintings on the Tower Wall of Barnstaple Old Church uncovered during the Restoration in 1869.

Sinclair always said that "the little loss they made on the occasion was amply compensated by the amusement which the mineralogist had given them while a guest in their house."

Raspe and his "mine adventures" in Caithness formed the original of Sir Walter Scott's German miner, "Dousterswivel," in his novel, *The Antiquary*.

There can be no doubt but that Rodolph Eric Raspe was a well-educated German, possessing a knowledge of minerals and metallurgy unusual at that time amongst our British miners, but a very ill-regulated character. He does not appear, however, to have been successful in his metallurgical experiments in Cornwall, and there was a certain degree of lax morality following him through life which rendered him untrustworthy. An analogous character to the amusing Baron, of whose travels he wrote so well, would not be likely to inspire his employers with confidence; consequently, we find Raspe struggling with poverty whilst residing at Redruth, and during the time when he was endeavouring to make for himself a name amongst the scientific men of London. It is stated that he died in Ireland, but of this there is no reliable record.

The following works by Raspe, in addition to those above named, will be found in the Museum of Practical Geology, in London :—

1762. *Specimen Historiæ Naturalis Globi Terraquei præcipue de novis e Mari natis Insulis.* 8vo. Amster et Leipsiæ.

1774. *Beytrag zur allerältester und natürliehen Historie von Hessen; oder Beschreibung des Habichwaldes und Niederhessischen alten volcane in der Nachbarschaft vas Cassel.*" 8vo. Cassel.

1776. *An account of some German volcanoes and their productions, with a new hypothesis of the Prismatic Basalts.* 8vo. London.

1777. Ferber's *Mineralogical History of Bohemia.* 8vo. London.

1791. *Descriptive Catalogue of a General Collection of Ancient and Modern Engraved Gems cast in coloured Pastes, &c.* 2 vols., 4to. London.

ANTIQUE FRESCOES IN ST. PETER'S OLD CHURCH, BARNSTAPLE.

BY J. R. CHANTER.

DURING the recent restorations of the ancient church of St. Peter at Barnstaple, which dates back to 1318—when it was entirely or partially rebuilt on the foundations of an earlier structure—some interesting features were brought to light. In clearing off the surface, or layers of plaster and whitewash covering the walls, which in the successive eras of so-called cleaning and decorating had gradually formed a thick incrustation, it was found that two or three, at least, of these layers had been covered or ornamented by fresco paintings, as well as by texts or inscriptions so frequently found in old churches. Efforts were made to preserve or reproduce some of them, but most ineffectually, from their decayed state, and the difficulty of separating the successive layers; but sufficient was accomplished to show the interesting nature of these early decorations. Under the more modern coats of colouring and whitewash, of themselves forming several layers, portions of texts and inscriptions were laid bare, in large black letters of the Elizabethan period, which were probably the texts referred to by an entry in the Borough records :—

"1592. In September, October, and November was the Cherche thoroleigh repd. and painted within, and divers textes of Scripture wroten on the pillars, and the juylds began to be painted."

These had seemingly replaced others in red letters, which were found under them, but on carefully scaling off the fragments of the red letter inscriptions, which, from discoveries made in cleaning the walls elsewhere, appear once to have been generally spread over the church, there were revealed, beneath them, inscriptions of a still earlier date, painted in large and beautifully formed uncial letters, such as were used in the fourteenth century. With great care, some imperfect sentences were made out which appear to be from Tyndale's translation of the Bible, in use in the fifteenth century. The following are

specimens forming parts of an inscription occupying ten lines:—

"Lordes ... go... ... ensamp... to ye flocke ... ch...i ...earde ... shal app... ye shall receve an incorrup... ...une ...o... glo...."

This will be rendered intelligible by the early translation:—

"Not as though ye were Lordes over God's heritage, but that ye may be ensamples to the flocke, and when the Chief Shepeard doth appear, ye shall receve an incorruptible crowne of glorie."

Other inscriptions, in which a textual character could not be made out, may have been descriptive of the paintings. By carefully repeating the process of stripping and scaling the films, the original stucco was reached, when many of the broader spaces were found to have been covered with paintings, mostly in a very imperfect state—the largest and most complete one being a mural design on the tower wall, sixteen feet wide and nearly ten feet high, forming a group drawn in a rough and primitive, though, at the same time, spirited, style. This painting was either on the original stucco itself or on a prepared coating, and was mostly in coarse black outline, but with traces here and there of colour. The stucco on which they were painted was in such a mouldering state, frequently crumbling to powder when touched, as to render it impracticable either to preserve or to remove them; indeed, large portions seem to have broken away and disappeared in former times, and the holes to have been filled up with fresh plaster; but what remained was carefully traced or copied, and photographed. The group, judging from its situation and display, must have consisted of nine figures, life size, two of which, on the right side, were in a comparatively perfect state; another, in the centre, partially so; and fragmentary traces of several others, three or four on the left hand and two more on the right.

The central figure, directly over the arch, of which only the head and shoulders remained, appears as a female, crowned and bearing a wand or sceptre; the two next to the right both wear crowns: one wields a sceptre and wears a sword and battle axe, the other holds up a falcon with a string and tassels; the third on the right was of a Negro type, facing the two others; the first figure to the left of the centre was apparently kneeling, but both were very imperfect, and could neither be traced nor copied.

The costumes are singular, and in one case the feet are perfect, with long pointed shoes or solerets, which indicate the reign of Richard II., about 1380; and over this figure is a label with a line of inscription in very rude characters, but of which no part has been deciphered.

There are remains of a border or Vandyke edging running round the whole as a frame; and beneath, to the right, there is a rough sketch of a figure, on a small scale, with a skull cap, holding up his hands (presumedly the painter) in an attitude of prayer or, perhaps, admiration of his work, with a label and inscription in the same style of letter as the upper one, part of which is decipherable:—

"Ther is John Ward Payer, J.B."

The annexed engraving from the photograph and tracings of this curious fresco is about one twentieth of the actual size.

The subject of the group is not quite clear. It was at first assumed to be the Adoration of the Magi: it was afterwards suggested as representing the visit of the kings of the earth to Solomon, each bringing an offering; or, as illustrating a verse in the 72nd Psalm. A well-known authority on such matters, in a communication he made at the time, gave as his opinion that the subject represented the Last Judgment, drawings of which, of a somewhat similar character, being a frequent occurrence in English churches of the fourteenth century—of which he gave several instances elsewhere, very similar in design to the Barnstaple frescoes: especially one discovered at Bovey Tracey in 1860.

Fragmentary remains of similar paintings were found in many other parts of the church, but the decayed state of the plaster made it impossible to define the subjects or separate

the layers, with one exception, in the south aisle, where some portions of an equally interesting fresco were uncovered, consisting of two figures of nearly life size.

The colours, especially the vermilion and flesh tints, were beautifully bright and fresh, while the design and drawing were not only more artistic, but more elaborate and finished than those previously discovered. From the oak leaf ornaments, they are probably of the Late Decorated or Early Perpendicular period, and represented the baptism of an adult woman by a bishop.

The left hand figure—that of a woman—is represented as standing or kneeling in a font, only the upper half of her body appearing. She holds in one hand a staff and in the other a clasped book.

The bishop is vested in appareled alb, scarlet chasuble, and mitre, one hand holding his pastoral staff, and the other raised, as if giving a benediction.

A scroll between them contains some words of which only a few letters are decipherable.

From the nimbus round the head of each figure, it probably represents some incident in the "*Acta Sanctorum.*"

The font itself is apparently circular, or in cup form, supported upon an octangular pedestal and base, highly decorated with foliage. The colours rapidly faded on exposure to air, and some portions crumbled away; but sufficient was preserved to give a fair idea of this interesting picture, which is still on the wall in its original position and state, as a specimen of the whole; and it is only to be regretted that more could not be accomplished.

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BARNSTAPLE.—A bicentenary celebration of the birth of John Gay, the poet, at Barnstaple, in 1685, took place on the 22nd September, when a bust of the poet was inaugurated. The programme was of a special and interesting character, consisting of addresses by the mayor and other gentlemen—one by Mr. Hiern, as representative of the Gay family—with biographical notice and full pedigree, and exhibition of relics. A sketch by Mr. Chanter, of Gay's literary character and writings, with curious local incidents, readings, and a variety of songs and musical illustrations from Gay's operas, ballads, and Acis and Galatea, under the direction of Mr. Edwards, Mus. Bac., Oxon. A fuller report will probably be given in our next.

RECORDS OF THE BOROUGH OF SAINT IVES.

BY "PORTHMINSTER."

(Continued.)

"ST. IVES. The account of Mr. Thomas Stevens merchaunt Maior of the Burough of St Ives aforesaid for all receipts and disbursements of monie ffor and to the use of the said Borough for one whole yeare ended the ffirst day of November Anno Doi 1641."

"Received of William Phillips for 3 quarters rent for the key the sume of £15."

"I. Received of Richard Peter for his ffreedome 6s./8d."

[This is the first entry of payment for the freedom of the Borough, which was granted at the same time to William Allan, John Sampson, Richard Pollard, Alexander Penticost, and Christopher Morrish, for sums varying between 10s. and 5s.]

"I. more received from the Lord and Ladie last yeare past, 8s./-"

"Disbursements to ballance the former accounte hereafter followeth:—

"To a man that brought a pclamation to or Towne the xth of December, 1s./-"

"I. bestowed at Tehiddie in guifts att Christmas, 18s./-"

"I. more att Mr Praed's the same tyme, 3/-"

"I. for ordinaries and expenses att Christmas quarter Sessions, £3 : 1s. : 9d."

"I. spent in wyne at the ffeast of All Saints before when the Maior was elected £1 : 1s. : 0d."

"I. payd for puttinge of Geoffrie Nance to Hayle, £1 : 7s. 2d."

"I. payd Henrie Williams for horse hire to carrie him to Hayle, 5s./-

"I. given to Mr Bassetts gardner with the consent of the xij. men (aldermen) 6s./-"

"I. given to an Irish man and his wife that came to looke passadge for Irelande, 1s /-"

[Entries similar to the last abound. Saint Ives was at that time, and for long after, a regular port of embarkation for Ireland.]

"I. to the Organist for playeinge upon the Organs, 1s./-"

[The plural form of the word was formerly always used, as in French and Latin.]

"I. payd for pitch and tarr to putt upon the ornance (ordnance) & carriadges with beere spent, 5s./-"

"I. payd for sugar and sweet meats presented to our Burgesses, £1 : 3s. : 6d."

"I. to an Irish man that came here by passe from the Low Countrie, 5s./-"

"I. payd Mr Jackson (the vicar) to send to the proctor att Exon about Mr Treunwth buisiness."

[Trenwith had some quarrel with the Corporation in connection with the Charter. He was of the ancient family of that name which gave its title to the Trenwith aisle or chapel in the parish church, and which was seated for centuries at the hamlet of Trenwith, within the Borough. The last of the Trenwiths died early in the present century.]

"I. payd Mr Hamond or ordinarie and expences att Easter Sessions £3 : 3s. : 4d."

"I. to Henrie Treweeke for nayles aboute the Markett howse, 2/-"

"I. to Mr Hamonde for ordinaries and expences &c att Midsomer Sessions £2 : 19s. : 0d."

"I. payd to the serjeants att mace for their attendance for half a yeare att May, £1."

"I. to Mr. Hamond for ordinaries at Michaelmas Sessions and the Maiors goeing out, £5 : 5s. : 9d.

[I give these entries of Sessions expenses for this year only, as a specimen.]

"His receipts towards the building of the gallerie followeth :—

"Imprimis of John Player in money pins and a beame 4s./- the whole is £1."

"Item of Mathew Treunwith gent, £1."

"I, of Mr Thomas Edwards for building the gallerie, 5s./-"

"I. of the pishoners. by a collection made in the church, £20 : 18s. : 9d."

"The whole is £23 : 3s. : 3d."

"His disbursements by the gallerie are more than receipts by £17 : 18 : 9."

"So resteth due £6 : 6 : 11."

[This gallery is well remembered by many persons living, and was known as the "singen loft." The royal arms figured prominently in front.]

"1645. The Accompts of Mr Edward Hamonde late Maior of the Burough of Saint Ives aforesaid for one whole yeare ended the ffirst of November Anno pred."

"Disbursements. Wher Mr Rich. Cowch and Mr Reginald Paynter went to Sr Rich. Grenvill £2 - 3s. - 0d."

"I. more when hee and other of the xij. went to Bodmin to have the garrison confirmed under the Princes hande with charge for men horses and Equipts £6 : 17 : 3."

"I. payd men for carrieinge stones that fell from the key to the key againe, 4s./-"

"I. more for ffurse and tymber to the Match maker 13s./10d."

[He was the man who supplied matches, or fuses, for the guns of the Castle.]

"I. spent the day of his election with the xij. & xxiv. (*i.e.*, the aldermen and the burgesses) £1 : 8s. : 0d."

"I. spent upon Mr John Bassett and Mr Praed with some of the Magistrates, 10s./4d."

"I. spent upon the Earle of Antrim with some of the brethren, 8s./-"

"I. more when we did receive the charter and other writings, 2s./6d." (The Charter was was forfeited this year.)

"I. to one that did whipp the mayde that would drowne her selfe, 6d."

"I. more spent on Mr Bassett & manie other gents, the brethren beinge present, £3 : 10s 0."

"I. more to six distressed Bristoll men their vessell beinge taken att Sea, 4/6d."

"I to men in bread and beere aboute the bulworks (*i.e.*, when the Castle wall was undergoing repairs), 17s./4d."

"I. more in meate & wyne when Sr ffrancis Bassett, Sr ffrancis Molsworth and their followers, with the brethren, £2 : 2 : 9d."

[We are not informed what happened to occasion this festive outlay.]

"I. more in wyne upon Sr Rich. Grenvill with the brethren, 9s./-"

[Probably the above-mentioned royalists were at this time engaged in fixing the rates by which the town was to supply the king's forces with provisions. Saint Ives, says Hicks, furnished daily 46 lbs. of bread, 40 lbs. of butter, 30 lbs. of cheese, 30 lbs. of beef, and 50 lbs. of bacon. The severities of Sir Richard Grenville must have gone far to alienate our borough from the royal cause. After suppressing the rising at Lelant, he lodged at the mayor's house, and, whilst at Saint Ives, hanged a constable named Phillips, of Zennor.]

"I. more spent on my Lord Hopton and his followers with consent of the brethren, £1 : 1 : 3."

[Sir Ralph Hopton commanded the royalist cavalry and was mainly instrumental in reducing all Cornwall for a time to the king's obedience.]

"I. more spent on Mr Predeaux the sheriffe and his followers with consent of the brethren, 17s./8d."

"I. more in bolts for the Turne Piks, 2s./6d."

"I. more to distressed men that begged beinge in want, 2/3d."

"I. for his kitchinge allowance for the whole yeare, being Maior, £12."

"I. for drawinge and publyshinge this accompt, 2s."

[The first time this charge occurs. The account was usually made out by the Town Clerk.]

"I. for 18lbs. of ledd for the gunns, 3s./-

(To be continued.)

* * *

PAMBOROUGH AND THEALE, THE ISLAND HILL OF ST. PADARN AND ST. TEILO.

BY CANON C. M. CHURCH.

THESE are the names of neighbouring hamlets on an island-like hill on the road from Wells to Wedmore, at the entrance of Wedmorland, commanding a bridge of low land between the moors drained by the Axe, on the north, and the moors of the Brue, on the south. On each side, in old time, must have been watery wastes dotted with islands—traditional sanctuaries or retreats of pilgrims gathered round the great high place, the *insula regalis* of Glastonbury, the Mount of St. Michael, visible from afar, at the head of the two great bays of Somersetshire moors. Other places in the moor round about bear the names of saints:—"Martyneseye," "Andreyseye," "Godneye." Can we trace in the names of these two hamlets, Pamborough and Theale, the names of saints connected with Glastonbury—two British saints united in their lives—and thus still closely connected by local memorial?

During the second half of the sixth century there was a burst of religious activity in the Welsh Church, on the other side of the Severn channel. Among the teachers and founders of churches, four are prominent, Dewi, or St. David; Dyfrig, or St. Dubricius; Padarn, or Paternus, St. Padarn; Teilau, or St. Teilo.

Paternus—Padarn—was a Breton who came "with a train of disciples to Wales, and became first Bishop of Llan-badarn-vawr—the great church of Padarn—in Cardigan. Several churches are dedicated to him in Cardiganshire."*

Teliau—Teilo—was "second founder"† and Bishop, after Dubricius, of Llandaff, where he is buried, and his shrine, near the sedilia, is still shown, on the southern side of the altar.

The three saints, St. David, St. Padarn, and St. Teilo, are associated together as three contemporary founders of Welsh sees,‡ as "the three blessed visitors who went about teaching without accepting reward in money or food"; and the legends of St. Teilo and St. Padarn place the former above the latter, and on a level with St. David.

Adam de Domerham relates the Glastonbury legend of their consecration, at the same time, at Jerusalem, where St. David receives the sapphire altar which he gives to the church at Glastonbury. To Glastonbury St. David came, with seven other bishops, to

* Haddan and Stubbs, vol. 1, appendix 3, page 150.

† *Ibid.*, page 146.

‡ *Ibid.*, page 149.

consecrate the church of St. Mary, but was forbidden by our Lord's appearance, telling him that it was already consecrated.* There St. David built and consecrated another chapel. The *Vetusta Ecclesia* at Glastonbury contained his bones, translated there from Wales in 962.† St. David died A.D. 601.

In the traditional lists of British bishops at the conference with Augustine, A.D. 602, the names are found of "Esgob Teilau" and "Esgob Padarn."‡

St. David was one of the saints held in high honour at Glastonbury. We seem to have the names of his fellow saints in the two outlying stations of "Pamborough" and "Theale."

"Padenebeorge"—the berg or hill of Padarn, Paternus—(now Pamboro') "*insula vinifera*," the vine-bearing island, was always included in the home possessions of the Church of Glastonbury.§ In the Domesday surveyof Glastonbury "Padenaberia" had its three arpenz of vineyard.

We cannot doubt that in the modern Pamborough the memory of St. Padarn is still preserved.

The similarity of "Theale" to the name of the companion of St. Padarn—St. Teilo—is so obvious as to make the derivation therefrom, at first sight, suspicious. But two other local names, which go to show that we have in the name of the place the name of a man, and so, probably, the name of the saint, give confirmation to the supposition. In the moors on each side of the village of Theale, occur the names "Tealham" and "Thelewell." On the north side, on the moor of the Axe, the Abbot of Glastonbury, in his perambulation, "came unto 'Thele' well‖ *(usque fontem vocatum Thelewell)*, and from thence ascended towards the mount." This well is identified as a wayside well now called "East Well" in Theale, on the right hand side coming from Wells to Wedmore, where a drove runs down into the moor. We should argue from this name, "Teel's well," the dedication of the well to a saint—to whom more likely than to St. Teilo, the companion of St. Padarn, one of the Glastonbury saints ?

Again, on the other side of the hill on the southern moor, there is found the name, "Tealham," belonging to a bit of turf moor—the "ham" or "home" of local settlers on the moor. The name suggests that this was the "ham" belonging to St. Teilo, and it lies on the edge of the hill of "Padenebeorge"—the berg of St. Padarn—the companion of St. Teilo—whose memories are thus united on the once vine-bearing island of Pamborough.

I suggest this derivation of Pamborough and Theale, and leave it to the consideration of your readers.

* Adam de Domerham, 1, 25-6, edition 1727, Hearne.

† Haddan and Stubbs, page 144.

‡ *Ibid.*, page 148 and note.

§ *Vide* Adam de Domerham, pages 80, 100, 323, 480.

‖ Abbot Beere's *Perambulatio.*

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TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY TWO ANTIQUITIES, OR PLACES WORTH SEEING, IN OR NEAR PENZANCE.

BY REV. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA, M.A.

(Continued.)

73.—The Old Priory, with new buildings recently added. Several curiosities are here shown, belonging to Sir John St. Aubyn.

74.—Cross of St. Michael's Mount. An elaborate mediæval cross.

75.—LUDGVAN GROUP:—Ludgvan church—fine tower. *Note:*—1. Monolith pillars. 2. Font.

76.—Ludgvan Well—charmed by St. Ludovan, that no one baptized in it should be hanged.

77.—Earthworks for the siege of St. Michael's Mount, under Charles I., reared by the Parliamentarians.

78.—St. HILARY GROUP:—St. Hilary, one of the most interesting churchyards in England. Here, one can see, at a glance, parochial remains, nearly *in situ*, within a few yards, from the age of Constantine the Great to Victoria; *i.e.*, the whole range of the history of the Christian Church in Great Britain, a period of 1570 years. Probably this can hardly be said of any other country churchyard in England.

79.—The Constantine Stone, dated about A.D. 313. It was probably set up by the Roman officer in command of this district under the Emperor Constantine the Great.

The inscription is in honour of Flavius Constantine Augustus.

80.—The famous Noti Stone. All that is legible of the inscription is "Noti-Noti." The Dianoti family were once, it is said, kings of Cornwall. Could it be connected with them and the famous St. Ursula? It is probably about the sixth century.

81.—St. Hilary Cross. A good Cornu-British cross, very near the church.

82.—Ancient tomb (?) and Latin cross, near the gateway.

83.—The northern arch of Catacluse stone.

84.—St. Hilary spire rebuilt—as it was formerly. It is one of the four Cornish spires.

85.—St. Hilary church is modern. Note the ingenious lighting from the roof, and the graceful pillars. St. Hilary vicarage gardens are beautifully laid out, and the avenue is very striking.

86.—PERRAN GROUP:—Perran Uthnoe, or "Perran the Little," recently restored. A characteristic Cornish church, originally cruciform (?). *Note:*—1. The beautiful altar and sanctuary. 2. Stained windows. 3. Curious ancient font. 4. Two newel staircases (for rood-screen and belfry). 5. Carved figure of St. Peter, from Goldsithney. 6. Carving in aisle.

87.—Prussia Cove, a picturesque hamlet close to the sea, used as a summer resort. So called after a famous smuggler, in the eighteenth century, who was nick-named "The King of Prussia."

88.—Prussia Cove caves are very beautiful, and worth seeing. Perhaps the finest marine caves in the district.

89.—Perran Uthnoe Cove—picturesque—notorious for shipwrecks.

90.—GERMOE GROUP:—Germoe church, an interesting edifice, giving a good idea of a small mediæval Cornish church. *Note:*—1. The granite crucifix over the porch. 2. The inscription of texts in eighteenth century. 3. The transepts. 4. The ass and imps carved over the porch.

91.—St. Germoe's Chair. Probably a niche or shrine, but vulgarly supposed to have been the throne of the saint. It is gracefully carved.

92.—Pengersic Castle, celebrated in Cornish folk-lore. (See Hunt's *Drolls*, pages 53, 322-7, and Bottrell's *Traditions and Hearth-side Stories of West Cornwall;* also *Transactions of the Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society.*) It is an interesting specimen of a Cornish castle. Tradition says that it was once much larger. The legends about Pengersic deserve study by the folk-lore student, as showing old Aryan myths gathering round a real personage of the sixteenth century.

93.—Praa Sands are picturesque, but have been the scene of sad stories of wrecks.

94.—BREAGE GROUP:—Breage, a fine old church. In the south aisle are three helmets of the Godolphins. (Note the dolphin crests.) Here Margaret Godolphin also was buried, the famous lady of the sixteenth century *(vide* Canon Mason's *Lectures). Note:*—1. Letter of Charles I.; 2. Gargoyles. 3. Battlemented transepts.

95.—Tregonning Hill—a fine view and ancient earthworks.

96.—*Note:*—There are several extremely interesting antiquities in Godolphin; but, as I hope they may soon be described by the Vicar of Godolphin, Rev. S. Rundle, I omit them from this catalogue, only drawing attention to Godolphin House, the finest and most famous old mansion near Penzance.

97.—ST. ERTH GROUP.—Girling in St. Erth has a striking avenue, somewhat in the French style.

98-99.—There are two Roman camps in St Erth parish.

I. Roman camp near back gate, St. Erth Vicarage.
II. Roman camp at Bosence.

100.—St. Erth. A handsome well restored church. *Note:*—1. The excellent restoration of the chancel with coloured roof. 2. The altar. 3. The windows, especially the east one, of good modern glass. 4. The roof bosses. 5. King Charles's letter of thanks. 6. The capitals of the pillars. *Exterior:*—1. The figures of the Evangelists. 2. String course, with granite animals.

101.—St. Erth churchyard is one of the prettiest and best kept in Cornwall.

102.—An ancient granite cross, square-shaped, with a figure of Our Lord, is in the yard of the Bible Christian chapel at St. Erth.

103.—Trewinnard. Fine avenue and grounds.

104.—Trewinnard coach—kept in the coach-house. One of the oldest coaches in Cornwall. A curious specimen of a family coach.

105.—HAYLE GROUP. Hayle Foundry is in St. Erth parish, and near the G.W.R. station. It is worth visiting by those interested in iron works.

106.—Hayle Causeway. Here Roman coins were found in numbers.

107.—Hayle Inscribed Stone, near the Foundry and G.W.R. Latin inscription, "Here Cenui fell asleep" (then comes a disputed part), "Here in this tomb he lies. He lived 33 years." "*Hic Cenui requievit qui natus est quingentisimo hic tumulo jacet, vixit annos trigenta tres.*"

108—Hayle Towans—mounds of sand said to resemble parts of Arabia near Mount Sinai. Some of them look like miniature Alps. Here, the legend says that the castle of Teudar, the pagan chief and persecutor (whose persecution of the Christians forms part of the subject of the "Beunans Meriasek"), is buried in the sand. The buried palace of Riviere and the last struggle of Paganism is a fruitful source of Cornish legend. Strange that earliest Christian monuments should be near here, *i.e.*, Phillack stone, Constantine stone, and Lelant and Gwithian buried churches.

109.—Phillack church, rebuilt in 1856. *Note:*—1. Windows. 2. Pulpit, with fragments of screen. 2. Tower. 4. Bells. 5. Font.

110.—A Labarum, the symbol of Christianity of the age of Constantine, is inscribed on a stone in Phillack porch: a curious memento of early Christianity.

111.—The Phillack cross, one of the most beautiful ancient Celtic crosses in Cornwall. *Note:*—1. Seven bosses (usually five). 2, Tracery.

112.—The Phillack stone, a granite menhir with inscription, "Clotui Morgrati."

113.—GWITHIAN GROUP. The buried church of Gwithian, of great historic interest, and possibly of the same age as the more famous church of Perran-zabuloe. It is probably over 1000 years old, and was dug out of the sands recently. The church is in bad condition, and small and rude. (Vide *The Lost Church Found*, devoted to Perran-zabuloe, but applying to Gwithian.)

114.—Gwithian parish church is modern and handsome.

115.—Godrevy Lighthouse, on Godrevy Island, near Gwithian Towans. Variable flash light.

116.—Gwinnear church—near Gwinnear G.W.R. station. A fine church, with four aisles.

117.—LELANT GROUP. Lelant church, on the west side of Hayle harbour, belongs to several epochs. *Note:*—1. Norman arches (unusual in Penwith). 2. Curious dial. 3. Fine pointed arch.

118.—Trevethow, a fine mansion built in 1761. It belongs to Sir John St. Aubyn.

119.—Trecrobben or Trencrom. A lofty hill, with striking rock scenery and ancient fortifications. In Cornish legendary lore, a famed residence of the giants of Trecrobben, about whom there are many myths told. (*Vide* Hunt, pages 49-52, and Bottrell.) This hill is worthy of a visit.

120.—ST. IVES GROUP. Knill monument, an obelisk surrounded by walls. Here certain quaint customs are observed on St. James's Day, once in five years: children dance round the monument, the Old Hundredth is sung, etc.

121.—Carbis Bay, a very populous seaside place, with pleasure grounds. The bay is very pretty.

122.—Hawkspoint. Note the shell-work ornamentation.

123.—St. Ives town is closely and quaintly built. St. Ives has made some figure in history—especially in the Cornish rebellion in 1549, and during the civil wars.

124.—St. Ives church contains good wood carving of the 15th century. One piece, supposed to be a portrait of John Clies and his wife, with smith's tools, is worth attention. The windows, also, are interesting.

125.—St. Ives old pier. Picturesque. Built in 1767.

126.—St. Ives pier. Incomplete—but worth seeing.

127.—St. Ives battery offers fine sea views. Here, in 450, it is said, St. Elwyn and St. Ives landed before they were martyred by Teudar.

128.—St. Ives Bay, one of the finest in Cornwall. Interesting during the seine fishery.

129.—St. John's Halse Town, a handsome new church, with stained windows.

130.—Ancient Pict house, near St. John's vicarage (like some Pict houses in Scotland).

131.—Tregenna Castle. A fine mansion on a hill over St. Ives. Grounds worth seeing. The property of the G.W.R.

(To be continued.)

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Notes.

OLD SOMERSET: DEARTH IN 1622.—"The following is a copy of a letter addressed to Magistrates, and other public persons in this kingdom, including the Mayor and Corporation of Wells, on the occasion of a great dearth in the year 1622.

'A Coppie of the Lordes of the Counsll's letters concerneinge the res'vinge of Grayne within the Kingdome 'After o'r harty comendacons it is gen'ally obs'ved that in moste of the Kingdome all sortes of greyne doe this yere prove so ill that ther is just occasion to feare a *Dearthe* to ensewe; and we well knoweinge that those p'tes beyond the seas from whence we were wont to be supply'd wythe corne are att the p'sent soe wasted and troubled by warrs, and otherwyse, that we can'ot reasonably expect same supply as thence formerly, have therefore by His Ma'ties' expresse comande (whose princely care and providence for the goode of his people and Realmes wee can'ot but with comfort acknowledge) thoughte goode, for the better husbendynge and p'servinge of the grayne w'thin the Kingdome, to recomende vnto you these directions followynge—viz.

'To take especiale care that noe corne of anye kind whatsoever be exported owte of y'or jurisdicon into foreigne p'tes:—

'That all possible restrainte bee made of makynge of Maulte, to th' ende that that sorte of grayne may be more p'served for bread corne not onelye by suppressinge the nombre of Maltsters, but lymmittinge those that shalbe allowed, to convert onelye such p'portions of Barley into Maulte as shalbee needful, and that two or more of you take weeklie accompte therof from them;

'That the vnnecessarye nombre of Ale-howses be carefully supprest in all places w'thin yo'r Jurisdiction, and that the Defendanentes or Tenants or Servants and Gentlemen (whiche is generally observed) give not any connivacince herein;

'That the lawes p'vided as well againsti the breweinge or spendinge of stronge ale or beere in Inns or Ale-houses be strictlye putt in execution, as lykewyse againsti Ingrossers, Fore stallers and corne, and for the regulatinge of Marketts for the prices of grayne; And that you cause the grayneries of those to be visited or noted for Ingrossers and see that they supply Marketts accordynge to the lawes; and generally that you vse all other remedies

eyther p'vided by lawe, or w'ch you by y'or experience knowe best, or can finde owt for the preservation and well husbandinge of grayne w'thin your jurisdiction ;

'Lastly we expect and require that you give accompte of your doeinges and p'ceedings herein to the Judges of Assize in their nexte circuite, to whom His Majesty's pleasure hath him already signified to call uppon you for the same, and from whom likewise his Ma'tie and this Board will require an accompte.

'And soe Expectinge and not doubtinge of your best cares and endeavours herein as a matter highly importeinge the publique good wherin yo'rselves ar not a little interested, we bid you heartily farewell.

'From Whitehall the 13th of June 1630.

'Your lovinge friendes

'Tho. Coventry, C;—Reuston Conway;—Manchester;—Tho. Suffolk ;—W. Northampton ;—Dorchester ;—T. Edmonds ;—L. Strange—J. Cooke—

'Addressed

'"City of Weles,"

'To o'r Lovinge freindes

'The Maior and Burgesses of the Citty of Weles.'"—*Bristol Times and Mirror.*

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THE WIFE OF FIVE HUSBANDS: TWO DEVON EXAMPLES.—The readers of that entertaining volume, *We Donkeys in Devon*, written by Miss Gibbons, will not easily forget the amusing account of the matrimonial adventures of the widow of James Lackington, the well-known London bookseller, at Budleigh Salterton, who died on November 15th, 1815, at the age of 70, and was interred in the churchyard of East Budleigh. After his death, she married three husbands in succession, and saw them decently interred in the same churchyard, but without any recording tombstones to their respective memories. Of this "easily consoled widow" Miss Gibbons remarks:—"Surely few women have been married three times in one church, and have laid four husbands in the yard that surrounds it." The widow for the fourth time removed to Exeter, where she married again: her fifth husband being her last.

It is very remarkable that there was living, in another part of Devonshire, contemporary with Lackington's widow, a similar example of a wife for the fifth time, the only difference in the two consisting in the latter having been married on each occasion in the same church. The following record of the fifth marriage is extracted from *Trewman's Exeter Flying Post* of August 30th, 1821 :—

"Married. On Friday [August 24th], at Plympton St. Mary, Devon, Richard Lapthorne, to Mary Ford.—This is the fifth time the bride has been married in the same church; and her four last husbands were buried in the same church-yard." T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Budleigh Salterton.

PENZANCE, AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.—Now the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma is referring to the places worth seeing near Penzance, I should like to make note of one. In most of the guide books of the neighbourhood, notice is made of the fact that from certain of the hills the sea may be seen both on the north and south coasts of Cornwall, but I do not remember having anywhere seen described a certain point from which the sea can be seen on three points of the compass at once, and that well within walking distance of Penzance.

Take the road from Penzance to Madron, and, standing close to the two paths across the field near the Union, look to the north and a little to the east. On the summit of the hill an old ruined house with no roof will be seen. Make straight for this house, and it will be found that the right hand path across the fields leads out, within a few yards of it (passing an old cross on the way), on to the road that leads to the Ding Dong mine. Stand on the bank by the side of the last stile leading into this road, and look around. St. Michael's Mount can be seen about four or five miles off; then follow the hills of the Lizard district; then the Lizard point; Paul church, and the coast near; St. Buryan church. On a clear day the sea may be traced in an unbroken line from Mount's Bay, on the south, to Land's End, on the west: I forget whether Sennen church is seen, but I think it is. Then come Chapel Carn Brea, and the other hills on the north, from Land's End northwards, which shut out the sea for a time, but it is seen again nearly due north near Gurnard's Head, and then finally shut out by the hill which rises up towards two-headed tall Carn Galva. Then, on the north-east, several disused mines are seen sloping down the valley; the hill on which is Mulfra Quoit, the cromlech being a minute speck on the summit; and, lastly, Castle-an-Dinas, towering above all. H. S. GREEN.

Penge.

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SKILLET.—I have lately seen, in a list of West Country words, the word "skillet" explained as "a tin can." This is one of the many examples of how things formerly known to nearly all have become unknown to some: the tinder box is another example. A skillet was a very common household utensil when wood fires upon the bare hearth were more frequent. Such as I remember was a basin shaped tripodical vessel capable of holding, perhaps, more than a quart, and having a long handle projecting from the top edge. It was of bell-metal, the three legs about four inches long, intended for standing among the embers. The inside was polished, I suppose, in a lathe, whilst the outside partially retained the sabulous surface of the foundry. The handle was about a foot long, and projected horizontally, so that the same process of polishing served for its upper surface and the rim of the vessel; but this upper surface had a sunken panel which escaped the polishing, except the lelters of an inscription in Roman letters which came to the surface and partook of the polish. I do not know the form in which starch now comes from

the shops, but it was then a substance of a free prismatic or basaltic cleavage, and the skillet was the vessel in which it was mixed and warmed for use. As it was called a "bell-metal skillet" I suppose it was also made in other metals, and I fancy I have seen it in cast iron.

The inscription most common, in the early part of the century, throughout the south-western counties, was:—

". T. P. B. WATER. I."

Although, at first sight, the "water" seems pellucid enough, it was not water after all; and, like that on Aiken Drum's long ladle, the true interpretation of the whole requires the light of history. The correct extension is:—

"Thomas Pike, Bridgwater, Number one."

The number is believed to indicate the size, and implies that larger ones were also made, though I do not know that I ever saw any larger.

I remember having more than once seen Mr. Thomas Pike, and my recollection of him is that he was a fine, tall, intelligent, old gentleman. I am almost certain that on one occasion, about 1819-20, it was into his presence that two or three of us were called to admire a wonder. This was a bit of paper whereon was a circle the size of a shilling, within which the Lord's Prayer had been written at length by the gentleman before us, at the age of eighty (or more), and "without glasses." Whether any remarks usual on such occasions were made, as to diet, habits of life, and the like, I do not remember; but I do remember that his age did not appear to have bent or otherwise ill-treated him. THOMAS KERSLAKE.

Bristol.

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EXETER MECHANICIAN.—The following advertisement appeared in *Trewman's Exeter Flying Fost* of July 5th, 1821:—

"Now exhibiting at Mr. Burt's, on Fore-Street-Hill, a most extraordinary and magnificent PIECE OF MACHINERY, invented by a native of Exeter, of the name of *Lovelace*, upwards of One Hundred Years since, containing the following movements:—

"A Time Piece, striking the Hours, Quarters, &c.

"A Perpetual Almanack, which has an exclusive movement for Leap Years, requiring to be regulated once in 100 Years; the principal Wheel in which revolves once in Four years.

"On a Plate, in the Centre of the Face, is seen the Sun in his Course through the Heavens, as he appears to us. The Circle which he makes, is beautifully described in the Changes of the Seasons, by the Horizon *receding* or *advancing* as the Days lengthen or shorten.

"Under the above, is seen the Moon, shewing the Age and Wane, as she appears to us in her different stages.

"An Organ, playing a variety of pieces that produce a most delightful Harmony, the Fugues of which are brilliant beyond anything of modern composition.

"A Belfry, in which are six figures ringing the Changes on six Bells.

"A variety of other figures are shewn in motion, playing instruments, beating time, &c. &c.

"The whole is contained in one splendid pile of Cabinet Work, 10 Feet high, 5 Feet wide, and weighs upwards of Half a Ton. The Sculpture, Paintings, and Embellishments of which, though executed more than 100 Years since, are not even surpassed for workmanship and taste in the present day, which strikes with admiration, and at the same time, with regret that an individual, whose powerful intellect and refined mind could execute so extraordinary a production, should have died in a Workhouse. *Admittance* 1s. W. B. has just received a most beautiful and rare Collection of old painted Glass for Sale."

Budleigh Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

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Queries.

RICHARD EVANS OF COLLUMPTON.—A recent bookseller's catalogue offers MSS. Sermons and Discourses of this "minister of the Gospel at Collumpton," faithfully transcribed by Richard Evans, jun. The date is given as 16—. Can your readers, therefore, inform me whether anything particular is known of this Richard Evans, and how long his ministry in Collumpton lasted? CURIOUS.

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CORNISH VOLUNTEERS.—Some time since I came across a medal struck to commemorate the establishment of the Penryn Volunteers, bearing the date April 3rd, 1794, and stating that Lord de Dunstanville was the colonel. Can any of your correspondents give a list of any other Cornish medals struck for a similar object?

Yeovil. P. F. ROWSELL.

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WILDMAN, of Plymouth, had the most extraordinary control over bees, and exhibited it at the Society of Arts in the last century. It is said he could do nearly the same with wasps and flies. Where can I come at a full account of his performances? C. A. WARD.

Haverstock Hill.

[*Notes & Queries*, September 26th, 1885.]

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THE SIEGE OF PLYMOUTH.—I copy the following paragraph from an old newspaper, *Remarkable Passages. The Occurrences of Parliament and Proceedings of the Army*, No. 7, December 22nd, 1643:—

"From Plimouth it is certified that the Cavaliers fell upon a ship, which lay upon the ground at low water, where there is a highway, the Town make use thereof, as a Fort for security thereof, but there issued out of the Towne between 2 and 300 horse and foot, which fell upon

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HOLY WELLS OF CORNWALL.

HOLY WELL, LANEAST.

the Cavaliers, and pursued them so hard that they were fain to leave their own train of Ammunition behind them, besides about 40 of them slain, our Army not losing above 10 men. This was besides the 200 Armes which the Cavaliers lost in the Learey."

I shall be glad to be informed what portion of Plymouth now covers the highway referred to.

Torquay. J. PETHERICK.

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DAWLISH.—The *Times*, in a leading article published on Wednesday, September 2nd, on the terrible and fatal accident which happened at Dawlish on the previous Saturday, says:—"What the sea has done in the course of ages for this place is evident from the rocks like human figures standing out at sea and giving their name to the town"; and adds that the name of the town called Dol, in Bretagne, is of similar derivation. Now Dawlish was formerly spelt Dolis, and there is no reason to doubt that the word is of Celtic origin, the first syllable meaning (as in Dolgelly) a dale or sloping valley, with stream. And with regard to the Dol in Bretagne, it is probably derived from a word of similar signification. In the *Dictionnaire Breton-Français*, of Le Gouidec, the Breton word *Dôl* is explained to mean "*lieu bas et fertile.*" Possibly the *Times* writer was thinking of the mountain peak La Dôle, in the Jura chain; but there is no reason whatever to suppose that the name of either Dawlish, in Devonshire, or Dol, in Bretagne, is connected with that name, whatever it may mean. W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

[*Notes & Queries*, September 26th, 1885.]

ETYMOLOGY OF DAWLISH.—In a recent leading article in the *Times* on the disastrous subsidence of the cliff at Dawlish, is this passage:—"What the sea has done for this place is evident from the rocks [the "Parson" and "Clerk"] like human figures standing out at sea, and giving their name to the town, just as the town of Dol, on the opposite French coast, is so named from a huge monolith set on end." I would ask if this etymology is compatible with the early forms of the name as written in old charters, namely, Doflisc *(cir.* 1050, *Cod. Dip.)* Dooles (Domesday Book), Douelis (Exon Domesday)? *Vide* Mr. Thomas Kerslake, in *Notes & Queries*, 6th Series, ix., 95. I have heard the little stream, which is such a pretty feature of the town, called the Daw, and the origin of the name of Dawlish ascribed thereto; but of this I don't think there is any real evidence. Can the etymology be authoritatively stated? J. S. ATTWOOD.

Exeter.

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KING ARTHUR.—Why is it that Mr. Green in his valuable *History of the English People*, or his *Making of England* has no statement about Arthur as an historic personage? The Saxon writers say nothing of Arthur, but the Welsh seem to have believed in him, and so did the Cornish. Possibly, the Saxons thought it convenient to forget him. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

"STORES" (?) AT ASHCOMBE, IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.—In *W. A.*, Vol. IV., page 11, in Mr. Monday's communication on the "Parr family of Devonshire," etc., I find mention made of gifts to "Saynte Georgy's *store* there xij^{d} to o^{r} Ladys *store* xij^{d}." "To Sent Nicholas *store* xij^{d}." and then follows:—"It' to Seynte John's *there* xij^{d}." What were these "stores" of St. George, our Lady, and St. Nicholas? Is the word "there," following the name "Seynte John's," a misprint for "store"? or should the word "store" precede the word "there," as in the case of "Saynte Georgy's," first mentioned?

H. SHARROCK.

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OLD MOWSTEADS.—Are there any of these yet remaining anywhere near Plymouth? I mean the old-fashioned plan of a series of posts with granite caps, upon which the corn ricks used to be built. If not, I should be glad if anyone could give me an exact description of the size, shape, thickness, and mode of fixing, of the capstones which were meant to prevent vermin gaining access to the corn. DEVS., JUN^{R}.

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FAGGOT, AS A TERM OF REPROACH.—This term is of frequent *vulgar* use in the lower parts of Plymouth, by mothers who are not patterns of cleanliness and thrift. In moments of angry feeling it is applied by such to their children. The girl who is the object of the mother's wrath (for I believe the term is *feminine* only) being, perhaps, addressed as, "You stinking faggot, come here!" What can be the origin of this curious application of the symbol, "union is strength"? HIBYSKWE.

[It is generally pronounced "facket." In low-class cook-shops hereabout the greasy hot "faggot" is still procurable —so "faggot" to "facket," for a quietus.—EDITOR.]

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ANTICIPATION IN PLYMOUTH OF THE REPEAL OF TEST AND CORPORATION ACTS.—In the Act of 8th Anne, chapter 8, for the clearing of Cattewater and Sutton Pool, supervisors are appointed to see the work properly carried out, and one of the provisions of the act respecting them is that they "shall not be liable to any penalty for not receiving the Sacrament." May we not presume that, as Plymouth had been noted for its sturdy Puritanism, so it took care, in the Act procured in the reign of Queen Anne, that its Nonconformist citizens should not be excluded from serving in the offices created by the Act, on account of their religious views? If I am correct in this idea, I should like to find whether there is any record of the names of those who actually became supervisors under the Act, and whether there is any similar instance in the West of England where the provisions of the Test Act were set aside in any local, private, or Corporation Acts?

W.S.B.H

THE 8TH ANNE, CHAPTER 8, AND SUTTON POOL, ETC.—There are some provisions of this Act (a copy of which was kindly furnished me by your correspondent, Mr. E. H. Coleman) which I think will bear investigation in your columns.

I do not find any reference in Jewitt's *History of Plymouth*, either to the Act itself, the need for it, or to any work done under its authority. In Mr. Worth's *History* it is *mentioned* as an Act, "the principal object of which was to deepen the water on a bank in Cattewater, called the Middle-Bank," but there is no reference either to the work actually done or to the persons by whom the Act was to be carried into effect. The Act, after reciting the damages done to "the Harbour of Catwater" and the pool called "Sutton Pool," by the formation of shoals in the former, and by the latter having become "so filled and choaked with ouze and mud," goes on to say that "Benjamin Joules of Plymouth aforesaid, hath made proposals for the deepening and cleansing and for the keeping clean and clear the said harbour and pool, *at his own proper costs and charges*," etc. It was, therefore, enacted that "Benjamin Joules, etc., shall cleanse the harbour of Catwater, so as to encrease the water in depth one foot yearly for five years successively," from March 25th, 1710, and "for such further time as the supervisors hereby appointed shall order, till a fourth-rate ship may go over the shoal at half flood without danger." He was to *keep* the water at the same depth during the continuance of the Act (for 73 years). From Sutton Pool he was to carry away 2000 tons of ooze, etc., every year. In return for undertaking these works he was given the "sole privilege of ballasting," etc., for 21 years. If he did not perform his undertaking all the grants made to him were to cease.

I should be glad, therefore, if your readers could inform me whether Benjamin Joules faithfully carried out his proposals; and, if so, whether the "privilege of ballasting" was an adequate return for the expense he was put to; or, whether in carrying out the work "at his own proper costs and charges" he was not giving a boon to the trading community of Plymouth analogous to that which Sir Francis Drake conferred on the inhabitants at large, and for an acknowledgment of a similarly nominal value to that which the great navigator received in the lease of the Leat Mills. Presuming this to be so, how is it that his name has dropped out of mind? So that I may fairly conclude by asking—Who was Benjamin Joules, and how was he interested in the welfare of the trade and port of Plymouth? W. S. B. H.

* * *

CORNISH M.P.S IN THE LONG PARLIAMENT.—May I beg the aid of some of your numerous genealogical correspondents in identifying the following M.P.s? Some of the names are well known in parliamentary history. What I want is information as to their parentage and decease:—

Nicholas Gold, Esq., Fowey. Elected, probably in 1647. He was living in 1659.

James Cambell, Esq., Grampound. Elected, November, 1640; secluded, 1648; living, 1659.

Sir John Trevor, Knt., Grampound. Elected November, 1640; living, 1659.

Thomas Gewen, Esq., Launceston. Elected, 1647; secluded, 1648. Was an active Parliament man all through the Commonwealth.

Joseph Jane, Gent., Liskeard. Elected November, 1640; disabled, as a Royalist, 1644.

Thomas Povey, Esq., Liskeard. Elected, 1647; secluded, 1648; living, 1659.

Robert Bennet, Esq., West Looe. Elected, 1648; living, 1659. Colonel in army.

William Chadwell, Esq., St. Michael's. Elected, November, 1640; disabled, as a Royalist, 1644.

Benjamin Valentine, Esq., St. Germans. Elected, November, 1640; living, 1653. One of the well-known members who held the Speaker in his chair; for which he was afterwards fined and imprisoned.

John Fielder, Esq., St. Ives. Elected, 1647; living, 1659.

George Parry, LL.D., St. Mawes. Elected, November, 1640; disabled, as a Royalist, 1644. Was Chancellor of the Diocese of Exeter.

William Priestly, Esq., St. Mawes. Elected, 1647; living, 1659.

Henry Wills, Esq., Saltash. Alderman of Saltash. Elected, 1646; living, 1659. W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

JOHN MOYLE, M.P., 1640-53.—Two members of this name sat in the Long Parliament, viz.:—"John Moyle, Esq.," elected in 1646, for East Looe, in the place of the Royalist, Thomas Lower; and "John Moyle, jun., Esq.," returned in November, 1640, for St. Germans. The former was, I apprehend, John Moyle of Bake, High Sheriff of Cornwall in 1624, who was buried at St. Germans, 17th October, 1661. (*Vide* Colonel Vivian's *Cornwall Visitations*.) The latter, I assume to be his son, who was buried, 4th February, 1658. This identity would answer very well, but for one important difficulty. On 11th November, 1646, a new writ was ordered for St. Germans in the place of "John Moyle, Esq., deceased," when William Scawen, Esq., was elected. I am unable to find a John Moyle who died about that date. Is he described thus by mistake? If so, what was the reason of his ceasing to represent St. Germans? If not, who was the John Moyle who died about 1646?

Leigh, Lancashire. W. D. PINK.

* * *

Replies.

OKEHAMPTON CASTLE AND THE PRISONER.—In the *Western Antiquary* of last month, at page 53, my letter was not quite accurately printed:—"V . . . t . . ." should have appeared thus, *viz.*: "V . . . . . L . . ." Moreover, the word "antiquar*ians*" was substituted for "antiquar*ies*."

Bodmin. W. IAGO.

THE PLYMOUTH BOROUGH ARMS.—In reply to the query of "C. L." respecting the motto accompanying the above, Mr. Jewers' rendering, *viz.*: "*Turris fortissima est nomen Jehova*," is the more correct. As a general rule, pure Hebrew proper names occurring in Latin or Greek composition are treated as indeclinable. Thus, Psalm LXXX.: "*Qui regis* Israel"; Psalm CXIV.: "*In exitu* Israel"; Matthew I.: "Roboam *de egennese ton* Abia. Abia *de egennese ton* Asa." J. H. T. G.
Plymouth.

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SIR WALTER RALEGH—SMYTH FAMILY (*Western Antiquary*, June, 1885).—According to the *Visitation of Lincolnshire, 1562* (see *The Genealogist*, Vol. V., page 38), *Elisabeth Smyth*, daughter of Christopher Smyth, Esq., who was seventh in descent from John Smyth, of Hackthorpe, county Lincoln, married *Sir Edward Raleigh, Knight*, county Warwick. She had a brother, *Nicholas*. The Smyth arms were:—*Gules, two bars argent, in chief three plates*. The arms stated by Mr. G. T. W. Morris to have been used by the Smith family are, by Papworth, attributed to the *de Hewikes* family; and Fairbairn assigns the crest they used to the *Barnaby, Bellasis, Cary, Christian, Cocker, Hughes, and M'Kenzie* families, but not to Smith. Sir Edward Raleigh, Knight, of Farnborough, county Warwick, was eleventh in descent from Sir Henry Raleigh. D. K. T.
Torquay.

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BOVEY HOUSE TRADITIONS.—It may interest your correspondent to know that I was talking about Bovey House, two years ago, to a poor woman in the neighbourhood who told me that there was a haunted room in the house, full of cobwebs, but that the ghost no longer inhabited it, having been laid, she believed, by a bishop, when her mother was a child. However, the ghost was expected to return in a year or two, for when a ghost is laid it is sent into the sea, whence it can return to its old haunts at the rate of a cock's stride every year. The Bovey ghost is thus returning, and was seen at the village cross when my informant was a child. She had lately heard of it as having got as far as the gate of the house—and the late occupant had taken to using a little side door, for fear of meeting it! As I do not know Bovey I cannot answer for her local details, and as she lived about five miles off her story was, probably, not first-hand; but poor people object so strongly to telling their ghost stories to the gentry that I thought it might be interesting to have this on record.

Branscombe, the nearest village to Bovey, through which this ghost passed, is also haunted by a little old woman in a red cloak, who had been seen by my informant. Something odd is seen at mid-day in a farm-yard just outside Branscombe, but I could not find out exactly what it was; while an old house between Branscombe and Sidmouth is haunted by its former owner, and no horses will cross the entrance gates if any member of his family is in the carriage. LUCY H. SOULSBY.
Cheltenham.

THORGS.—An evident printer's error for "thongs"—a "whip" with "five thongs," or "a cat o' five tails."
Exeter. ALFRED WALLIS.

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TAVISTOCK AND THE PRINTING PRESS.—In reply to the latter part of the query of "A Bibliographer" respecting the above (*W. A.*, No. 3, 1885), I find in Brunet (*Manuel du Libraire*, tome I., page 188, edition 2) the following:—

"Boetius de consolatione philosophie *(sic)*, or boke of comforte; translated into englesse tonge. Emprented in the exempt monastery of Tavestoke in Denshyre by me Dan Thomas Rychard, monk of the sayd monastery, 1525, in 4 [Quarto]." J. H. T. G.
Plymouth.

THE claim made on behalf of Tavistock, to be considered the second place in England which received the art of printing, is not sufficiently well founded. The Abbey of Tavistock must give way, in this respect, to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, to the Abbey of St. Albans, to the city of York, the borough of Southwark, and to the town of Beverley, in Yorkshire. I think that Canterbury, also, was earlier in the field, several of the books printed there, without date or printer's name, bearing the evidences of fifteenth century workmanship. Be this as it may, the early connection of Tavistock with the printing press is as undoubted as it is respectable. A metrical translation of Boethius *de Consolatione*, in quarto, has this colophon:—

"Here endeth the boke of comfort called in latyn Boecius de consolatione Phīe | Enprinted in the exempt monstery of Tauestok in Denshire | By me Dan Thomas Rychard monke of the sayd Monastery | To the instant desyre of the right worshypful esquyer Mayster Robert Langdon. Anno d' MDXXV. Deo Gracias."

In the same size letter, quarto, printed in 16 leaves:—

"Here foloyth the Confirmation of the Charter perteyninge to all the tynners wythyn the Countey of Deuonshyre, with theyre Statutes also made at Crockeryntorre, by the hole Assent and Consent of al the sayd tynners. Yn the yere of the reygne of our sovereigne Lord Kynge Henry VIII. the secund yere" [1510]. . . . *Ad calcem:* "Here endyth the statutes of the stannary. Imprented yn Tauystoke, ye xx day of August, the yere of the reygne off our soueryne Lord, Kynge Henry ye VIII. the XXVI yere. God saue the kyng."

Mention is also made by Hearne (*Heymingi Chart. Eccles. Wigorniensis*, II., 662) of a *Long Grammar* printed at Tavistock, but only by way of enquiry, for it does not appear that a copy of the book has been met with. Two copies of the *Boke of Comfort*, both imperfect, are in the Bodleian Library, and one, perfect, is in that of Exeter College, Oxford, which library also contains the only copy known of the *Statutes of the Stannary*, a small quarto, consisting of 26 leaves, with some woodcuts.

References:—Cotton's *Typographical Gazetteer*, 2nd edition, 1831, page 279; Herbert-Ames *Typ. Antiq.* III., 1439; Johnson's *Typographia*, I., 601; Horne's *Introduction to the Study of Bibliography*, I., 198; Brunet, *Manuel du Libraire*, I., s. v. "Boetius"; Wood's *Athenæ Oxoniensis* (ed. Bliss), I., 48; Beloe's *Anecdotes of Literature*, I. (ed. 1814), 32. There are records of the sale of the *Boke of Comfort* as follows:—Gough, No. 665, £27 6s. (resold, being imperfect, for £14 3s. 6d.); Mason, £17; Heber, £63. Mason's copy was bought by him at Dr. Askew's sale for £5, having been purchased by the doctor at Mr. West's sale for £3: according to Beloe, it was sold at Mason's sale to Mr. Richard Foster for "a very large sum"—the price which Mr. Bernard Quaritch might give for the book, at the present time, would probably startle the learned translator of Herodotus, and send the enthusiastic "Froggy" Dibdin into a spasmodic fit of gasping wonderment. ALFRED WALLIS.

Exeter.

To the Benedictine monastery in this town belongs the honour of possessing the first printing press in Devon. This, in the order of time, seems to have been the ninth printing establishment in the kingdom. It was preceded by Westminster, 1477; Oxford, 1478; St. Albans, 1480; London (Letton), 1480; York, 1497; Beverley, 1510; Southwark, 1514; and Cambridge, 1521. Of this press two productions only survive with certainty:—

"The Boke of Comfort called in laten Boecius de consolatione philosophie. Translated in to englesse tonge" [by John Waltwnem, or Walton, in 1410, a Canon of Osney]. At the end this colophon:—

"Emprented in the exempt monastery of Tauestok in Denshyre. By me Dan Thomas Rychard monke of the sayd Monastery. To the instant desyre of the ryght Worshipful esquyer Maister Robert Langdon, Anno D'. MDxxv. Deo Gracias." 4to.

At the sale of Mr. Heber's library, December, 1834, a copy was bought by the then Duke of Bedford for £63. The libraries of Exeter College, Oxon., and the Bodleian, have each a copy. (*Cf.* Herbert's *Ames*, iij., 1439; *Bib. Cornub.*, i., 305; Oliver's *Monasticon*, 89; *Trans. Devon Association*, xi., 499; Hazlitt's *Handbook*, 44.)

"Here foloyth the Confirmation of the Charter perteynynge to all the tynners wythyn the contey of Deuonshyre wyth there Statutes also made at Crockeryntorre by the hole Assēt and Cōsent of al the sayd tynners. Yn the yere of the reygne of our soverayne Lord Kynge Henry viij the secūd yere." At the end this colophon:—

"Here endyth the statutes of the stannary. Imprented yn Tauystoke ye xx daye of August the yere of the reygne off our souereyne Lord Kynge Henry ye viij the xxvi yere God save the Kynge. [1534]." 4to.

Consists of 16 leaves. A copy in Exeter College Library.

J. INGLE DREDGE.

IN Exeter College, Oxford, is a copy of the Stannary Laws, printed at Tavistock Abbey; also a perfect copy of Boëthius (translated by Walton), printed in 1525, by Dan Thomas Rychard, a monk of Tavistock. The Abbey church was dedicated in 1318 by Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter, the founder of Stapleton's Inn, now Exeter College, Oxon. From an early period, and up to the time of the Reformation, the monastery had high repute as a school for Saxon literature: this may give "Bibliographer" a direction for his inquiries for works from its early press. SAMUEL KNIGHT, F.R.I.B.A.

London.

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WAS TAVISTOCK A BOROUGH? (5th Series, page 62).—The question is by no means so "puzzling" as your correspondent implies. Tavistock has been a borough, or "burgh," *i.e.*, a town sending "burgesses" to the parliament, ever since the reign of Edward I. As it is now to be deprived of that distinctive privilege under the new Reform Bill, it may be of interest to record that amongst the most distinguished representatives it has sent to parliament were John Pym, the sturdy champion of liberty in the reign of Charles I., and the unfortunate Lord William Russell, who suffered execution for his share in the Rye House Plot in the following reign. At the time of the Reform Bill of 1832, the elective franchise was vested in the resident freeholders, in number about *thirty*. In the seventeenth century, when the influence of the house of Russell was at least as predominant, the electors were probably fewer; yet it is clear they had the power and the will to strike for the redress of grievances, and a history of our English parliaments will show that its most distinguished statesmen have represented largely the small and so-called "pocket" boroughs.

London. SAMUEL KNIGHT, F.R.I.B.A.

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Genealogical Notes & Queries.

LETHBRIDGE OF EXBOURNE, AND OF EAST ROCKHAM IN CRUVOYS MORCHARD.—Can any of your readers inform me who was the Rev. Christopher Lethbridge, who in 1774, according to Chapple, owned the manor of Exbourne? I presume that he was either the brother or uncle of the late Sir T. Lethbridge (in all probability the latter), as that gentlemen is represented as owning the manor of Exbourne, by Lysons, in 1822.

WREFORD OF MIDDLECOTTS.—It may interest your readers to observe that in June of this year, 1885, Middlecott, the ancient seat of the Wrefords, was put up to auction, and sold to the Rev. W. T. A. Radford, of Downe St. Mary.

RADFORD FAMILY.—In answer to the note on page 178, *W. A.*, January, 1885, I find that the earliest mention of the Radfords is in the year 1429, when Robert de Poughill, Lord of Poughill, conveyed the manor of Poughill to the Radfords. A branch of the family was

settled, for several descents, at Chenson, in the parish of Chawleigh, and became extinct in the year 1703.

ANTIQUARIAN.

LANGDON FAMILY.—In the original edition of Walford's *County Families* it is stated that the late Mr. Langdon, of Ashford and Bury, Devon, was a younger branch of the family of Langdon of Cornwall, which left Cornwall about 1610. I should think that my friend, Dr. Langdon Down, who, I understand, has a valuable collection of Langdon notes, could throw a good deal of light on the Langdon family. W. H. KELLAND.

Barnstaple.

TREMLETT OF SANDFORD, AND OF CREDITON.—The following is the pedigree of this family:—

1.—John Tremlett of Sandford. Born, 1701; died, 1784; married, 1743, Sarah, daughter of Richard Kelland of Eastington, Lapford, and relict of — Elworthy of Witheridge, and had, with other issue:—

2.—John Tremlett of Sandford. Born, 1744; died, 1828; married, and had issue:—

3.—Elias. Born, 1773; died, 1831; married, and had issue:—

4.—Elias, of Park House, Sandford; living, 1885; and Eliza, married in 1850, William Lane, of Sandford, and of Bow, North Devon, Esq. ANTIQUARIAN.

WOLFERSTAN (*cf. W. A.*, pages 193, Vol. IV).—Nicholas Wolferstan, one of the family of Statfold Hall, county Stafford, resided at Berry *alias* Bury, in the parish of Hartland, and died there. He was buried at Hartland, where a monument was erected to his memory. His lineal descendant, William Wolferstan Chanter, died at Exeter a few years since. ANTIQUARIAN.

SAUNDER FAMILY.—I observe in *Vanity Fair* of September 19th, that on September 9th, at the parish church of Morchard Bishop, Mr. Robert Clarke, of Silver City, Iowa, U.S.A., was married to Miss Saunder, only daughter of Mr. P. Saunder of Rudge and of Lapford Court (see page 175, Vol. IV). *Vanity Fair* states that the late Mr. Saunder represented the family of Saunder of Saunderstead, in Surrey, seated there from A.D. 1045, and, till recently, from 1600, at Chittlehampton and Morchard Bishop. Are any of your readers in possession of the pedigree of Saunder of Tale, Devon, duly recorded (I believe) at Heralds' College. I have heard that the late Rev. John Saunder of Payhembury was of this family.

Southampton. ANTIQUARIAN.

DE BATHE OF RADDON.—In answer to "Antiquary" (page 21, June *W. A.*), De Bathe's *Raddon* is situate in the parish of Thorverton. They probably acquired (before the reign of Edward I.) by marriage with the heiress of Bitville, who had probably named the heiress of Raddon. The Walleis family afterwards owned East Raddon, now known as Raddon Court. Westcot mentions a fine monument of the last of the Walleis family at Thorverton, inlaid with hers, which has been utterly defaced. Sir John Shelley, Baronet, is the present owner of Raddon Court. An interesting account of the devolution of Raddon and the benefactions of Alice Walleis to Thorverton appears under Thorverton in Lysons' *Devon*. W. H. KELLAND.

Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

BELFIELD.—The first known ancestor of the Belfields was Finney Belfield, of Langabeen Manor, in Hatherleigh, who was born about the year 1701, and who was buried in Exbourne church. They afterwards intermarried with the Finneys and removed to Blagdon and Pinnley Hill, in Paignton, though the Rev. Finney Belfield, also patron, held the living of Exbourne in 1822. W. H. KELLAND.

Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

THE PEDIGREE OF LOVEBAND OF YARNSCOMBE.—

1.—Matthew Loveband of Yarnscombe. Born, 1701; died, June 29th, 1762; married Sarah Pethebridge, who was born in 1704, and died on October 5th, 1788, aged 84; and had issue, *inter alios*:—Anthony, of whom we treat, born in 1739; Matthew of Bishop's Nympton married Florence, daughter of the Rev. John Blackmore, and had issue. Eleanor, born, 1742; died, 1807; married, 1765, Richard Kelland of Lapford, and had issue.

2.—Anthony, born, 1739; died, December 29th, 1826, at Bideford. His wife, Sarah, died September 10th, 1790, aged 43, and had issue, among others:—

3.—Anthony Loveband of Yarnscombe, born, 1781; died, 1870, at Landkey; buried at Yarnscombe. His wife, Anne, daughter of George Cooke of High Bickington, Devon, died December 20th, 1827, aged 45, leaving issue:—Mary Anne, who married in 1841 the Rev. John Francis, Rector of St. Giles-in-the-Wood, Devon, who died 1855, leaving issue; and:—

4.—The Rev. Anthony William Loveband, M.A., Oxon., born, 1831; died at Berry Pomeroy, 1878; having married, 1851, Phillis Jane, daughter of the Rev. John Edgcombe, Rector of Thornbury, Devon, and had, with other numerous issue:—

5.—John Edgcombe Loveband, Captain 1st Devon Militia; born 1853; married, 1882, Catherine, daughter of Captain Digby Wright, R.H.A., and has issue.

Southampton. ANTIQUARIAN.

HOLWELL FAMILY (page 42, *W. A.*, July, 1885).—Mr. Deemig is referred to page 104, *W. A.*, October, 1884, under Gater family, where it is stated that William Holwell of Exeter married Anne, daughter of Bishop Offspring Blackall. Another of the family was of Thornbury, in Gloucester. The late Rev. Laurence Short, father of the Rev. Hugh Martin Short of Hesberton Hall, York, married a Miss Holwell. His eldest daughter, Anne Holwell, who died 1881, married the late Mr. Edward Kirkby of Sheffield, and her daughter, on her marriage with Captain Doherty of the 36th Regiment, assumed the name of Holwell. No doubt they could give your correspondent a copious account of the Holwell family.

Lincoln's Inn, W.C. W. H. KELLAND.

REDDAWAY OR REDWAY.—In answer to "Amateur Genealogist" (*W. A.*, July, 1885), the following quotation from Kelly's *Titled Classes, &c.*, 1885, may be of interest to him:—"Reddaway, John, eldest son of J. Reddaway of Inwardleigh (d. 1868), b. 1827, m. 1857, Mary, dau. of late Geo. Woolland, Inwardleigh, Lord of the Manors of Curworthy and Burdon, Curworthy House, Inwardleigh, Devon." Under the Stonhouse Bart. pedigree it appears that Miss Stonhouse of Walford, Herefordshire, married the Rev. John Reddaway Luxmoore (of Jacobstowe?), in 1861. No doubt some of your readers could supply a connected pedigree of this family. ANTIQUARIAN.

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Reviews.

Bibliotheca Dorsetiensis, being a carefully compiled account of Printed Books and Pamphlets relating to the History and Topography of the County of Dorset. By CHARLES HERBERT MAYO, M.A. London: Privately printed at the Chiswick Press, by C. Whittingham and Co., 1885.

We have looked forward to the appearance of this book with more than ordinary interest, because any addition to County Bibliography is welcome to students of literature, and particularly to the custodians of literary collections. The *Bibliotheca Dorsetiensis* bears evidence of long and patient labour: it is not a compilation hastily put together, but a well considered and well carried out plan for bringing under one focus all that is most useful, interesting, and important in the literature of this particular county. It is not an exhaustive work, for it only deals with a portion of Dorsetshire literature; nevertheless, it embraces within its limits the most important elements of that literature—the history and topography of the county. Every bibliographical student will thank Mr. Mayo for his good work, and will fully endorse the fact that such labours are oftentimes beset with many difficulties which do not affect ordinary literary efforts. In this case, the compiler has personally examined almost every book and pamphlet mentioned, and has indicated the particular library or private collection in which it may be found. Moreover, in the preparation of his list of Dorset printers, he has had occasion to visit many of the towns mentioned, in order to collect and verify information. If the author has not produced so voluminous and exhaustive a work for Dorset as Messrs. Boase and Courtney recently did for Cornwall, he has at least performed his share of the task well and with the most painstaking care, and it only remains for others to follow in the track he has laid down, and compile a similarly useful list of other branches of the Bibliography of Dorset.

Public and Private Libraries of Glasgow. By THOMAS MASON, Librarian of the Stirling's and Glasgow Public Library, Glasgow. Glasgow, 1885.

This book has a manifold interest, for in the first place we can count the author as a friend and fellow-labourer in the same field; in the second place, it is dedicated to another old friend, Francis Thornton Barrett, Librarian of the Mitchell Library, Glasgow; and, in the third place, it is a compilation of which any member of the fraternity of librarians may well be proud. It is not a mere outline of library work, but a most exhaustive and detailed account of many valuable collections, both public and private, with which the great city of Glasgow is favoured. Mr. Mason has been a successful and diligent worker, and if we may judge from the size and scope of his book, he must have laboured long and industriously in collecting the materials for this formidable work. We cannot too highly commend his patience, and we congratulate him upon the completion of a task which must have involved a large amount of trouble and anxiety. Personally, we knew a little of the public libraries of Glasgow, but we had no idea that the private libraries and special collections were so extensive and so valuable. Mr. Mason has done good service in thus bringing these matters before the notice of his brother librarians and of the general public, and we trust that a spirit of emulation may ere long stir the hearts of others to follow his laudable example. Need it be added that the book contains a full and reliable index—a *sine qua non* to a bibliographer?

The Art of Bookbinding. By JOSEPH W. ZAEHNSDORF. Illustrated. London: George Bell and Sons.

"The beautiful art of Bookbinding," for so the author of this clever treatise designates his profession. There is no doubt at all that Mr. Zaehnsdorf loves his trade and has endeavoured by every means in his power to advance it into the region of the fine arts. We have seen numerous specimens of his work, and can vouch for the fact that they are all that the most cultivated taste could wish, both as regards strength and finish, and very often it is difficult to decide which most to admire, the covers of the book or its contents. But, after all, it is not our business to expatiate upon Mr. Zaehnsdorf's bindings, but rather upon his book, which (the copy before us) is neatly bound, without elaboration. Briefly, then, the author has, in a masterly manner, described the whole course of the art of book-binding, and in doing so has proved himself to be a master of his art: he has said so much, and said it so well, that it is a wonder many of his readers have not taken to amateur bookbinding, to the detriment of the trade. Moreover, the book has illustrations, by means of photo-lithography, of the various styles of the most approved artistic bindings. There are also many wood-cuts of the machines and tools used in the trade. Mr. Zaehnsdorf is an enthusiast of the best type, and, therefore, he has produced a good book; but he is also a practical man, and, as a consequence, he has produced a useful book. He is a worthy disciple of Francis Bedford and others, of the present and preceding generations, whose works he has taken for his models.

Analogous Proverbs in Ten Languages. By Mrs. E. B. MAWR. London: Elliot Stock, 1885.

This is a welcome volume, and shows that the work has been to the author a veritable labour of love. Many of our most familiar proverbs are here set forth in strange

guise, for it is somewhat novel to see such well-known sayings as "New brooms sweep clean," or "There's many a slip," etc., in Roumanian, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Danish, Portuguese, and Latin, in addition to our own language. The book is useful, if only as a list of good old-fashioned proverbs; but its usefulness is considerably enhanced by the novel arrangement which we have indicated. May it have a successful career.

We Donkeys in Devon. By "VOLO NON VALEO." Exeter: Henry S. Eland, 1885.

We do not think we are committing a breach of confidence when we say that the author of this charming little book is a lady, and is a contributor to the *Western Antiquary*. Nor shall we commit ourselves, we presume, when we say that the series of articles here published, originally appeared in one of the Exeter papers, *The Gazette*, where they were read by hundreds of persons with great delight. As the title is not quite explanatory, we may inform our readers that this is a narrative of an expedition undertaken by an "unprotected female" of uncertain age through North Devon, commencing at Budleigh Salterton, the residence of the writer, and continued from day to day to the Bideford coast. Two donkeys and a dog accompanied the writer, the former being the beasts of burden, the latter, the guard to the cavalcade, who, although the very personification of good temper, yet resented any insult offered to those under his charge. We have seldom met with so much of interest in so small a compass, for the writer has the happy knack of clothing everything she speaks of with a glamour which makes the subjects irresistibly entertaining, and whether it be a description of a village inn, or a rustic cottage, a moss covered tomb, or a venerable tree; whether she is dilating upon the birth-place of one of her heroes, Ralegh, or is narrating her discoveries among the graves in some quiet country churchyard, an interest attaches to everything which adds a wonderful charm to the book. Moreover, as a rule, the statements made may be relied on, for we know how careful the authoress is in verifying everything of which she has at first only hearsay evidence. We trust it may not be long before "We Donkeys" take another tour, and we hope they may come south next time—and may we be there to see.

Hints to Collectors of Original Editions of the Works of William Makepeace Thackeray. By CHARLES PLUMPTRE JOHNSON. London: George Redway, 1885.

A casual observer would scarcely imagine that the works of so modern a writer as Thackeray could be of such value and importance to collectors as to call for a special guide in the matter of their acquisition; but, knowing as we do what a mania there is at the present day amongst cultured persons to collect first editions, even of modern authors, we are not at all surprised at the production of this useful bibliographical handbook. Moreover, the author has given, in addition to much useful information respecting Thackeray and his works, many valuable hints on book-collecting in general: hints which ought to be pondered and well considered by every one who aims to become an expert in the detection of literary forgeries and publishers' subterfuges. We must add that the typography and finish of this book, in common with all Mr. Redway's publications, is excellent.

Ancient Telegraphs, from the Fall of Troy to the Battle of Waterloo. By Alderman W. H. BAILEY, of Salford. Manchester: Herald and Walker, 1885.

Mr. Bailey has managed to compress into a paper which occupies only twenty-one pages an epitome of the history of telegraphy or talking by means of signs. Having had recent experience of the writer's eloquence, we can but regret that it was not our good fortune to be present at the delivery of the paper on the 11th of October last, before the Manchester Association of Employers, Firemen, and Draughtsmen, of the Mechanical Trades of Great Britain. Mr. Bailey's happy style, added to the interest of his subject, particularly when describing that night when the beacon fires flashed all along the coast to warn the country of the approach of the Spanish Armada, must have roused the enthusiasm of his audience to the highest pitch.

The Folk-Lore of the Sea. By the Rev. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA. Transactions of the Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society, 1884-5.

Although the author of this entertaining paper has given us some of the well-known folk-tales relating to the sea, this is no cause for regret, especially as he has added many items which are not so well-known. He quotes authorities from Homer to the Newlyn fishermen of to-day, and truly affirms that "the poetry of the ocean is eloquent in power."

Emmanuel: both the germ and the outcome of the Scriptural Alphabets, and the Metallic Image; with an Appendix of Individual Analogues. A Pentaglot Miniature. The English Original by ADAM THOM, LL.D. The French Translation by Miss EMMA MARY ROSS. The German Translation by Miss EMMA MARY ROSS. The Italian Translation by A. D. LIBERI, LL.D. (Pisa). The Spanish Translation by P. GONZALEZ, B.A. (Madrid). London: Remington and Co., 1885.

This is a most extraordinary book, and we must confess our utter inability to deal with it, simply because we fail to comprehend its purpose and meaning. Doubtless, there is some form and method in it, but from several superficial perusals of the volume (to read it in full would be too formidable a task) we have been unable to discover its drift. We know that in this we are confessing our ignorance, but we prefer to do so, rather than attempt to review a work which is, to all intents and purposes, a sealed book to us.

Theosophy, Religion, and Occult Science. By HENRY S. OLCOTT, President of the Theosophical Society. With Glossary of Eastern Words. London: George Redway, 1885.

Whatever may be said as to the merits of this work, or the truth of the principles it inculcates, there can be little doubt that the author has laboured diligently in its production. It is a book for students only, and possesses little or no interest for the general or casual reader. The work consists of the substance of a series of lectures delivered by Colonel Olcott at various times and places, primarily for the instruction of the Theosophical Society, but now sent forth to enlighten the world respecting the peculiar doctrines of this Oriental brotherhood of philosophers. The "Theosophical spirit," according to the Preface or "Forewords," is that "of conceding to the people of all creeds the right of enjoying their religious convictions unmolested." Further, says the author, "we are fully convinced that all religions are but branches of one sole Truth; and the aim of our public teachings and private discourses has always been to force this fact upon the attention of our auditors." It is, moreover, urged that "Theosophy is the complement both of science and philosophy, and as such is entitled to the respectful examination of the *savant* and the theologian." The theosophy expounded in this volume is of a very embracing character, inasmuch as it is at once a theology, a metaphysic, and a sociology. Its scope is far beyond our ken, and we must necessarily leave it to those who have a deeper insight into the regions of Occult Science.

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Bibliographical Notes.

WE have the pleasure to announce, as shortly to appear in these pages, an article on Parish Registers by Lieut.-Col. J. L. Vivian. We will not anticipate the article by entering upon a discussion of the subject here, but will simply say, by way of preface, that the matter is serious and pressing, that the safety of some of the most valuable records depends upon the action of Parliament with regard to these registers, and that it ought to be pressed upon the attention of the new Parliament in some tangible and convenient manner. Col. Vivian has computed that the Parish Registers of England alone would produce over 60,000 volumes: he pertinently asks, therefore, how it would be possible to stow away in the Record Office (already overcrowded) the vast number of registers which these printed volumes would represent. This is a point upon which immediate and careful legislation is urgently needed.

MESSRS. WYMAN AND SONS, of 75, Great Queen Street, London, have in the press, and will issue in a few days, a work entitled, *St. George and the Dragon, a World-wide Legend Localised*, the *nom-de-plume* of the author being "Guanon," the Cornish for "bee." Those of our readers who are interested in Cornish folk-lore and West Country traditions generally, will doubtless look with interest for the appearance of this work, which is localised at St. Michael's Mount, and appropriately dedicated to Lady Elizabeth C. St. Aubyn.

IT is with much satisfaction that we announce, as in preparation, Vol. I. of *Northumbria*, a new yearly volume devoted to the antiquities of the North. The Editor is Mr. T. Tindall Wildridge, and his address, 5, Savile Street, Hull. We notice amongst the contributors to the first series the names of several well-known literary gentlemen, and we feel assured that the matter is in good hands. Certainly the field is large and prolific. "The antiquities of the large and (by these things and their causes), interesting district which is understood by the ancient term of Northumbria are so numerous, varied, and unexhausted by the labours of various authors, that it is now thought desirable to attempt a systematic addition to existing literature, by the issue of a yearly volume, under the title of *Northumbria*, devoted to the North of England —from the Humber to the Border, and from sea to sea." We wish every success to this new venture, and trust soon to see on our shelves the first volume of *Northumbria*, side by side with that fine series of volumes, Smith's *Old Yorkshire*.

WE hope to publish in our next number an article descriptive of the interesting Bibliographical and Bibliopegistic Exhibition held at the Old Hospital, Plymouth, in connection with the recent meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom. Such a collection of rare and costly books, of elaborate bindings, and of library appliances, has never before been seen in the West of England, and, possibly, its character is unique.

"*Devon Booksellers and Printers in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century.* By JOHN INGLE DREDGE, Vicar of Buckland Brewer, Devon. Reprinted from the *Western Antiquary*. Fifty Copies. Not published. Plymouth: W. H. Luke, 1885, 4to., 39 leaves.

"There is a great deal of interest attaching to Devonshire bibliography, and the Rev. Mr. Dredge has made a meritorious contribution to its record. The literary history of Exeter goes a long way back. The earliest connection of the town with printing is about 1500, when two books were printed at Rouen for an Exeter bookseller, Martin Coffin, of whom the name only is known. Although there is said to have been a sermon printed in 1586, the first Exeter book which can be clearly identified is Fuller's *Good Thoughts in Bad Times*, which came from an Exeter press in 1645. Mr. Dredge invites additions to his list, and proposes to incorporate any contributions into a supplementary paper."—*Book Lore*, September, 1885.

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OR,

Note-Book for Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset.

No. 5.] OCTOBER, 1885. [Vol. 5.

GAY AND "THE BEGGAR'S OPERA."*

BY T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

THE bicentennial festival of the birth of the poet Gay, recently held at Barnstaple, must have at least one beneficial effect, *viz.*, in drawing the attention of biographers to the fact, that he was born in 1685, and not in 1688, according to the various published memoirs. That he was one of the few literary men who remained on good terms with all his contemporaries, especially with such men as Pope and Swift, was a marked feature in his life, and was undoubtedly due to his affability, easy good temper, and avoidance of causes of offence. Thackeray thought highly of him, for he affirmed, "in the great society of the wits, John Gay deserved to be a favourite, and to have a good place." That humourist's portrait of him is a very characteristic one:—"A little round French abbé of a man, sleek, soft-handed, and soft-hearted."

The most popular of Gay's works, during his lifetime, was certainly *The Beggar's Opera* (and next to it the *Fables*), the origin of which, according to Pope (as related by Spence), was as follows:—

"Dr. Swift had been observing once to Mr. Gay, what an odd pretty sort of thing a Newgate pastoral might make. Gay was inclined to try at such a thing for some time; but afterwards thought it would be better to write a comedy on the same plan. This was what gave rise to the *Beggar's Opera*. He began on it; and when first he mentioned it to Swift, the doctor did not much like the project."

Johnson states, it was "written in ridicule of the musical Italian drama"; whether so or not, it certainly had the effect of arresting the success of the Italian Opera for the time being. Both Pope and Swift assisted the writer with their advice, etc., during the progress of its composition, but neither of them were of opinion that it would succeed on the stage.* It was first offered to Colley Cibber, to be brought out at Drury Lane Theatre, but was refused by him. Cibber, in his *Autobiography*, does not mention this: he was,

* The opera, as originally written, had no proper Prologue, but there was an introductory scene between a beggar and a player, in which the former owns himself to be the author, and after giving some details of the piece, goes on to say, "I hope I may be forgiven, that I have not made my opera throughout unnatural, like those in vogue; for I have no recitative; excepting this, as I have consented to have neither Prologue nor Epilogue, it must be allowed an opera in all its forms." It was, therefore, called the Beggar's Opera, as having been apparently written by one of that fraternity. Beggars' Opera, as it is sometimes printed, *quasi*, an opera by or relating to beggars, is therefore erroneous.

* According to a writer in the *Mirror* (XI. 64), many of the pieces were written or altered by Pope, "whose wit ignited into a fiercer fire. The song of *Peachum*, the thief-taker, as written by Gay, was less severe, until Pope altered the last two lines:—

"'The priest calls the lawyer a cheat,
The lawyer be-knaves the divine,
And the statesman because he's so great
Thinks his trade is as honest as mine.'

"These stood in Gay's manuscript:—

"'And there's many arrive to be great,
By a trade not more honest as mine.'

"Again, Pope wrote the still more audacious verses in the song of *Macheath*, after his being taken:—

"'Since laws were made for every degree,
To curb vice in others as well as in me,
I wonder we han't better company
Upon Tyburn tree.'"

however, so much impressed by "the vast Success of that new Species of Dramatick Poetry that he was so stupid as to attempt something of the same kind," which proved a failure. It was accepted by Rich, and by him produced at the Lincoln's Inn Theatre, in November, 1727. Although at first it seemed doubtful of success, as it proceeded, all doubts were soon removed, and at its termination the applause was vehement. Cibber must have felt he had committed an error in rejecting it; nevertheless, with his characteristic good humour, he wrote the following extravagant praise of the author:—"In his *Beggar's Opera*, he had more skilfully gratify'd the Publick taste, than all the brightest Authors that ever writ before him." That it became the fashion, and was repeatedly acted in London and in the provinces, is a matter of history. The following notices which appeared in *Brice's Weekly Journal* in the year after it was first produced in London, are quoted owing to their local interest:—

[July 28th, 1728.] "*Exon.* We hear from *Bath*, that Mr. Gay, Author of the Celebrated *Beggar's Opera*, has been there these two Months drinking the Waters for his Health, During which Time he has taken more than ordinary Pains with the Comedians of that City, in instructing them in the Performance of his said Opera, which has so good an Effect that they have not only gain'd a great deal of Money by it, but universal Applause, insomuch that they play'd it all the Last Season at *Bath*, and still continue playing it in *Bristol* at their Great Booth in *Bridewell Lane* near the Corner of *St. James's Churchyard;* and have been sent for by the Quality to perform it at their Houses, and to the *Long Room* near the *Hot-well* several Times. They intend to continue playing the same, during the Time of *St. James's Fair* every Evening, having the famous Mr. *Hippsley* The Original Performer of Peachum in *Lincoln's Inn Fields* added to their Company."

[November 15th, 1728. Advt.] [Exeter.] "By the Company of Comedians at the *Seven Stars*, near the *Bridge Foot* in *St. Thomas's*, this Evening, being Friday *November* the 15th, 1728, will be Acted (for the last Time this Season) the *Beggar's Opera*, written by the Ingenious Mr. Gay, a Native of Devon. With all the Songs and Musick, as perform'd in the *Theatre Royal, London.*"

Although its dramatic success was so great, it appears to have benefitted Rich much more than it did Gay, who, Johnson states, received £400 as his share. The authors of the *Biographia Dramatica*, however, declare that Gay's receipts "were not less than two thousand pounds." It led to his writing a companion opera to it, called *Polly*, but its performance was interdicted—it is said, from political motives—by the Lord Chamberlain. This prohibition had the effect of causing a large number of persons to subscribe to the printed work, and Gay received, in consequence, a much larger sum than he did for its predecessor.

Johnson thought it would (and did) succeed, "not from any great excellence in the writing, but from the novelty, and the genial spirit and gaiety of the piece, which keeps the audience always attentive, and dismisses them in good humour." Another element—not generally recognised—undoubtedly contributed to its success: Gay had some knowledge of music, and was able to wed the lines of his songs to many well-known airs, and so gratified the popular taste.

As might have been expected, the piece was severely criticised by the clergy, and censured from the pulpit. The Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Herring), in a sermon before the Court, pointed out its "pernicious tendency to destroy morality in the lower classes of the community." It has been termed "The Thief's Creed and Common Prayer Book," and Gay has been styled "The Orpheus of Highwaymen." The following paragraph, which appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1773, pages 463-4, and *Annual Register* for the same year, page 132—44 years after the first performance of the piece—shows that there were good grounds for such animadversions:—

"Wednesday, Sept. 15. This day Sir John Fielding informed the Bench of Justices, that he had last year written to Mr. Garrick concerning the impropriety of performing the Beggar's Opera, which never was represented on the stage without creating an additional number of real thieves; he begged therefore the gentlemen present would join with him in requesting Mr. Garrick to desist from performing that Opera on Saturday evening. The Bench immediately consented to the proposal; and a polite card was dispatched to Mr. Garrick for that purpose. To which Mr. Garrick returned for answer, that his company was so imperfect and divided (many of the performers being yet in the country) that it would be exceedingly inconvenient, if not impossible, for him to

open with any other piece than that he had already advertised; but added, that he would in future do every thing in his power to oblige them."

In *Notes by a Bookseller* (John Whiston), printed in *Willis's Current Notes* for 1856, page 71, there is a remarkable confession by the writer of the evil influence the *Beggar's Opera* had upon him, and which concludes thus:—

"I am persuaded I received much mischief from the strong impression this piece had on my lively imagination, and laid the foundation of the great misery I now suffer in a most exquisite degree."

Within recent memory, Ainsworth's *Jack Sheppard*, as a drama, was interdicted, for having an imitative and similar effect to that alleged by Sir J. Fielding against Gay's opera, on the lowest class of society.

Whatever injurious tendencies the opera may have had, such were certainly never contemplated by the poet. Johnson thought it might "have some influence by making the character of a rogue familiar, and in some degree pleasing": at the same time, he was of opinion that such influence had been exaggerated [Vide *Life*, by Boswell, v. (1848), 214]. Swift commended it for the excellence of its morality. It was, no doubt, to a considerable extent satirical, as it pointed out that the vices of those who were high in office were no better than those of a much lower stratum of society. A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (1733, page 464) declares:—

"Mr. Gay's intention in writing that admirable dramatic opera, was to lash the vices of the great; it was chiefly meant to be a very severe satire upon the Ministry of that time, and particularly levelled at Sir Robert Walpole, who had greatly offended the author and his friends."

Whether or not the pen of the poet was guided by any political motives, we have no evidence: it is certain, however, that the public readily seized upon many of the allusions in a political sense; and a remarkable anecdote in illustration of this, is related in the *Biographia Dramatica*, III., 55:—

"The Minister, Sir R. Walpole, was not deterred from attending the performance of the poet's *Beggar's Opera*. Being in the stage boxes at its first representation, a most universal encore attended the following air of *Lockit*, and all eyes were directed on the Minister at the instant of its being repeated:—

"'When you censure the age,
Be cautious and sage,
Lest the courtiers offended should be:
If you mention *vice* or *bribe*,
Tis so pat to all the tribe,
That each cries, *That was levelled at me!*'

"Sir Robert, observing the pointed manner in which the audience applied the last line to him, parried the thrust by encoring it with his single voice; and thus not only blunted the poetical shaft, but gained a general huzza from the audience."

Probably, Johnson supplied the correct corollary, as to Gay's intention in writing the piece, when he stated, "the play, like many others, was plainly written only to divert, without any moral purpose."

I close this short article with the following singular and mournful anecdote, in connection with the poet's best known ballad. It will, no doubt, be read with much interest by all admirers of Gay. It will be found in *Trewman's Exeter Flying Post* of August 21st, 1817:—

"Gay wrote his well-known ballad of *Black-eyed Susan* upon Mrs. Montford, a celebrated actress contemporary with Cibber. After her retirement from the stage, love, and the ingratitude of a bosom friend, deprived her of her senses, and she was placed in a receptacle for lunatics. During a lucid interval, she asked her attendant what play was to be performed that evening, and was told, Hamlet. In this tragedy, whilst on the stage, she had ever been received with rapture in Ophelia. The recollection struck her, and with that cunning which is so often allied to insanity, she eluded the care of the keepers, and got to the Theatre, where she concealed herself until the scene in which Ophelia enters in her insane state; she then pushed on the stage before the lady who had performed the previous part of the character could come on, and exhibited a more perfect representation of madness than the utmost exertions of the mimic art could effect; she was in truth Ophelia herself, to the amazement of the performers and the astonishment of the audience. Nature having made this last effort, her vital powers failed her. On going off, she exclaimed, 'It is all over.' She was immediately conveyed back to her late place of security, and a few days after:—

"'Like a lily drooping, she hung her head, and died.'"

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THE annual meeting of the Dartmoor Preservation Association is to be held at the Royal Hotel, Plymouth, on Monday, October 26th. Lord Morley will preside. We hope to publish a report of this meeting in our next number.

THE BISHOP'S LIBRARY, TRURO.

BY THE REV. C. F. S. WARREN, M.A., ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.

THE original nucleus of what is now Bishop Phillpotts' Library, in Truro, and will in future become the Cathedral Library (though the name of the revered Founder must always be associated with it), dates from October, 1836, when a general meeting of the clergy of Truro and its neighbourhood was convened by advertisement for the purpose of forming a Theological and Ecclesiastical Library. Of this meeting, held at St. Mary's Sunday School, Truro, the Rev. John Rogers, Prebendary of Exeter, was chairman, and fourteen other clergy were present, among them the Revs. Edward Dix, Rector of Truro, John Medley, Vicar of St. John, Truro (the present venerable Bishop of Fredericton), and George Cornish, Vicar of Kenwyn. When I began to write the present paper, two of the list survived; but on the 18th September the Rev. Richard Warren, the junior, died at his vicarage of Hyde, near Fordingbridge; and the Bishop of Fredericton is thus the last remaining.

By these fifteen the library was founded, some books being purchased by subscription, some presented by the Diocesan (at that time the Bishop of Exeter—even then Bishop Phillpotts held the see), Archdeacon Sheepshanks, of Cornwall, who was elected president, and other members. Mr. Dix was appointed treasurer and Mr. Medley secretary, but there appears to have been no officer formally called librarian. The books were, for the time, placed in St. Mary's School-room, whence they were removed, in 1837, to a private house, in 1838 to a hired room at the Truro Scientific Institution, and afterwards successively to St. Mary's Vestry-room and the then existing S.P.C.K. depôt. The library can, in fact, hardly be said to have had a settled home till the building, soon to be mentioned, of the present room.

On the 18th June, 1841, it was resolved that application should be made to the Associates of Dr. Bray* for a grant of books. This being done, several volumes were accordingly presented by the Associates in 1842, and were at the time placed under somewhat stringent regulations; *e.g.*, only to be used by such persons as should be approved by the Associates, and not to be taken out of the library without the leave of Dr. Bray's librarian. These rules, however, do not appear to be now in force. The label in each of these books is:—

"This Book was given by the Associates of the late Rev. Dr. Bray to the Clerical Lending Library of Truro in the County of Cornwall and Diocese of Exeter, 1842. 52 Hatton Garden."

The year 1856 was that in which the library began to take its present shape, Bishop Phillpotts in that year publishing his intention to give to the clergy of Cornwall a portion of his theological library, on condition that a suitable room should be provided. Buildings were accordingly erected by subscription, of which part forms the existing library, part is rented by the S.P.C.K. for its depôt, and part is at present the Dolphin Inn. In 1866, a trust was formed, consisting of Archdeacon Phillpotts, of Cornwall, the Rev. Richard Barnes, Vicar of Probus (lately deceased), and the Rev. Richard Vautier, Vicar of Kenwyn (now Rector of St. Mabyn): in the same year the bishop's books were actually received and placed for the time at the Miners' Bank; and on the 2nd May, 1871, the present room was formally opened by Bishop Temple, of Exeter, Bishop Phillpotts having died in 1869. The books of the original library and the Bray books were merged in the bishop's gift, and BISHOP PHILLPOTTS' LIBRARY became prepared to take its place in the still future organisation of the Diocese of Truro. Each of the bishop's books bears a lozenge shaped label headed with the arms, the well-known sword and

* The Rev. Thomas Bray, D.D., Rector of St. Botolph, Aldgate, a great Christian philanthropist, and a chief founder of the S.P.G. He died 1730, creating by his will trusts for the establishment of parochial libraries, and also for missionary purposes described as "the conversion of adult negroes."

keys of the See of Exeter, impaled with the Philpotts arms, and the legend below :—

"Clero Cornubiensi d. d. Henricus Exoniensis MDCCCLXVI."

During the course of the next twelve years, various small donations and legacies of books were made by the Revs. James Ford, Prebendary of Exeter, Frederick Hockin, Rector of Phillack, Anthony Buller, Rector of Marytavy, and by Lord Falmouth, J. T. Rogers, Esq., and H. Martyn, Esq.; and in 1883, the library received the greatest acquisition it has ever had—greater even, at any rate, in extent, than the gift of the munificent episcopal founder—for in that year died the Rev. Franke Parker, Rector of Luffincott, Devon, bequeathing the whole of his large library to the "Bishopric of Cornwall."* I have heard it said that Mr. Parker's lust after books was so great that he lived in an almost penurious manner to satisfy the same; and he certainly acquired many rare and valuable books, some of which will be mentioned below. In the present year, 1885, on the death of the Rev. Prebendary Barnes, Vicar of Probus, one of the trustees,† his widow presented a considerable number of volumes from his library, chiefly modern literature of a less exclusively theological and classical cast than had till then formed the principal contents of the library: also, on the application of the librarian, Canon Moor, the Lords of the Treasury gave a set (166 volumes) of the Ancient Chronicles published under the authority of the Master of the Rolls, which, by what seems a somewhat vexatious regulation, are to be returned to the Stationery Office if the library —a most unlikely event—is ever broken up. Of all these latter acquisitions the arrangement and cataloguing is as yet quite unfinished.

Such is the present constitution of the library; and as it has increased so rapidly of late years, overflowing not only its original room but its committee room also, the staff, as may well be supposed, are much put to it for space: it would seem advisable, if possible, to resume the Dolphin Inn till such time *(veniat felicius ævum !)* as the cathedral buildings may be completed, and the cathedral library fitly and permanently housed, perhaps in a chapter house, perhaps even in a separate edifice of its own.

Something shall now be said on part of the library's contents.

The original donation of Archdeacon Sheepshanks in 1836 (see above) was a copy of Matthew Poole's* *Synopsis Criticorum*, 5 vols., 1712: this is, of course, still in the library, and affords an instance of what is some perplexity to the librarians, the duplicates caused by the joining of *three* theological collections. For Poole's *Synopsis* is, of course, in the principal collection, that of Bishop Phillpotts, and also in Mr. Parker's. However, it is true that no duplicates are properly such, except copies of the same edition, and the bishop's copy is that of 1669, Mr. Parker's being 1684.

The Bray books contain some old English divinity which is never out of date, such as the works of Bishop Barrow and Henry Hammond, and a good deal also which is; but there is little of value in a bibliographical point of view. There are one or two editions of Eusebius and other ecclesiastical historians, but even these are late seventeenth century editions.

The main body of the library, Bishop Phillpotts' gift, has some early editions of the Fathers, and a good deal of standard divinity both old and new: many early Bible commentaries, as Maldonatus, Cornelius á Lapide, and others, are to be found; and also a set of the nine volumes of the *Critici Sacri*, the great work published in 1660 by Cornelius Bee, edited, among others, by Bishop Pearson, and afterwards abridged by Matthew Poole into

* The use of this expression shows that the will must have been dated before 1877, in which year the See of Truro was founded.

† The Bishop of Truro has appointed, as his successor in the trust, E. Carus-Wilson, Esq.

* Nonconformist Rector of St. Michael-le-Querne, London (one of the four small city parishes now united and held by the well-known Dr. Sparrow Simpson); ejected 1662, died 1679.

the *Synopsis Criticorum* mentioned above: there are also many books on sacramental doctrine and on schism and nonconformity, as well as dissent both Protestant and Roman Catholic. In this part of the library is the *Ceremonies et Coûtumes Religieuses de tous les Peuples du Monde* of Bernard Picart, the French engraver, 7 vols. folio, 1723. The text is not valuable, but the plates* are of great use as showing contemporary ritual; thus, for our own country there is one of the Holy Communion at St. Paul's, with lighted candles.

Among the smaller acquisitions of the library are some books worthy of mention. Thus, among those given by Mr. Buller is a very fine copy of the *Concilia* of the Jesuits, Philip Labbe (died 1667) and Gabriel Cossart (died 1674); and one of the few "black-letters" of the library was presented by Prebendary Ford. This is a very handsome copy, in old stamped and panelled leather binding, of the *Opus Præclarum* (sermons) of St. Bernard of Clairvaux (died 1153): Paris, Jehan Petit, 1517: the title contains the following elegiac couplet:—

> "*Si cupis istius bonitatem visere libri*
> *Hoc folium vertas ac ibi scripta legas*";

which may be thus rendered:—

> "If thou wouldst see the goodness of this book,
> Turn thou this leaf and on the writing look."

An inscription in the writing of Mr. Ford states that the copy formerly belonged to the Poet-laureate Southey. There is, however, a still earlier copy, also, of course, black-letter, of this work in the library, presented by Mr. Cornish at the first foundation; but it is not in such fine condition, being in a paltry modern binding which is little more than a cardboard cover: it has lost its title, but the colophon states that it was printed at Brussels, 1481. A gift of Mr. Hockin was nine original volumes of the "prophecies" of Joanna Southcott, and two small hymnals, one of her own singular compositions, another, more worthy in a few places of its name, founded on her writings by Philip Pullen, seemingly an early convert.

But some of the most notable books of the Library are now to be found among the Parker collection: here, also, as among the Bishop's books, are many early commentaries and standard divinity, some, of course, duplicates, besides an assemblage of Greek and Latin classics and many valuable lexicons and dictionaries of different kinds—Moreri, Ducange, Bayle, and so forth; but the collection is richer in editions of the Bible, not only in the three learned tongues, but in a few chief languages of modern Europe. Among the Hebrew Bibles is that of Zacharias Crato, 1586, marked by the collector himself as "rarissima"; the Latin Bibles may be here represented by the Vulgate of 1588, and the Greek by Cephalæus' Septuagint of 1526; while among the New Testaments in the latter language are copies of the *whole five editions* of the first translation by Erasmus, 1516-1535. There are also the Polyglots of Cardinal Ximenes, Ulric Hutter, Bishop Walton, and others. In English there is a 1606 edition of the Geneva, commonly called the "Breeches Bible," and an original of the Authorised Version of 1611: the German Bibles are represented by a large handsome folio of Luther's version (though not a very early edition), the French by Des Marets, 1669, and other more modern versions, and the Italian by Diodati, 1607: the recent handsome Polyglot of Messrs. Bagster is also not wanting. There is also a copy of the "Sealed" Book of Common Prayer, 1662; together with a set of Pickering's folio reprints of the different books from 1549.

This collection, is rich too, in patristic divinity, and in scholastic and other divinity of the middle ages, in the Benedictine and other esteemed editions. Church history is represented by Baronius, Natalis, Alexander, and others. There are some modern editions of the great French preachers of the last century, besides a copy (though not an original, but the 54 volumes of 1863) of the *Acta Sanctorum* of John Bolland and his successors.

* There is a plate of that peculiar nuptial rite said to exist among the Kafirs and Hottentots, which can be no further indicated than by referring readers to its description in the 21st number of the *Connoisseur*.

Mr. Parker had devoted a great deal of attention to the subject of classical and sacred chronology, and here, besides his published works on the subject, are several large charts bearing on it, all drawn with extreme and elaborate neatness by his own hand. A few curious engravings and illustrated works are also to be found, among which are the *Antiquité Expliquée* of Bernard Montfauçon, and that singular book, the *Physica Sacra* of John James Scheuchzer, M.D., Professor of Mathematics at Zurich, 1732. It is a commentary in five large folios, chiefly on the natural history of the Bible, and is illustrated with 750 plates, many of which are realistic in a high and amusing degree: take the plagues of Egypt, for instance, where the frogs exactly resemble the oysters in *Through the Looking-glass*:—.

> "And thick and fast they came at last,
> And more and more and more;
> All hopping through the frothy waves
> And scrambling to the shore."

In the plate of the lice, the Egyptians are all vigorously scratching themselves and each other, the camels kicking off their loads, and the dogs rolling about in agony; but that of the darkness is remarkable in a more serious way, for the introduction of the "unknown wild beasts, full of rage, newly created," mentioned in the strange legendary account given in the *Wisdom of Solomon*.

Lastly, the "Bell Bible," though I am inclined to think its value somewhat overrated, must not be omitted: it is, at any rate, a great curiosity, and is extremely popular with visitors to the library. It is Macklin's folio Bible of 1800, his Apocrypha of 1816, and Hone's Apocryphal New Testament of 1821 (2nd edition), interleaved into 63 mighty volumes, with special titles printed for each, and illustrated with every possible cut, engraving, and drawing that could by any means be found and got together. I must confess I have not collated this tremendous set of books—hardly anyone could do more than dip into it—and I must take my account from the sale catalogue of Messrs. Puttick and Simpson. The work was formed with enormous time, labour, and expense, by Mr. John Gray Bell, bookseller, of Manchester, an enthusiastic antiquary and collector—an hereditary one, indeed, for so was his father, Mr. Thomas Bell, who died 19th April, 1860, aged 75. Mr. John Bell died 16th February, 1866, aged only 43, so that the "Bell Bible" must have been the work of his life; nor, indeed, at the time of his death could it have been called finished, since it was still in the binder's hands. The binder's bill now lies before me: its amount is £62 17s. According to the above-mentioned catalogue, the illustrations are "nearly 10,000 engravings of every school and style, from the first practice of the art, and about 1,100 drawings, comprising valuable specimens from the pencils of the most celebrated Old Masters and others, together with 360 specimen leaves of various editions of the Holy Scriptures." The volumes, after lying for four years in the shop of an Oxford Street bookseller, were sold by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, on the 2nd July, 1870, and purchased by Mr. Parker for £165. It is stated that Mr. Bell's object was to beat the "Bowyer Bible," a former compilation of the same kind: this, as far as size goes, he certainly did, for that is only 45 volumes, and has only 7,000 illustrations; but when sold by the same auctioneers to Mr. Willis, bookseller, on the 26th February, 1853, it fetched £405, instead of £165; and, *prima facie*, one is really tempted to ask whether this may not have been partly caused by the more valuable nature of the contents. For the history of the "Bowyer Bible," reference may be made to *Notes & Queries*, 1st series, vol. v., 350; but confusion must be avoided between its compiler and William Bowyer, the celebrated printer of last century.

In conclusion, it may be added that Bishop Phillpotts' Library is open to laymen as well as clerics, and even to women as well as men, but (at present) not without the payment of a subscription, the minimum of which is five shillings a year. Books may be taken out and retained for a month, unless applied for at the end of a fortnight, when they must be returned.

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All the usual conditions as to replacing any damage must, of course, be attended to.

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TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY TWO ANTIQUITIES, OR PLACES WORTH SEEING, IN OR NEAR PENZANCE.

BY REV. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA, M.A.

(Continued.)

132.—Carnminnis, one of the highest hills in Penwith. Good view. Eight hundred feet high.

133.—Giants' Chairs—curious rocks.

134.—Eagle's Nest. House picturesquely placed among rocks.

135.—Bosphrennis—famous beehive huts: *Nænia Cornubiæ*, page 66.

136.—Bosigran. (See No. 143.)

137.—Zennor Church. Old church unrestored. *Note*:—1. Mermaid carved on bench end. 2. Font of Later Decorated. Vide *Transactions of the Penzance Natural History Society*, and also the legend as related by Bottrell. Picture in Blight's *Land's End*, page 220.

138.—Zennor Quoit. On the hill over the church. A fine cromlech: seven upright stones, capstone four feet in circumference.

139.—Zennor Logan Stone, or Giant's Rock, between the church and the sea: 18 feet long, with rock basins on the top.

140.—Zennor Cove. A fabled mermaid's haunt.

141.—Gurnard's Head. One of the wildest sea views in Penwith. Ancient chapel here. Its old name was Treryn Dinas, once a fortified cliff castle.

142.—MULFRA GROUP. Carn Galva, 623 feet high. A picturesque group of rocks. Three consecutive walls of old fortifications traceable. An urn was found here.

143.—Bosigran. An old fortification under Carn Galva.

144.—Mulfra Quoit. A famous cromlech on a lofty hill.

145.—Towednack. Towednack Church, with low tower, about which legend says that Satan pulled its top down as soon as it was built (a myth for the storm). *Note*:—1. Chancel arch (the only ancient one in Cornwall). 2. Ambry. 3. Bench-ends, dated 1633 (Charles I.).

146.—Castle an Dinas. Interesting British castle and fortification. *Note*:—The Beacon is quite modern: strangers sometimes confuse it with the castle. A fine view of four seas.

147.—Chysanter is one of the most interesting groups of antiquities in Cornwall. It is a British town of hut-circles—some in very good condition. It is situate in Gulval, but near this group.

148.—MORVAH GROUP. Bosullow. An interesting British town of hut-circles, near Morvah Road. Worth visiting.

149.—Morvah. A small village, with modern church. Coast scenery pleasing.

150.—Chûn Castle. An ancient British castle, on a hill near Bosullow and Morvah. Fortifications in good condition and worth examination. They are in two well defined concentric circles.

151.—Chûn Cromlech. Very complete. West of Chûn Castle.

152.—PENDEEN GROUP.—Pendeen House, the best manor house of the time of Charles I. in Penwith. It belonged to the Borlase family, and Dr. Borlase was born here. Good carving.

153.—Pendeen Vau, or cave. A curious cave-dwelling of an ancient people (possibly of the neolithic time). There is a legend of the connection of the cave with the sea.

154.—Pendeen Cove. Fine marine scenery.

155.—Pendeen Church, a handsome modern parish church, built by Rev. R. Aitken, on the model of the Cathedral of Iona. Interesting from a modern historical standpoint.

156.—Reredos and tomb of the Rev. R. Aitken, the famous preacher.

157.—Pendeen Vicarage, once the residence of Rev. R. Aitken, and built by him. Interesting in modern church history.

158.—Carn Kenidjack, near Pendeen, a fine carn. Is a common near are four holed stones.

159.—Gump. A wild moor and legendary region of Cornish fairies, where latest stories of them lingered.

160.—ST. JUST GROUP.—St. Just, a fine fifteenth century church. *Note*:—1. The varied capitals of the pillars (on some of these much discussion has arisen, *vide* Buller's *History of St. Just*. 2. Irish tracery, showing Irish connection (rare in England). 3. Sandstone in building—not Cornish. Old native of St. Just over Lafronda.

161.—Tomb of Silus or Sileuis (?) in St. Just chancel. One of the oldest tombs in an English parish church. Like the tombs in the Catacombs, *Silus hic jacet.*

162.—Plan-an-guare at St. Just. An ancient amphitheatre, 126 feet in diameter, used of old for Cornish miracle plays and other spectacles. *Note*:—The chief remains of the old Cornish language were these dramas. Of those now extant, two volumes of Scriptural plays, *i.e.*, the *Origo Mundi*, the *Passio Christi*, the Resurrection, the *Mors Pilati*, and *Ascensio*, have been published and translated by Mr. Norris. The *Beunans Meriasek*, discovered in 1869 by Mr. Whitley Stokes, and also *The Creacon* of Jordan, in 1611.

163.—St. Just Institute and Museum. Creditable for the size of the town, and older than many institutions of larger towns.

164.—Cape Cornwall—Antivæstium of Ptolemy. One of the finest capes in Great Britain.

165.—St. Helen's Oratory, close to Cape Cornwall. Interesting mediæval chapel.

166.—Botallack Mine, famous in Cornish mining history—a show mine—vast quantities of metal are raised from this mine.

167.—Levant Mine. Another famous mine.

168. Ancient Phœnician or Greek mine.

169.—Balieswhidden. A group of very ancient prehistoric tombs, possibly dating beyond 500 B.C., or before the Aryan migration of the Celts into Britain.

170.—Chapel Carn Brea. Westernmost hill in Great Britain, and crowned with remains of an ancient chapelry and other antiquities. This is the principal scene in Mr. Forfar's novel, *The Wizard of West Penwith*. There are legends of buried treasure here. The scenery from the summit is striking.

171.—SANCREED GROUP. Sancreed church. An excellent restoration, by Mr. Ledding, of a characteristic Cornish church. The exterior is picturesque and embosomed in trees: the interior is also pleasing. *Note:*—1. Wood carvings of screen—some ancient, in good condition. 2. Side chapel. 3. Symbol of the Blessed Trinity (three-headed figure in screen).

172.—Sancreed Cross, of the eleventh century. Probabe representation carved in granite, on the west side of the Sangreal, *i.e.*, Holy Chalice, and the spear of Longinus. (*Vide* Rev. S. Baring-Gould's *Curious Myths of the Middle Ages*, where there is an illustration of Sancreed; also Lord Tennyson's *Idylls of the King.*)

173.—Ceuin Uny. A curious subterranean British dwelling.

174.—Chapel Uny. A well and old baptistery.

175.—Caer Bran (Brennan's Castle). 1. Fortified camp (stone wall). 2. Two ditches. 3. Embankment.

176.—Baltine (hill of fires) Castle. Beacon fires lighted here.

177.—Tregonebris Stone. A fine menhir, near Sancreed church. One of the most striking menhirs in West Cornwall. In the centre of a field.

178.—NORTH BURYAN GROUP.—Boscawen Un. A fine stone circle, supposed by some to be the Gorsedd of Danmonium of ancient Welsh triads. Interesting, and well worthy of a visit. Close to the Land's End Road.

179.—Buryan Cross, in the centre of the town-place. Near here, probably, was the residence of the Augustinian canons and the dean.

180.—Buryan Church. A grand Later Pointed church, with striking Norman arch. Once a Royal Peculiar, with dean and canons (like Windsor or Westwinster Abbey).

181.—Buryan Screen. One of the finest screens in Cornwall. Depicted in Blight's *Week at the Land's End.* Figures of hunters and animals.

182.—Tomb of Clarice, in Buryan church, with Norman-French inscription.

183.—SOUTH BURYAN GROUP.—Lamorna. A beautiful valley four miles from Penzance. Lovely sea views. A natural aquarium in calm weather. Lamorna quarries are famous. Mermaid legends about the "Mermaid Rocks" near here.

184.—Trewoofe or Trove. An old manor house, near a farm. Note the archway. Famed for legends. (*Vide* Bottrell, Vol. II., and Hunt, page 239.) The Levellis were lords of Trewoofe.

185.—Trewoofe Fogou or cave (Latin, *focus*). An ancient cave-dwelling used by the Cavaliers in the Civil Wars.

186.—Pipers. Two menhirs near the road.

187.—Rosemadrew Circle. Nine Maidens, a stone circle, perhaps marking the scene of the final battle of Athelstan and the Cornish.

188.—St. Roy Cove and Chapel. Ruins now destroyed.

189.—Porthguarnon. Splendid marine scenery. Mermaid's cave. Handsome private residence near.

190.—Penberth. A picturesque cove, with rock scenery. Fine hills.

191.—ST. LEVAN GROUP. Treryn, a typical Cornish moorland hamlet, closely built. An old Maypole once stood here. Treryn Castle, a striking cliff castle of the ancient Cornu-Britons, with superb ocean scenery.

192.—Logan Rock. One of the most famous curiosities of Cornwall. Said in folk-lore to be a headquarters of Cornish witches (a Celtic "Brocken"). It was overthrown in 1824 by Lieut. Goldsmith, but afterwards replaced.

193.—Porthcurnow—Cornish port. Eastern Telegraph Station. Well worth visiting. Theatre and library here.

194.—Porthcurnow Cove. Fine sand-hills. South-west cove of Great Britain. One hundred and fifty varieties of shells have been found here.

195.—Porthcurnow Chapel. An ancient ruined chapel in the cove.

196.—St. Levan Church. Well restored. Fine wood carvings of the "Instruments of the Passion." *Note:*—1. Bench-end, with jester's cap and bauble (*vide* Psalm liii. 2. 2. Double-headed eagle and monsters. 3. Letter of Charles I.

197.—St. Levan Stone, in the churchyard. Riven. When an ass and its burden can pass through the fissure the end of the world will come.

198-99.—St. Levan Crosses. Two near the church.

200.—St. Levan's Well. Here was St. Levan's hermitage and baptistery.

201.—Porthgwarra. A picturesque port, with tunnel for boats to go down to the caves. Fine rock scenery.

202.—Tol-pedn-Penwith. A famous cliff, near the south-west point of Penwith.

203.—Funnel. A dangerous opening into the sea.

204.—Pordennack Point. A fine headland.

205.—Trevescan. The last hamlet in England.

206.—Nanjizel.—A famous cove, with rock scenery and caverns near.

207.—SENNEN GROUP. Sennen, the last village in England. "First and Last" inn here.

208.—Sennen Cross. A fine granite Cornish cross, with Latin inscription.

209.—Sennen Church. The last parish church in England. A pretty edifice of the fifteenth century. Rather low, so as to resist the gales. *Note*:—1. Fresco on east wall of south aisle. 2. Date on font steps, 1441. 3. The "Decollation of St. John Baptist." 4. Headless statue in north transept.

210.—Table Mên. A flat rock near the church. Legend says seven kings once dined here: when seven kings shall dine here again the end of the world is near.

211.—Sennen Cove. A village by the shore.

212.—Whitesand Bay. King Stephen and King John, and afterwards Perkin Warbeck, are said to have landed here. Good sands.

213.—Mayon Castle. A cliff castle.

214.—Vellon Dreath. A curious valley. Two legends:—1. Great battle here. 2. Spaniards landed under Elizabeth.

215.—The natural bridge near the Land's End.

216.—Last hotel in England.

217.—Last house in England. A refreshment house, not much used in winter.

218.—THE LAND'S END GROUP. Land's End, the Bolerium of Ptolemy. The westernmost point of England. An account of its history was given at the Archæological Congress of 1876.

219.—Longships Lighthouse, on the rocks off the Land's End. *(Vide* Cobb's curious story, founded on truth, of *Watchers on the Longships.)*

220.—Island rocks off the Land's End. Armed Knight, a famous rock off the Land's End.

221.—Irish Lady, an island rock. Legend says it is haunted by the spirit of an Irish lady drowned here in a shipwreck.

222.—Brisons. Two grand rocks off Cape Cornwall.

(Concluded.)

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MR. WILLIAM PATERSON, of Edinburgh, announces, *Narratives of Scottish Catholics under Mary Stuart and James VI.* Now first printed from the original manuscripts in the secret archives of the Vatican and other collections. Edited, with Introduction, by Rev. W. Forbes-Leigh, S.J

Notes.

AN OLD SAMPLER.—Visiting some friends in the country a few days since, I observed a beautifully worked sampler, framed and hung against the wall. Upon examination I found it contained representations of birds, flowers, crowns, stags, etc., together with the following lines:—

"Remember what you take in hand for learning is better than house or land,
When land is sold and money spent then learning is most excellent.
Learn apace to grow in grace that heaven may be thy dwelling place.
Ever do what you can to-day for time and death for none will stay.
My art hath taught my fingers' ends to write without paper, ink or pens.
Priscilla Newport is my name, and with my needles I worke the same, and by the worke you plainley see what care my parents took of me.

"Born the 23rd of January in the year of our Lord 1785 and ended my sampler March the first 1798."

From the dates it will be seen that the worker was only about thirteen years of age when she completed her task, which undoubtedly speaks well for the young ladies of the eighteenth century.

P. F. ROWSELL.

Hendford, Yeovil.

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OLD SUNDIAL.—Although the Channel Isles do not, I suppose, strictly belong to the West of England, there is so strong an affinity between the *look* of Devonshire, and Guernsey and Jersey, that I am tempted to quote the inscription I read a few days ago upon an old granite sundial upon the south side, at the east end of the the nave, of the venerable old church of St. Martin's, in the island of Jersey. It runs:—

"DON. DE. GB.
SURVEILLANT
1736."

Fair Park, Exeter. HARRY HEMS.

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FISH NOTES.—The following notes are transcribed from the *Universal Museum* of 1763, pages 307, 554:—

Price of Soles in 1763:—

"Prime cost of a pair of soals at Brixham... 6d.
Carriage of ditto to London, at the average of 1 lb. 1 half per pair, at 3d halfpenny per lb. .. .. 5d farthing
Contingent charges in London on 1 lb. 1 half at 3d per lb ... ... 4d. halfpenny

Total ... ... 15d. three far. per pair, or 10d. halfpenny per lb. exclusive of any profit."

Dart Salmon :—

"1763. Oct. 12. A body of fishmongers brought two of Mr. Blake's servants (proprietor of the land-carriage conveyance of fish to this metropolis) before Justice Garnon of Charing-Cross, for exposing to sale in Clare-Market, 'salmon at this season of the year, which the statute stiles unseasonable.' The defence set up, on the part of Mr. Blake, was, 'That this salmon was caught in the river Dart, in Devon'; but the fish was forfeited, pursuant to the statute of 30 Geo. II."

Budleigh Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

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MAY DAY.—The carrying of dolls on May Day existed in the neighbourhood of Cambridge some thirty years ago, and, as far as I know, still exists. I remember well, in my youth, that nearly all the school children used to appear at the hall door at Madingley, near Cambridge, on May Morning, carrying dolls dressed out fantastically with many coloured ribbons. I have a vague idea that I was told the origin of the custom had something to do with the Virgin Mary. M. S. GIBBONS.

Budleigh Salterton.

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FIDDLE.—Some years ago an old farmer lived at Kenton named Hugo Brackney. He was a humorist by nature, was nothing by art, but was as true a specimen of a rough old fashioned Devonshire farmer as you would have found in the county before the days of printing. He was "full of wise saws and modern instances," "a fellow of infinite jest," on the shelves of whose brain were stowed away whole glossaries of archaic provincial words. I loved to listen to him: it was like hearing conversation from a contemporary of Chaucer. One day he said to me that the boys had been stealing his apples, and if he caught them he would "put 'em in the fiddle." "What is the fiddle," said I. "Why, the clink, to be sure"—*i.e.*, the lock-up or police cell.

Did any of your readers ever hear a prison called a fiddle? Hugo was the only man I had at that time heard use the word thus, but I have since met two old men who knew the expression. However that may be, I remembered that *violon* in French meant a musical instrument or a police cell. So I looked in Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, and Danish dictionaries, but could not find any other meaning attached to the word but a stringed musical instrument. Richardson, however, in his dictionary says, "The Latin *Fidicula* and German *Fidel* are also applied to an instrument of torture." The *fidicula* and the *fidel* seem, however, to be very different things. *Facciolati Lexicon* says of *fidicula*:—"Fidiculæ are slender strings or cords, with which prisoners are tightly bound or twisted either on or off the rack." The instrument was known in ancient times, for Seneca (*lib.* 3, *de Ira*, chapter 3) mentions it:—"*Apparatus illi reddendus est suus, eculei et* fidiculæ *et ergastula et crucis*" (Every one should have his particular instrument of torture, racks, fiddles, prisons or crosses. Suetonius also mentions it (in *Tiberium*, chapter 62):—"*Excogitaverunt etiam ut largâ meri potione per faliciam oneratos, repente veretris deligatis,* fidicularium *simul, urinaque tormento distenderet.*" I decline to translate anything so diabolical, but leave this to your readers. Schertz, *Glossarum Germ.*, says:—"Fiedel. *Instrumentum pœnæ causa adhibitum, nempe collara igneum, quo includitur collum et utraque manus rei, qui eodem ornatu plebis ludibrio exponitur*" (An instrument of torture in the shape of a wooden collar, imprisoning the neck and both hands of the offender, who is exposed in that guise to the ridicule of the crowd). Grimm also mentions it, and gives a quotation from Kleist where *fiedel* is used in the sense of the pillory.

This summer my good genius led me to that grand old town, Nuremberg, and in a criminal museum where all sorts of horrible instruments of torture are preserved, I saw some dozens of fiddles, which, to my mind, cleared up the mystery. The fiddle is a flat piece of wood, the size and shape of the upper side of the queen of instruments, with the familiar *f*'s cut through it, to keep up the resemblance. At the shoulder end of the fiddles was a hole through which the criminal's neck was placed as in a pillory, and at the finger board end were two holes for the wrists. The malefactor thus carried a light and comic pillory about with him from which he could not escape. In the case of a scold (they always were cruel to women), a bell was added, on a spring which arched over her head, the bell thus ringing with every movement. One can fancy the uproarious fun of the Nuremberg *profanum vulgus* when a real Bavarian scold, thus equipped, was led up the Carolinen Strasse. I have seen others at Munich—indeed—they are very common in the Bavarian town museums.

Now, was this punishment ever in use in England? It was not cruel; it was ingenious, and carried out the sentiments of Sir A. Sullivan's *Mikado*:—

"My object all sublime
I shall achieve in time—
To let the punishment fit the crime.
And make each prisoner pent
Unwillingly represent
A source of innocent merriment.
Of innocent merriment!

It is a punishment well suited to men who borrow single volumes from your set and do not return them; to those who write ill-natured anonymous reviews on the works of men who carry out similar researches; to wrong headed conscientious men, generally; or to any other bore whose existence makes honest men's lives barely endurable. GEORGE PYCROFT.

Kenton.

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Queries.

RICHARD LOBB.—Can any of your readers inform me where Richard Lobb, High Sheriff of Cornwall and Member of Parliament for St. Michael's (1659), resided, and who was his father? HARRY LOBB.

London.

MORRIS OF DEVONSHIRE.—Can any of your readers inform me whether the Morris family of Hatherleigh were related to or sprung from the yeoman family of Morris of Lapford and of Morchard Bishop. George Morris was buried at Lapford in the year 1770, and his great-great-grandson, William Morris of Morchard Bishop, according to Kelly's *Devon* (1883), figures as one of the principal proprietors in the parish of Morchard Bishop.

ANTIQUARIAN.

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SAINT DUBRICIUS.—Can any reader of the *Western Antiquary* give me information with regard to this personage, to whom more than one church in this (Porlock) district is dedicated? He appears to have been Bishop of Llandaff, I think. Collier has a short account of him, but I want a fuller one, if possible, and some explanation of a South Wales Saint being connected with this district.

Selworthy Rectory, Taunton. FREDK. HANCOCK.

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EPITAPH IN DAVENHAM CHURCHYARD.—*The Mirror*, XIV. (1829), 432, contains the following epitaph "on the tomb of David Birkenhead, in Davenham Churchyard, Cheshire:—

"A tailor by profession,
And in the practice a plain and honest man:
He was a useful member of society;
For, though he picked holes in no man's coat,
He was ever ready to repair
The mischief that others did;
And whatever *breaches* broke out in *families*,
He was the man to mend *all*,
And make matters up again:
He lived and died respected,
Forty years service in Lord Penrhyn's family induced
Lady Penrhyn to bestow this stone to his memory."

No date is given. Does such a memorial still exist?

Budleigh Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

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CHAINED BOOKS IN CHURCHES.—In that entertaining little booklet, *We Donkeys in Devon*, the authoress, on page 14, in describing the church of East Budleigh, has the following paragraph:—

"In this Church are the following old 'chained books':—1. One volume with chain, containing (i.) Sermon by John Jewel, Bishop of Sarisbrine, preached at Paul's Crosse, 1560; (ii.) Defence of the Apologie of the Church of England; (iii.) A Treatise of the Holie Scripture from Sermons preached at Salisbury in 1570; (iv.) Certaine Sermons preached before the Queenes Majestie; (v.) Treatise of the Sacraments, printed 1609. 2. Bible (chain missing), 1634. 3. Foxe's Book of Martyrs, with chain, 1684."

This leads to the enquiry as to whether there are any other old churches in Devon and Cornwall possessing these interesting relics of a bygone age, before the improvements in the printing press had flooded the land with literature of all kinds. BIBLIOGRAPHER.

FLEETED.—"I *fleeted* the table over there," was a remark made to me by a middle-aged man in my employ the other day, in the course of reporting to me some re-arrangements in which he had been engaged. The word, in that sense, to move away or to change places with anything, was so new to me that I thought it was worth putting upon record, and worth, also, a little investigation. Turning up Bailey's *Dictionary*, edition 1735, I find he gives:—"To *Fleet*, to remove from place to place." Latham, 1871, uses the word in a somewhat similar sense, but says the word is rare. He appends the quotation:—"He *fleeted* off the cream of the King's manors" (Sir A. Weldon, *Court of King James*, page 51. I have looked in several modern dictionaries, but do not find the word used in this sense. Can any of your readers throw additional light upon it? M. Y. Y. T.

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ABBEY OF ST. LAYES OR ELAYSIUS, NEAR EXETER.—Can any of your readers give me information respecting this place, *viz.*, an abbey dedicated to St. Layes, or Elaysius, or Alaysius, now in ruins, and a mile or two out of Exeter? W. F. CARTER.

Birmingham.

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PRESENT USE OF OXEN FOR DRAUGHT IN DEVON.—In the *Welcome* for September there is a picture signed "W. J. Webb," entitled "Harvesting in Devonshire, in which a load of corn is depicted as being drawn along in a waggon by one horse (in the shafts), preceded by four oxen, two abreast! I thought at once that this was an old subject re-named, but on the next page occur the following words:—

"It will, perhaps, be news to many of our readers who reside in the Midland and Northern counties to learn that in Devonshire, that rich grazing district noted for its 'clotted cream,' the farmers are still indebted to yoked oxen for the carrying of the sheaves of golden grain to the farm-yard or garner. Our engraving on the previous page is from a sketch taken by Mr. Webb in one of the lovely vales of Devonshire."

It is proverbial that "one must go from home to learn the news," but this statement certainly surprises me, and I should like to know in what part of Devonshire, if any, oxen are so used at the present day. No doubt some of your readers can inform me. H. SHARROCK.

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PENZANCE, AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.—In Mr. H. S. Green's note on "Penzance, and its Neigbourhood," he mentions a mine called the "Ding Dong" Mine. Can any reader explain the origin of this name—was it from being within sound of church bells? There are some fields in this parish known by the name of Tingtong, and described by that name in the title deeds: these are near the spot where an old chapel once existed.

Budleigh Salterton. M. S. GIBBONS.

BIRTH-PLACE OF SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.—Can any of your readers say where the house at Plympton in which Sir Joshua Reynolds was born is engraved, or whether any photograph was taken of it prior to its destruction about the year 1868? E. F.

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"NEITHER PILCHARD NOR ROAST BEEF."—This phrase occurs in the description by a correspondent of the *Daily News* of a visit he paid to Dolcoath Mine and his investigation there as to the politics of the miners. It is used of a candidate who is said to be "described as an old-fashioned Liberal, almost a Tory, or at any rate a Whig ("neither pilchard nor roast beef")." The meaning evidently is, "of an uncertain, indefinite character," but though the correspondent puts the phrase in quotation marks, and therefore, we may presume, intends to indicate its local origin, I have never heard it so used, but am familiar, instead, with the saying, of the same meaning, "Neither fish, nor flesh, nor good red herring." Do your Cornish readers, generally, know the former phrase.

DEVS., JUNR.

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Replies.

STORES.—This, as the word implies, is simply a stock or treasury. Before the Reformation the separate altars and chapels within the churches had usually their separate "stores." The cases quoted by your correspondent are examples. Thus, also, the early sixteenth century will of Robert Cary, Esq., mentions the store of St. Katherine at Cockington. In the accounts of the churchwardens of St. Petrock's, Exeter, we find that, in 1483, they received 33s. 4d. for a zone or girdle sold out of the store of St. Sithe, who had an altar there. In 1497, the account is entitled (in Latin) "an account of the goods and chattels of the store of the church." In short, it is impossible to have to do with pre-Reformation wills or church accounts without meeting with plenty of illustrations of this word "store." R. D.

Exeter.

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RICHARD EVANS OF COLLUMPTON (5th Series, page 84).—The Rev. William Crompton (son of the Rev. William Crompton, who, after holding the lectureship at Barnstaple, became the incumbent of Launceston, where he was buried 5th January, 1641) was ejected from the vicarage of Collumpton in 1662: he gathered a congrega- of Nonconformists, to whom he ministered, and died in 1696. This congregation chose for their pastor, in 1698, Mr. Richard Evans, the inscription on whose gravestone in the chapel yard states:—"Here lieth the body of the Rev. Mr. Richard Evans, who departed this life 22nd July, 1743, in the 72nd year of his age. He was pastor of this congregation 45 years, 'whose rejoicing was this, the testimony of a good conscience.'" His only publication was *A Tract on Holiness*. (*Cf.* Murch's *Presbyterian Churches in the West of England*, pages 302, 303, 308.)

J. INGLE DREDGE.

THERE was a Nonconformist minister of this name who joined in Monmouth's Rebellion, was tried by Jeffreys, and executed at Honiton. He very probably belonged to Collumpton. A. H. A. HAMILTON.

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CORNISH M.P.S IN THE LONG PARLIAMENT.—In answer to Mr. W. D. Pink, I give two particulars:—

Nicholas Gold, Esq., M.P. for Fowey, 1643-1660, was the fifth son of Edward Gould of Coombe, in Staverton, county Devon. He was created baronet 13th June, 1660, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Garard, Bart., of Lanner, Herts., and was buried 23rd January, 1663-4, at St. Peter le Poor, London. He left two daughters: Jane, who married Sir Paul Whitchcote, Bart., and Elizabeth, who married Sir John Boteler, Knight. He is mentioned in Pepys' *Diary*.

Joseph Jane, Gent., M.P. for Liskeard, 1647-8, probably descended from the family of Janes of St. Winnow, but the evidence of descent does not exist. He had a son, Joseph, who was Rector of Truro in 1710, and a brother, Dr. William Jane, Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, and Dean of Gloucester. His grandson, Joseph Jane, was Tutor of Christ Church, Oxford, and Rector of Iron Acton, Gloucestershire.

I write about Joseph Jane subject to correction, for though I have a Jane pedigree I cannot, by some fatality, lay my hands on it at present.

Henry Wills, Esq., M.P. for Saltash, 1646, certainly belonged to the Wills family of Botus Fleming, but I cannot prove relationship.

Robert Bennet, Esq., M.P. for West Looe, 1648, *may* have been Robert Bennet of Lawhitton, aged 15 in 1620, named in the *Visitations*, son and heir of Richard Bennet of Lawhitton, Councillor at Law, and Mary, his wife, daughter of Oliver Clobery of Bradstone. S. B. G.

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JEPHSON FAMILY.—Your correspondent, "Antiquarian" (Vol. v., 21), in speaking of this family, which had been so long identified with Mallow, in the county of Cork, and especially when referring to the present representative, observes:—"This gentleman retained his seat until 1859, having meanwhile adopted the name of Jephson, and been created a baronet." By a little oversight, pardonable in all of us, for all of us who take pen in hand are liable to the same, the name should have been Norreys, in addition to Jephson, for at that period he adopted it openly, although it was his own before by succession and inheritance. His names are Charles Denham Orlando Jephson Norreys, which he bears at the ripe age of 86. I got my name of Orlando from him. He was not my god-father, but his mother (who had been a

Miss Kensington) was my god-mother, and not being able to give me her own name, she gave me one of her son's. She also gave me a red coral necklace, to wear when I was christened, which I still have, and a lace frock and cap. To my father she gave a flat silver snuff box, slightly curved, to carry in the waistcoat pocket, which I likewise have. I have not forgotten the long and agreeable visit I paid to Mallow some years ago, and how I lamented that the old castle, a short distance from the town, had been abandoned to ruin, and a new residence, with no pretensions to beauty, erected near it.

Sidmouth. P. ORLANDO HUTCHINSON.

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FAGGOT, AS A TERM OF REPROACH.—In the good old times when men were burnt with their opinions it was customary to condemn anyone who feared the fire and recanted to carry on his back a faggot for twelve months. Was not this the origin of the term of contempt? G. P. Kenton.

THE people in this neighbourhood use this word precisely as "Hibyskwe" says it is used in Plymouth. It would seem, however, not to be truly Devonian, as it is given in the dictionary as a "feminine term of reproach"; it also appears to mean "a soldier numbered in the muster roll, but not really existing." M. S. GIBBONS.

Budleigh Salterton.

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BOVEY HOUSE TRADITION (*W. A.*, IV., 87).—Being familiar with Bovey House and Branscombe, situated near the south-east corner of the county of Devon, I am able to add a few words to Miss Soulsby's communication. The ghost at Bovey House I leave in her hands, but the little old woman in a red cloak is reputed to have been an inhabitant of Berry Farm House, standing at the west end of Branscombe, on the north side of the lane leading westward to Slade and Salcombe Regis. Tradition runs to the effect that someone was once murdered there, and that the troubled spirit hangs about the place. This lane in former times was so muddy and bad that the country people made to themselves a path through the fields on the south side of the hedge, and had to pass over a series of stiles in going from one field to another. Passengers this way used occasionally to be much alarmed in the evening, especially when near Berry Farm, at the apparition of a lady, garbed in the old-fashioned style, and her hair dressed, as of a person of some position, and set off with some long pins stuck through it; and as she used to be seen sometimes sitting on one of the stiles, the thoroughfare on such occasions was completely blocked, and travellers would turn back and run for it rather than go too near. Thus this neighbourhood had been haunted from time immemorial.

Now for something more tangible. About the year 1790 a labouring man was driving a loaded cart through one of these fields, when one of the wheels broke something, and sunk into the ground. Curiosity led to an examination of the spot, when the man thrust his hand into a hole, and ascertained that there was a cavity inside; and feeling about, he got hold of a skull and some large bones of a human being, which he extracted. These were carried to Branscombe Vicarage and subsequently buried in the churchyard. The hole in the field was closed up, and the place well nigh forgotten. The late Mr. Chick, lace dealer of Sidmouth, told me that in his youth, somewhere between 1820 and 1830, his mother rented Berry Farm; and as the field in question formed part of the land, and being of an enquiring mind, he determined to have a dig at the stone coffin, the cover of which had been broken by the cart wheel. He made an opening and took out more bones, such as ribs, arm bones, either whole or broken, and such like, after which it was closed up again; and the country people were now satisfied that they had solved the mystery of the murdered lady at the farm-house, and had discovered the place where her body had been buried. Time went on. In company with a congenial friend, I had for years been exploring the neighbourhood—opening burrows, measuring hill fortresses, and examining old houses; and though we agreed that there was no great hope of finding much in the coffin, after it had been rifled twice at least, we conceived a growing wish to make a more careful and systematic examination; for though the larger bones had been taken away, there might still remain others, or small objects of interest that might well repay the labour of opening. Besides, it appeared to us very unlikely that a murdered person would be buried in a stone coffin in a field, and we were sure there was something more to be learnt. Wherefore, we enquired and obtained leave to dig, but nobody knew the exact spot where the coffin lay. At last we were directed to John Parrot, the old sexton of Branscombe, who was a boy when the first discovery was made, and recollected all the circumstances well. Having thus prepared the way, we got a carriage and loaded it, according to custom, with spade, pick-axe, rake, measuring rod, tape, probe, with a few other body snatchers' tools, and directed our course first to Branscombe, to find our guide. On putting the case to him, and asking if he would mount the box and accompany us to the field, he showed great delight at the idea, and mounted accordingly Having arrived there, we dismounted, and then allowed him to lead the way. He went to the hedge at the north side of the field along the lane, and stopped when he was about twelve or fourteen yards west of the eastern hedge, and the stile where the lady sometimes sat, and after shifting his place slightly and deliberating two or three times, he turned round and drew himself up, and addressed us as follows:—"I won't tell 'e no lies, gentlemen: I be standing over the place where the coffin is." Upon this, I took the tape and measured from him to the eastern hedge, and made it 43 feet. I then took the probe—a pointed iron rod three feet long, with a cross handle, like an immense gimlet—and thrusting this down through the soft mould in two or three places, I soon came upon something hard. "That's the coffin!" cried old Parrot, "I won't tell 'e no lies, gentlemen." Thus encouraged,

we cut the turf into squares with the spade, and lifting them up, soon laid bare the top edge of the coffin, only about six inches beneath the surface. After this, we proceeded slowly and carefully, devoting several hours to the work, during which time we lifted out many blocks of broken stone, raked the earth, which was dry and crumbling, and passed the greater part of it through our fingers, so as to feel for small objects; and in this way we recovered about thirty pieces of bone that had not been calcined, among which were finger bones, toe bones, a metacarpal bone of the back of the hand, a human tooth, an iron nail or rivet rusted through, and a bronze fibula or brooch of rude construction. There is a wood-cut of this latter in Lethaby's *Sidmouth Guide*. The coffin had been broken into numerous fragments, the only part remaining entire being about three feet of the head end, turned towards the north, and the right side of this was broken out. It had been fashioned out of a block of hard white chalk rock, quarried in the parish of Branscombe—the sides from three to four inches thick, a hole in the middle of the bottom for drain, and a slight rabbet round the edge to fit on the cover. The whole was very rudely made, the pick marks being visible inside and out. This could not have been the burial of any person from Berry Farm: the fibula, indeed, has something of the ancient Roman type about it. After replacing the stones, earth, and turf, we came away. Being near the spot again about fifteen years afterwards, I was told that the farmer had dug up and cleared away all the stone for building, so that nothing now remains. I have recently given the fibula and the bones to the Exeter Museum. P. O. HUTCHINSON.

Sidmouth.

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ABSTRACT OF LAND HELD BY THE CASTLE OF LAUNCESTON.—At page 53 of the August number of the *Western Antiquary* Mr. Rashleigh publishes an inventory of land once held by the castle of Launceston. His conjecture as to the probable date of this inventory, 1440 to 1449, is supported by an extract which appears at page 131 of our recent *History of Launceston*. In the borough account for the year 1449-50 is a charge "for two skins of parchment bought by the mayor for writing down the knights' fees of our town." At pages 250 and 251 of the same *History* will be found the names of the holders of the whole of the 233 knights' fees which in the year 1338 belonged to the castle of Launceston.

We have failed to discover that the knights have at any time been required to render their military services at the castle, but the disturbed state of the country immediately preceding Jack Cade's rebellion in 1450 had, perhaps, suggested to the reigning monarch, Henry VI., who was also Duke of Cornwall, the expediency of arranging for and, if necessary, compelling the aid of his knights to defend his possessions. Hence the important list found by Mr. Rashleigh was probably prepared. It may have been the duty of the mayor of Launceston to copy that list for preservation among his municipal records: unfortunately, it is not among them now. A picture of the martial excitement at Launceston in the year 1450-1 is given in our extracts, at pages 133-4 of the book.

R. PETER.

Launceston. O. B. PETER.

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CLOBERY SILLY.—With reference to "Hibyskwe's" question, *Western Antiquary*, Vol. III., page 116, Clobery Silly (Ceely) was son of Joseph Silly of Heligan, Cornwall, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Clobery of Bradstone, county Devon. John Clobery married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Courtenay of Ford, Bart. She died before her husband, and was buried in the church at Bradstone. In his will her husband requests to be buried by his wife. The issue of this marriage were two sons: John, the elder, died before his father, and William, the younger, succeeded his father in the estates. The nine daughters were (1) Jane, who died unmarried, 1715; (2) Isabella, who died unmarried, 1746; (3) Margaret, who died unmarried, 1730; (4) Lucy married Robert Glynn of Holland, Cornwall; (5) Mary married John Newton of Crabbaton; (6) Katherine, who died unmarried, 1717; (7) Elizabeth married Joseph Silly of Heligan; (8) Anna, who died unmarried; (9) Dorothy, who died an infant, before her father. William Clobery married Thomasine Hambly, and died without issue in 1740. By his will, dated 13th May, 1740, proved 16th January, 1740-1, P. P. C. (Anstis 5), he settled the family estates upon his wife for her life, and after her death upon his sister Isabella and her issue; in default of such issue to Robert Glynn, son of his sister Lucy; in default to Eneas Newton, son of his sister Mary; in default to the issue of Clobery Silly, son of his sister Elizabeth—failing which the remainder went to Parmeas Hambly; to John Herring for life, and John Bidlake Herring, his son; to Thomas, son of Thomas Hambly of Bodmin; to William, son of Captain William Newton, then in Jamaica; and in default to the right heirs of testator for ever. Whoever became owner of the estates was to assume the name of Clobery or to lose the estates. For a full pedigree of this family see *The Visitations of the County of Devon*, now in progress. J. L. V.

Exeter.

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SKILLET, OR SKELLET.—The explanation, "tin can," was certainly erroneous, but it appears that the small boiler so fully described by Mr. Kerslake might be made of any metal—those made of bell-metal being merely superior articles. Such a one I met with on my late tour through Devon, and spoke of it thus on page 28 of *We Donkeys*:—"In one of them [Andrew Scutt's alms houses at Cheriton Fitzpaine] we saw an old 'bell-metal skillet,' which must now be of some value. It was literally as bright as hands could make it." M. S. GIBBONS.

Budleigh Salterton.

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Reviews.

Our Insect Enemies. By THEODORE WOOD. London: S.P.C.K., 1885.

A most useful little book, in which the author has succeeded in tracing the life history of some of our insect pests, pointing out the particular manner in which they are injurious, and the range and extent of their ravages. The Aphis, or "Green Blight," because of its various forms, its extraordinary powers of multiplication, and its great numbers, has merited the distinction of separate treatment, several chapters being occupied with this order of "our insect enemies." Many other orders are treated:—Chafers and Wireworms, Weevils, Earwigs, Saw-Flies, Butterflies, Moths, and all sorts and conditions of creeping and flying creatures, are described in a most interesting manner in this attractive work, which, by the way, is embellished by many well executed illustrations.

The British Citizen: his rights and privileges. A Short History. By JAMES E. THOROLD ROGERS, M.P. London: S.P.C.K., 1885.

Now that the average Englishman has gained all the rights and privileges that appertain to a citizen of the most free and favoured nation in the world, it is but right that he should know by what means, through the lapse of ages, he attained such rights and privileges. The man who is best acquainted with the history of his own people will best value his position as a citizen, because he will know that it has been won by a constant succession of efforts, more or less well directed: efforts often opposed by those in power, when might was against right, when the strong took advantage of the weak. But the social progress of the English people, though retarded again and again by temporary checks, has always advanced, and now English institutions have been imitated by all civilized nations, and the period seems not very remote when the English tongue will be the language of the civilized world. How and why this should be—considering that we were a nation of savages when cities in Asia Minor, and even on the shores of the Mediterranean, were populous, cultured, and wealthy—is the purpose of the present volume, and well has the author fulfilled his interesting task.

Three Martyrs of the Nineteenth Century. Studies from the Lives of Livingstone, Gordon, and Patteson. By the Author of *Chronicles of the Schönberg-Cotta Family.* London: S.P.C.K., 1885.

Any work from the pen of this talented authoress is welcome, but a work which treats of the lives and lessons of three such men as Livingstone, Gordon, and Patteson, possesses a mournful interest of a very high order. The writer of this work argues (and, we believe, with justice) that these three noble lives and the lessons they teach are the best answers to many of the religious and political difficulties and objections of the age in which we live. She claims for these heroes and martyrs that they were inspired, through historical Christianity and the Eternal Spirit, to rise entirely above the ordinary aims of the world—that so inwardly convinced were they of the truth of the old Faith that they hesitated not to lay down their lives for the truth in which they believed. Such is her answer to the scepticism of the age. Again, she claims for these men that they had burning within their hearts a passion to succour and to save as strong as that which burned in St. Paul or in St. Francis of Assisi, who gave up a life of ease and affluence to fulfil what they believed to be the call of duty, and fully proved themselves exceptions to the men of their age, and to the influence of enervating luxury. And again, these three men were worthy successors of the chivalry of King Arthur, the patriotism of Drake and Ralegh, and many other noble Englishmen of past days. The work before us, although it may contain nothing which has not been written by the various biographers of these three great men, is a most valuable addition to our literature, because it presents in a popular form all that is of most interest in their lives, and deduces from the whole a series of useful lessons, the study and remembrance of which must have a good effect upon the men and manners of the day. Truly it may be said that there is no age without its great men, and we venture to affirm that the names and deeds of these three "martyrs of the nineteenth century" will live in the hearts of Englishmen long after the memory of many exalted personages has faded.

In Cornwall and Across the Sea, with Poems written in Devonshire, &c. By DOUGLAS B. W. SLADEN, an Australian Colonist. London: Griffith, Farran, Okeden, and Welsh, 1885.

A volume of genuine poetry, both subject and style being just to our taste. Mr. Sladen had previously published several excellent volumes, amongst which *Australian Lyrics* is perhaps the most popular. In the volume before us, the author has treated his readers to a number of poems descriptive of scenes and events in what he is pleased to term "lovely, romantic, and unique Cornwall." The writer evinces a most enthusiastic love for whatever is picturesque and grand in scenery, as well as whatever is striking or romantic in the ancient story of the westernmost county of which he treats. We would fain follow him from page to page of his charming book, but space forbids; suffice it to say that every page is brimful of charming thoughts, each poem and sonnet is full of real poetic imagery, and none are wanting in that true sympathy which should characterise the writings of a genuine poet. The Cornish poems and sonnets occupy about one third of the volume, and embrace some most romantic legends and stories, as well as sonnets and miscellaneous poems; another portion of the volume (Part II.) is entitled *Across the Sea*, in which the reader is taken from Ceylon to Plymouth; and many of them, being *Poems of Places*, were written in sight of the places which they describe. Others, again, were written in Devonshire, London, and elsewhere, but they do not particularly treat of those localities, except in a ew

instances. In *Patriotic Poems* we find much to commend, in which those having reference to General Gordon and the Egyptian campaign are, perhaps, the most noticeable. *Advance Australia!* is a worthy tribute to the patriotism of our brethren in the Antipodes in sending troops to the Soudan. Mr. Sladen's is a happy muse, and we trust to see many more of the productions of his facile pen. We close this brief notice of a delightful book with a hint to all our readers who are interested in Devon and Cornwall to procure copies of the book ere the edition becomes exhausted.

St. George and the Dragon. A World-wide Legend Localised. By "GUANON." London: Wyman, 1885.

We must confess to a slight disappointment in the perusal of this book. Following the writer's advice "not to skip the pages which preface my myth," we have carefully read the book from beginning to end, and cannot highly commend it. It certainly contains much information, but we should prefer to go to other works for historical and topographical details, for here we have such a mixture of myth, legend, and history that it is difficult to sift it, if one needed the good grain. The story of *St. George and the Dragon* is well told, and might, according to our thinking, have been worked into a very entertaining tale, unencumbered with many of the details which now burden it. We have no fault to find with the style of writing, but simply with the way in which the work is put together. The notes in the appendix are useful and fairly reliable.

Doctor Johnson. His Life, Works, and Table Talk. Centenary Edition. Edited, with Prefatory Note, by Rev. JAMES MACAULAY, M.A., M.D. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1884.

This little book has a mission, and that is, to arouse an interest in the works of that truly great man, whose name is known wherever the English language is spoken. Nevertheless, although Dr. Johnson's name is a household word, few people now-a-days read his works: it is, therefore, to induce others to explore the mines in which he has laboured that the compiler of this work has extracted some gems as specimens of the choice treasures to be gathered by a little careful search. The publisher is to be commended for the neat setting in which these gems are placed; moreover, the price (one shilling) is not at all commensurate with the value of the work.

The Mahdi, Past and Present. By Professor JAMES DARMESTETER. Translated by ADA S. BALLIN. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1885.

In this work we have not simply a sketch of the Mahdi of 1884-5, whose exploits in the Soudan have given so much trouble to the British government, but have a brief yet cleverly compiled history of the Messianic doctrine of the Mussulman, which is clearly borrowed from Christianity, as the Mahometan religion is borrowed from Jews, Christians, and Persians. The literal meaning of the word "Mahdi" is "He who is led"; and the term has been applied to many men, for, "from the dawn of Islamism a Mahdi has always been expected, and he will be looked for as long as a single Mussulman remains. The failure of one Mahdi to successfully demonstrate his heavenly mission has always been followed by the uprising of another, his defeat having proved him to be the false prophet who, according to tradition, is to precede and herald the approach of the true one." In this work M. Darmesteter traces the history of the Mahdi from the first year of the Mahometan era (622 A.D.) to the year of grace 1885—1302 of the Hegira. The book is useful and interesting, and illustrates a point of very great importance in regard to our Egyptian policy.

Handbook to the Hull and Withernsea Railway. By T. TINDALL WILDRIDGE. Hull, 1885.

A most useful and interesting guide, not only to visitors but to residents in the district, as it points out every place of interest and importance within a considerable area. The author is a thorough antiquarian, he invests his subjects with quite a poetic halo, and by a happy combination of literary and artistic talent produces works which are acceptable to all classes of readers. The work before us is replete with information, crowded with illustrations, and is altogether just such a book as one would prize on going into a new district.

The Prehistoric Stone Monuments of Cornwall. Measured and drawn by the Rev. W. C. LUKIS, F.S.A., and published by the Society of Antiquaries of London.

When it was announced that a systematic survey of the ancient megalithic monuments of our country was about to be undertaken, under the auspices of the Society of Antiquaries, by the practised hand of that experienced antiquary, the Rev. W. C. Lukis, the welcome announcement was received with pleasure by all who were interested in these relics of a hoary and nearly unknown past. At length, it was thought, we shall possess a complete and trusty record of those primeval antiquities of our island which are so voiceless as to their early history, and so impotent to arrest the hand of the spoiler which has been, and still is, making sad havoc with many of them. From time to time, local rumour spoke of the progress of the undertaking; and public expectation awaited the announcement of the completion of that section which is comprised in the volume before us. But when we were told under what conditions the work had been completed, we began to have misgivings as to its success. To accurately measure and sketch eighty amorpholithic groups, many of them scattered at long intervals over the wilds of a not inconsiderable county, in six weeks (and that in the face of a persecution of pitiless weather), we knew to be impossible; and we are sorry to be obliged to say that the result affords too many indications of the haste with which the work must have been performed. Regarded merely in its commercial aspect, the book is cheap enough; and it need hardly be said that the style in which it is produced is everything that could be desired. On opening it,

however, the first thing that meets the eye is what appears like a small army of ants running aimlessly hither and thither over almost every page, and, by their irritating activity, grievously obscuring some pink and brown spots which might, perhaps, be imagined to represent the scattered ruins of their home. Painfully looking further into the matter, we discover that these insects are really travelling in straight lines, under the guidance of numbered leaders who now and then appear to be turning round to regulate the procession, the objective of which is often by no means evident. But, joking apart,—we are utterly at a loss to understand why it has been thought necessary to disfigure the drawings by transferring to them the records of the processes of the field-book; for these, as they very seldom directly furnish a student with the data he requires, are worse than useless adjuncts to the page. Yet even this (bad as it is) might have been borne, if the really important part of the work had been sound and trustworthy. The archæological world looks for nothing less in a book sent forth under such auspices—a book which, naturally, will henceforward be appealed to as the final and conclusive authority on the matters within its scope. If unable to stand the test of a strict examination, it would have been better that these drawings had never been published; for, many of the more important of our megalithic monuments having already been surveyed by one or more antiquaries with faithful accuracy, it marks a distinctly retrograde step in this branch of archæology to publish new plans and views which are incorrect; and, in some particulars, likely to mislead the unwary. We write from the standpoint of a very intimate knowledge of several of the objects portrayed; and it can only be regarded as little less than a misfortune that the results of such a special commission should exhibit these shortcomings. In penning these strictures, we wish to limit their application to the megaliths which, while their original motive is still a matter of controversy; and while they are still the subjects of theories involving astronomical and other somewhat abstruse elements, ought to be observed with the utmost practicable exactitude. As to the huts, cave-dwellings, etc., a little inaccuracy can be of no moment; and, on this ground, the drawings which illustrate that department must be regarded as forming the most—indeed, the only—satisfactory portion of the achievement. DEVONIENSIS.

Notes on the Parish of Golant, alias St. Sampson's, by E. W. RASHLEIGH, and *Notes on the Church*, by HUBERT READE; with Illustrations by Mrs. E. W. RASHLEIGH. St. Blazey: 1885.

For some time our esteemed correspondent, Mr. E. W. Rashleigh, has been collecting materials for the history of several Cornish parishes, and we are glad to find that he is now giving these notes to the public. They are, as their title implies, simply "Notes," but they furnish just the information that historical writers need for more elaborate works, and are, therefore, very acceptable. Mr. Reade's notes on the church, which is a very ancient fabric, are also well worthy the attention of antiquaries. It may be further stated that the profits from the sale of the pamphlet (the price is only sixpence) will be given to a fund for the restoration of Golant parish church.

The Sonnets and Songs of Robert Millhouse, the Artisan Poet and the Burns of Sherwood Forest, with a Biographical Sketch of the Author. Edited by JOHN POTTER BRISCOE, F.R.H.S., Nottingham.

We are glad to make the acquaintance of the works of this true poet, who was a brilliant example of the might of that genius which has welled up from the ranks of the toilworn and penury-stricken crowd. Some of his productions rank with those of Bloomfield, Clare, and even Wordsworth. He was born at Nottingham in 1788, and evinced an inclination for the study of poetry when he was about sixteen years of age. It is interesting to note that he wrote his first poem, entitled "Stanzas addressed to a Swallow," at Plymouth, whither he had come to join "The Royal Sherwood Foresters," a regiment of militia raised in Nottinghamshire. This was in 1810. He died in 1839. The narrative of his life and last days is most interesting and touching, and his works are pervaded with fine sentiment and genuine patriotic and religious fervour. Mr. Briscoe has done well to introduce this writer to the notice of the public, and we hope that he will be encouraged to bring out another volume from the same well filled storehouse ere long.

THE following works have also been received, and will be reviewed in our next number:—

From Elliot Stock:

History of Norfolk, by WALTER RYE.

Greek Folk Songs, by L. M. J. GARNETT.

Murder of Amy Robsart. By WALTER RYE.

From Griffith, Farran, Okeden, and Welsh:—

The Looking-glass for the Mind: a Reprint of the Edition of 1792, with the original Wood Blocks by Bewick. With Introduction by CHARLES WELSH.

The Village Blacksmith. By H. W. LONGFELLOW. (Illustrated.)

Child-Pictures from Dickens.

What is a Lady? &c., &c.

From J. W. Jarvis and Co.: *Thackeray's London.*

From the Authors:

The Histories of Launceston and Dunheved. By RICHARD and OTHO B. PETER.

Etienne Dolet, the Martyr of the Renaissance. A Biography. By RICHARD COPLEY CHRISTIE, M.A.

Depositio Cornuti Typographici. By WILLIAM BLADES.

From WILLIAM LUDLOW (per Simpkin, Marshall and Co.: Reprints of Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, *As you like it*, and *Romeo and Juliet.*

From Mr. R. N. WORTH.:

Notes on the Ancient Recorded Topography of Devon.

Siege Accounts of Plymouth.

Also current numbers of various Antiquarian Magazines.

Bibliographical Notes.

THE "Gorges Society," established "in memory of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, the Father of English Colonization in America," announce the second volume of their publications, entitled *George Cleeve of Casco Bay, 1630-67*, by James Phinney Baxter, A.M. It contains a map of the early grants of the province of Maine (never before published), many *fac-simile* autographs, and other illustrations, a list of the members of the society, and comprises 340 pages printed on heavy laid paper, uniform with Vol. I. *(New England's Vindication)*. The publications of this society should be of great interest to the West of England, and particularly in the neighbourhood of Plymouth, with which town and district Sir Ferdinando Gorges was closely connected. We may add, for the information of intending subscribers, that the volume will be forwarded by mail, on receipt of $5. Postage 16 cents additional. Applications should be addressed to H. W. Bryant, Treasurer, 218, Middle Street, Portland, Maine.

WE have pleasure in calling attention to the following particulars relative to the *American Antiquarian*, the standard journal of archæology in the United States :—

One evidence of the continued prosperity of this valuable magazine is given in the fact that it is absorbing various amateur journals, and surviving all competitors in the same department. The editor announces in the September number that the *Museum*, a monthly recently established in Philadelphia, has been merged into the *Antiquarian*, and that all of the contributions, correspondence, engravings, and subscription list, have been already transferred. A new department called the "Museum," devoted to the description of archæological relics, has, however, been established, and Mr. E. A. Barber, the editor of the *Museum*, is to have the charge of it.

Archæology is now the rising science, and it is a cause for congratulation that a magazine which is as safe and careful, and at the same time as progressive and scholarly, as the *Antiquarian*, should be able to hold the field, and unite the workers of all classes.

The following is the table of contents of the September number :—"Pre-historic Cities of Central America," by L. P. Gratacap (illustrated); "A Navajo Myth," by W. Matthews; "The Taensa Grammar and Dictionary," by D. G. Brinton, M.D.; "Ancient Canals on the Southwest Coast of Florida," by A. E. Douglass; "The Dogs of Æsculapius," by A. C. Merriam. Correspondence :—Antiquities of the Wabash River; Ancestor Posts on the Pacific Coast; The Sun Symbol in Earthworks; A Fortification and Cemetery at Dayton, Ohio; Mound Builders' Relics from Indiana. Editorial :—Explorations among the Emblematic Mounds; Notes on European Archæology; Description of Archæological Relics (illustrated); Notes from the Far East; Literary Notes; Book Reviews; Books Received. Price $4. Published by F. H. Revell, 150, Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Clinton, Wis., July 25th, 1885.

Dear Sir: I understand that you are interested in archæology, and that you have a collection of archæological relics. I am about to publish in the *American Antiquarian* a series of illustrated articles on "Relics." In this series I shall include descriptions of relics from Europe, Asia, and Africa, and shall compare them with the relics of America. I shall, however, make a specialty of mound builders' relics; and will be glad to receive a description of all relics in your cabinet. If you will favor me in this way, I shall be happy in return to mention the rare specimens which you own, and speak of the general character of your collection. I shall also publish letters from collectors in various parts of the country, descriptive of all new finds, and shall be happy to hear from you as often as you secure any new or rare specimens. My design is to publish these letters and make them a special feature of the magazine. The letters will be reprinted and paged, so as to make a book, which will be furnished to my regular subscribers in instalments, at the bare cost of paper and press work. I shall be glad to put your name on the subscription list, and to furnish you the book, "Archæological Relics," with your own cabinet described in it. Please let me hear from you as soon as convenient.

Yours truly,
STEPHEN D. PEET.
Editor of *American Antiquarian*.

As announced in previous issues, Mr. T. J. Northy has now in the press his *Popular History of Exeter*, "from the earliest times to the day of publication." Judging from some advance sheets which we have seen, the work will be both popular and interesting; moreover, it will be published at such a price as to make it available to those who cannot afford the high prices generally charged for local histories. The style is as interesting as a strict adherence to facts will admit of; the printing, binding, and illustrations will be satisfactory; and altogether we believe that the work will be a success. Mr. Northy has secured the promise of a good sale, and the names of many influential subscribers—by no means unimportant considerations. We wish him well through his heavy and self-imposed task.

THE *Literary News* (American), published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, in its September number refers to the articles by the Rev. J. Ingle Dredge which appeared in the *Western Antiquary* for June and July on "Devon Booksellers and Printers." The *Literary News* is one of the best literary journals published in the United States, and full of valuable information on current topics.

MR. GEORGE W. MARSHALL has recently issued the second portion of his *Miscellanea Maresealliana*, the few copies being chiefly distributed gratuitously amongst the leading public libraries. The work contains a large amount of information relative to the Marshall family in various counties in England; and the compiler will be glad to correspond with any of the name who take an

interest in their genealogy. He will also be glad to receive pedigrees, however modern, of any branches of the family of Marshall. He hopes to issue another part ere long.

NEXT month (November) will see the advent of another West Country magazine, *The Cornish Magazine and Devon Miscellany* (twopence monthly). This new venture, to which we wish every success, will be conducted by Mr. E. Whitfield Crofts of Penzance, who has secured the assistance of many writers of repute. The magazine will be printed in Plymouth, at the office of the *Western Antiquary*, but agents are appointed in nearly all the principal towns of Cornwall. We sincerely trust it may have a better fate than many similar literary efforts; and we heartily commend it to the notice of our readers.

WE are pleased to announce that Messrs. Griffith, Farran and Co., are about to publish a second edition of *Australian Lyrics*, by Mr. Douglas B. W. Sladen, whose new work, *In Cornwall and Across the Sea*, we have noted in a previous page. These *Lyrics* will appear in a fine-art form and at a popular price.

WE are reminded of the near approach of Christmastide and the New Year by the announcements of almanacks and annuals for 1886. One of the first of which notice has been given is *McCallum's Illustrated Almanack and Diary*, which, in addition to much local and general information, will contain "Plymouth's Peril," a tale by Daisy Power Jackson; "The Plympton Tragedy," a tale by "Orez"; "Notorious West Country Misers"; "The Capture of Rudyerd's Workmen from the Eddystone Rocks"; and other matters of local interest.

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DEVON BOOKSELLERS AND PRINTERS IN THE 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES.

BY REV. J. INGLE DREDGE.

SUPPLEMENTARY PAPER. No. 1.

CREDITON.

Sowton, a Village Conference; occasioned by a late Law Decision. By a Journeyman Woolcomber. [Two quotations from Milton and Shakespeare].

Printed for the Author, and sold by him at Crediton, 1775. Price Sixpence, 4to., pp. 16. The Preface is signed, C. Jones. [*Exeter Inst. Lib.*]

The Rev. Henry Cotton, and following his authority, Mr. W. H. Allnutt, assign 1775 as the earliest date of printing in this town. This pamphlet is supposed to have originated the statement, and I therefore give the title to prove how insufficient it is for such a purpose.

DEVONPORT.

"Sold by J. Roach, in Duke-Street, Dock." [See Plymouth under 1797.]

A Sermon on the Threatened Invasion, &c. By a Devonshire Curate.

Dock: Printed and Sold by E. Hoxland; Sold also by Huss, Stonehouse; Richards, Plymouth; Trewman and Son, Exeter; G. and J. Robinsons, London; and all other Booksellers in Town and Country. 1803. 8vo

Imprint on the last page, "Hoxland, Printer, Fore-Street, Dock."

EXETER.

Henry Rolte was a printer at Exeter in 1571. See *Records of the Worshipful Company of Stationers*, by Charles Robert Rivington, Clerk to the Company, Lond. 1883, p. 27. [*Mr. Winslow Jones.*]

Examen de Ingenios. The Examination of Mens Wits. In whiech, by discouering the varietie of Natures, is shewed for what Profession each one is apt, and how far he shall profit therein. By John Huarte. Translated out of the Spanish Tongue by M. Camillo Camilli. Englished out of his Italian by R.[ichard] C.[arew], Esquire.

London, Printed by Adam Islip for C. Hunt of Excester, 1594. 4to.

Dedicated to Sir Francis Godolphin, Knight, one of the deputy lieutenants of Cornwall. Then dedication to King of Spain, and Epistle to Reader. pp. 333 and Table. [*Rev. W. D. Macray.*]

Soveraign Omnipotency the Saint's Security in Evil Days. Discoursed and Concluded from Rom. IV. xvii. xviii. By William Crompton. [Quotations 5 lines].

London: Printed for *Benj'. Alsop*, at the Angel and Bible in the *Poultrey;* and are to be sold by *James Cowsey*, Bookseller in *Exeter*. 1682. sm. 8vo.

The Justice of God Asserted, in seeming Contrariant Providences: And Vindicated from the Cavils of Corrupt Men under them. [Quotations 4 lines By Wm. Crompton].

London: Printed for *Benj'. Alsop*, at the Angel and Bible in the *Poultrey;* and are to be sold by *James Cowsey*, Bookseller in *Exeter*. 1682. sm. 8vo.

W. Crompton was ejected from Columpton in 1662. *Ob.* 1696.

God in the Creature. Being a poem in three parts, viz. a song of praise in contemplation of the works of creation and providence in general; with a Debate touching providence in particular, by way of Dialogue. . . . With several other poems and odes. By H. Grenfield.

Exeter, printed for J. May, 1686. 8vo. [*Bib. Cornub.*, 1205.]

The Rules and Measures of Alms-Giving, and the Manifold Advantages of Charity Schools. A Sermon Preach'd at St. Peter's in Exeter, September the 26th, 1708. First Preach'd and now Printed to Promote the Setting up of Charity Schools, for the Instruction and Education of the Children of the Poor in that City, and other Places in the Diocess. By Offspring, Lord Bishop of Exon. To which is added, his Letter to the Clergy of his Diocess, upon the same Subject.

EXON: Printed by *Sam. Farley*, for *Phil. Bishop*, 1708. 4to.

A Sermon preach'd at Exon May 10, 1710. Before an Assembly of the United Ministers of Devon and Cornwall. By Tho. Edgley.

Exon, printed by Jos. Bliss and sold by all the booksellers of Exon. 1710. 8vo. [*Bib. Cornub.*, 983.]

Pomponii Melæ de Situ Orbis Libri Tres. Ad omnium Angliæ & Hiberniæ Codicum MSS. fidem, summa cura & diligenta recogniti & collati; Tabulisque, cuncta in eo Scriptore Gentium Locorumque amplectentibus, nunc primum illustrati. Accedunt

I. Notæ partim Criticæ, partim Geographicæ:

II. Dissertatio de Ariane:

III. Synopsis Pomponiana; qua Illus Vetera faciliùs a Tyrunculis mente accipi possint & memoria teneri: atque è Novis committuntur clariora & magis explorata.

ISCÆ DUNMONIORUM. TYPIS FARLEANIS. Apud *Philippum Bishop.* MDCCXI. 4to.

This book has 27 Maps. Each of these has a neatly engraved Latin inscription, to some friend or patron of the Editor, with heraldic shield, crest, and mantlings. Most of them are Devonshire gentlemen, The Editor was the Rev. John Reynolds, the eldest son of the Rev. Prebendary Reynolds, (Vicar of St. Thomas', Exon, 1662-1692), baptized in St. Thomas', 9th July, 1671, Canon of Exeter Cathedral, and Head Master of the Exeter Free Grammar School, 1713-1733. *Ob.* 1758. He founded six exhibitions at Exeter Coll., Oxford.

What are the Duties of Man and Wife towards each Other. By Mr. Steele, Author of The Still of Distractions.

Exon: Printed and Sold by *Jos. Bliss*, near the *London*-Inn, a little without East-gate. M.DCC.XI. sm. 4to. [*T. N. Brushfield*, M.D.]

The author was Rich. Steele, ejected from Hanmere in 1662, and afterwards settled in London as Pastor of a congregation, where he died 16th November, 1692, *æt.* 64. The discourse originally appeared in *The Supplement to the Morning Exercise at Cripplegate*, 1674.

The Duty and Advantages of promoting the Peace and Prosperity, both of Church and State. A Sermon preach'd at the Triennial Visitation of . . . . Offspring, Lord Bishop of Exon, held at Bodmyn, in Cornwal, August the 27th, 1712. Before the Worshipful Tho. Paske, LL.D. Chancellor of that Diocess. By Philip Collier, A.M. Rector of St. Columbe Major. . . . .

EXON: Printed by *Jos. Bliss*, for *Philip Bishop*, Bookseller in the *High-Street*. M.DCC.XII. 4to.

A Sermon preach'd at the Funeral of the Rev. Mr. Geo. Trosse, Late Minister of the Gospel in the City of Exon, who Died January 11th, 1712-13, In the Eighty Second Year of his Age, and was Buried January the 15th. To which is added A Short Account of his Life. By J. H[allet].

Printed in the Year M.DCC.XIII. 8vo. [*T. N. Brushfield*, M.D.]

On 1. Tim. i. 15, pp. 35. A Brief Account of Mr. Trosse's Life begins on page 25. There can be no doubt that this Sermon was printed at *Exeter* by *Jos. Bliss*. See the next entry.

The Life of the Reverend Mr. Geo. Trosse Late Minister of the Gospel in the City of Exon, who Died January 11th, 1712-13, In the Eighty Second Year of his Age, written by Himself, and Publish'd according to his Order. To which is Added, The Sermon preach'd at His Funeral. By J. H. Luke xv. 7. I say unto you. . . . .

EXON: Printed by *Jos. Bliss*, for *Richard White*, Merchant; and sold by him at his House near the Elephant in *Northgate-street*, as also by *Hen. White*, at Mr. *Burridge's* Grocer, in *Southgate-Street*. 1714. Price 18*d.* 8vo. [*T. N. Brushfield*, M.D.]

Title and Preface to the Congregation of Protestant Dissenters, to whom Mr. Trosse was many years Pastor, signed J. H.[allett]. 8 leaves. Life pp. 103. On the back of page 103, a page of Errata in double columns, "For the Life" and "For the Sermon." Then the Sermon described above as printed in 1713. Pp. 35. The two publications evidently issue from the same press.

"Sold by *Thomas Butter*, Bookfeller near St. *Martins-lane* in *Exon*, where (befides Books and Stationary-Wares of all forts) is fold the beft of *Mathematical* and *Sea Inftruments*, feveral forts of Phyfical Medicines, as Dr. *Daffy's* Elixir Salutis, *Stoughton's* Elixir Stomachicum, Spirit of Scurvy-Grafs Golden and Plain, *&c.* Also the famous Cephalick or Liquid-Snuff, prepar'd for the *Queen*. With *Japan* Ink, *Indian*-Ink, Cake-Ink, Ink-powder, Common Ink; Ink-Glaffes, Pounce, fhining Sand; great Variety of Paper-Hangings for Rooms; the beft of Stampt-Parchment and Paper, Bonds *&c.* At Reafonable Rates, by Wholefale or Retail."

This advertisement I found pasted in a volume printed in 1714.

"SOld by JOHN MARCH, Bookfeller, at the Sign of the BIBLE, a little below St. *Martin's-Lane*, in *EXON*, who fells all forts of Navigation-Books, Sea-Charts, Waggoners and Mathematical Instruments for Sailors; Writing Papers and Paper-Books of all forts, as well Royal and Demi-Royal for Merchants, as others; Maps and Prints, of all forts, for adorning Rooms & Stair-Cafes, *&c.* and great Variety of all Painted Papers for Hanging Rooms and Clofets, as well Flock-work as common Sorts.

N.B. He buys all Sorts of Old Books, particularly Clergymens and Gentlemens Studies.

This advertisement was given me by Mr. Mark Cann, taken out of a book dated 1705. Its date would be *circa* 1719.

A Sermon Preach'd in Ely-Chappel at the Consecration of the Right Reverend Father in God Lancelot, Lord-Bishop of Exeter. On Sunday, February 24, 1716-17. By William Rayner, M.A. Published by Order of His Grace the Lord-Archbishop of Canterbury.

Exon: Printed for M. Bishop; and sold by Nath. Thorn, Bookseller, in St. Peter's Churchyard; and Wm. Taylor, in Paternoster Row, London. 1717. roy. 8vo. [*Exeter Inst. Lib.*]

Remarkable Antiquities of the City of Exeter; giving an Account of the Laws and Customs of the Place, the Offices, Court of Judicature, Gates, Walls, Rivers, Churches, and Immunities: The Titles and Privileges of the several Incorporations; with their distinct Coats of Arms engrav'd on Copper Plates. Together with a Catalogue of all the Bishops, Mayors, and Sheriffs, from the year 1049. Originally Collected by Richard Izacke, Esq; heretofore Chamberlain thereof: and now improv'd and continued to the Year 1722, by Samuel Izacke, Esq: the present Chamberlain. To which is now added, a correct Map of the said City, together with the Guild-Hall and Conduit.

London, Printed for Edward Score, John March, and Nathaniel Thorne, Booksellers in Exon: and Samuel Birt, in Ave Mary Lane, London. MDCCXXIII. 8vo. [*T. N. Brushfield*, M.D.

Remarkable Antiquities . . . . . The Second Edition . . . continued to the Year 1723 . . . . a new and correct Map of the said City, with a prospect of the Cathedral curiously engraven on Copper-plates: and the Freemans Oath both Honorary and Common.

London. Printed for Edw. Score and John March Booksellers in Exon, and Samuel Birt in Ave-Marie-lane, London. 1724. 8vo.

The first edition was published in 1677, the next in 1681, but these mentioned London booksellers alone. The 1724 edition was really the 4th edition. Other editions were issued in 1731 and 1734, "London, Printed for the Author": no booksellers' names in either case. [*T. N. Brushfield*, M.D.]

Twenty six Chosen Psalms of Thanksgiven and Praise, (Out of the whole Book) For the Use of a Cunntry Parish Church; To be Sung, in Order, all over, Several Times in the Year, constantly. All of an equal length. By the Rector. [Quot. from St. Aug.]

At Exon printed by Andrew Brice, for Nath. Thorn, Bookseller in St. Peter's Church Yard 1725. 12mo. [*Exeter Inst. Lib.*]

A curious book.

Freedom: a Poem, written in time of Recess from the rapacious Claws of Bailiffs, and devouring Fangs of Goalers, by Andrew Brice, Printer. To which is annexed the Author's Case. . . .

At *Exon* Printed by and for the Author, at his Printing-Office opposite to *St. Stephen's Church*, in the *High-street*. 1730.

A very scarce work. [*T. N. Brushfield*, M.D.]

A Sermon preach'd at the Assizes at Exeter August the 7th, 1740, before the Honourable Mr. Justice Chapple and Mr. Baron Wright. By Hugh Trevanion, Vicar of West-Alvington, in the County of Devon, and Chaplain to the Right Honourable John Earl of Orrery. Publish'd at the Request of the High Sheriff and the Grand Jury.

EXON. Printed by A. Brice, in *Gandy's Lane*, for Jos. Drew, Bookseller in the *High-Street*, 1740. 4to. [*Mr. And. Iredale.*]

(To be Continued.)

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Notes to Illustrations.

We are enabled to place before our readers of this month's issue an engraving of a fine specimen of warming pan of the reign of James I.

The pan and cover are of brass, and the latter bears date 1604. It is now in the possession of Mr. Wolfinden, of the Union Hotel and Dartmoor Coaching House, Bovey Tracey. This relic of the past has been in his family upwards of sixty years. Mr. Wolfinden's father, who was proprietor of the London Hotel, Torquay, in the old coaching days, became possessed of the warming pan from an old woman who then resided at Edginswell, near Torquay. There is one remarkable circumstance connected with the old lady who presented this warming pan to the late Mr. Wolfinden, *viz.*, she had never slept one night out of the house in which she was born and in which she died at the ripe age of 80 years.

The drawing of this interesting relic of a bygone day has been kindly executed by Mr. G. Townsend of Exeter from a rubbing furnished by Mrs. Tozer of Bovey Tracey. Mr. Townsend says:—"I presume the centre device is that of the Warwick family—the bear and ragged staff—with Tudor rose on either side of the hearts." It would be interesting to trace the history of this warming pan backwards, in order to ascertain, if possible, to whose family it originally belonged, and the origin of the device which it bears.

In addition to the above we give the portraits of two Devonshire Mayors, 1884-1885, *viz.*, the Mayor of Exeter, Mr. W. Brown, and the Mayor of Plymouth, Mr. Edward James. Both these gentlemen are highly respected in their particular municipalities, and have rendered good service in civic affairs. Mr. James, the Mayor of Plymouth, who has previously occupied that honourable position (1878-9), was the President of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, during their recent meeting at Plymouth, and sustained the reputation of the town by the warm welcome and generous hospitality which he extended to the numerous visitors who attended the Congress. The portraits are from engravings which appeared in the *Graphic*, October 17th last, and are published by the kind permission of the proprietors of that newspaper. We have also to thank the photographers for their permission to introduce the portraits. Editor.

Mr. WILLIAM BROWN,

Mayor of Exeter, 1884-5.

From a Photograph by Mr. J. F. LONG,
45, *High Street, Exeter.*

Mr. EDWARD JAMES, J.P.,

Mayor of Plymouth, 1884-5.

From a Photograph by Messrs. HEATH & BULLINGHAM.
24, *George Street, Plymouth.*

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

THE

WESTERN ANTIQUARY;

OR,

Note-Book for Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset.

No. 6.] NOVEMBER, 1885. [Vol. 5.

ST. BRITHWALD, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

ABBOT OF GLASTONBURY, 670. ABBOT OF RECULVER. *Archbishop, 692. Died, 731.*

BY MRS. EDMUND BOGER.

THOUGH the name of St. Brithwald has been removed from the English calendar, it still remains in the Romish hagiology on January 9th; and, indeed, he well deserves to be held in loving remembrance. It is curious that the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* speaks of him as the first English Archbishop of Canterbury, and adds, moreover: "Before this the Bishops had been Romans, but from this time they were English." Yet Deusdedit or Adeodatus, the fifth Archbishop of Canterbury, was an Englishman, and Bede calls him one of the South Saxons, by which he probably means a Saxon of the South of England. It had been the custom from the time of Augustine, in order to prevent any pause in the succession, for each archbishop before his death to nominate his successor; but Honorius, the fifth archbishop, died without having taken this precaution, and a vacancy of a year and a half occurred until Ithamar, Bishop of Rochester, consecrated Frithona, a West Saxon, and gave him the name of Deusdedit.* It is more than probable that Frithona or Deusdedit might take his place as first, not only of the Saxon bishops, but first, also, of those educated at Glastonbury; for neither Malmesbury nor Peterborough were then in existence, and being a south country man he could not have owed his education to the Scotch schools of the north.

Little is known of Deusdedit; yet what is known marks him as a man of patience and piety, large hearted, and who was held in high respect by his contemporaries. During his episcopate, Wilfrid, the talented and turbulent Bishop of Northumbria, lived, and he unwittingly bears witness to the large minded charity of the archbishop, which far exceeded the general tone of mind of that day. When Wilfrid was elected Bishop of York he refused to receive consecration from the hands of Deusdedit, because, forsooth, the archbishop *held communication with heretics*—the meaning of which was that the good archbishop set himself to promote the union of the British and Saxon Churches, and declined to look upon some immaterial points of difference as hindrances to intercommunion. But in spite of this, Deusdedit's charity was not to be overcome; for on Wilfrid's return after his consecration by Agilberd, Bishop of Paris, with twelve other bishops, he invited Wilfrid to Canterbury, and at his death confided his diocese to his care.

The greatest event in the episcopate of Deusdedit or Adeodatus was the hallowing of Medehamstead, afterwards Peterborough, Abbey, of which a long account is given in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*. Penda, the fierce King of Mercia, being dead, the throne was filled by his sons, Peada and Wulfhere, in succession. These young kings were both

* So says Churton, in his *Early English Church*, and Dr. Hook, who apparently follows him; but neither give their authority, and he is not called Frithona by either Bede or in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*.

Christians, and the one planned what the other carried out, *viz.*, a grand monastic school for the central kingdom such as Glastonbury was for centuries for the south and west; and for the hallowing of this monastery Wulfhere would have the highest ecclesiastic in the church, so Deudesdit was there, as archbishop, with his suffragans, Ithamar of Rochester, Wini of London, Jaruman of Mercia, and Tuda of Lindisfarne. Oswy, King of Northumberland, the Bretwalda, was there also, and signed the charter as well as Wulfhere, the founder. It must have been a magnificent gathering, even in those rude and early days, and marks the fact that amidst all the divisions of the state the unity of the church was a living power.

In 604 or 605 Deusdedit, the first native Archbishop of Canterbury, died. Four years elapsed without a fresh appointment, and then, again, Ithamar of Rochester came to the rescue, and consecrated one Damian; but whether the appointment was irregular, which is probable, or whether, which is likely enough, it was considered undesirable that the Metropolitan of the English Church should be the nominee of a Kentish bishop, Damian is not reckoned among our archbishops. The latter was probably the reason, for it would have been manifestly undesirable that the Metropolitan of the whole of England should be the nominee of the Bishop or King of Kent, one of the smallest of the Saxon kingdoms, and could but have resulted in each petty kingdom having a separate and independent church of its own. This calamity —for such it would have been—was averted by the wisdom of Oswy the Bretwalda, with the large hearted co-operation of Egbert, King of Kent. They, acting together, appear to have summoned a council of the church; for they especially declare that they acted with the consent of the English Church, and chose Wighard, an Englishman, whom they sent to Vitalian, the Bishop of Rome, for consecration—the reason for which seems to have been that from various causes the only bishop in England at that time whose consecration was absolutely regular was Wini, Bishop of Winchester and three Bishops were then, as now, necessary for a canonical consecration. Even could they have sunk national jealousy so far as to have summoned British bishops to their assistance the same difficulty would have occurred as took place after the separation of the United States: the first formality after the consecration would have been the taking oaths of obedience to the new archbishop, and this no British bishop would, of course, have done.

Wighard, then, set out for Rome, but died almost immediately after his arrival; and Oswald and Egbert, anxious for no further delay, desired Vitalian to select a suitable person and send him at once. A very interesting correspondence remains between the Bretwalda and the Pope, showing that the latter was fully worthy of the trust reposed in him. He thus wrote to Oswy:—

"We have not been able to find, considering the length of the journey, a man docile and qualified in all respects to be a Bishop according to the tenour of your letters. But as soon as such a proper person shall be found we will send him well instructed to your country."

Vitalian at last pitched upon Adrian, an African by birth, Abbot of Nerida, near Naples; but Adrian, who was of a studious habit, knowing that a man of energy and action was required for such a post, declined it, recommending his friend, Theodore of Tarsus. He, however, offered to accompany Theodore and to take his part in the work of building up the church in that distant land. Perhaps of all the missions that were ever sent out to evangelise the world this was the most truly Catholic. Vitalian, the head of the Roman Church, urges Adrian, an African, to go to the "ends of the earth," and the two combined together to persuade Theodore, a member of the Greek Church, to undertake the office. He was consecrated by Pope Vitalian in the year of our Lord 668, on Sunday, the 20th of March, and on the 27th of May, started with his friend for Britain. Adrian became Abbot of Canterbury, and appears to have devoted himself principally to the education of candidates for the ministry. Both the archbishop

and abbot were learned men, well skilled in the Latin and Greek tongues, and their schools were numerously attended, men of all ages and degrees being attracted to them by the fame of their learning and piety.

Among these scholars was BRITHWALD, Abbot of Glastonbury. His position proves him to have been educated there, as none but a monk of Glastonbury was ever selected as abbot. It is as well here to pause and endeavour to realise the energy and humility of this man. Glastonbury was one of the oldest ecclesiastical foundations in the world, the richest monastery in England, *the* only fane where the inhabitants of Britain and the new people knelt side by side; yet Brithwald, in spite of the opposition of both the King of Wessex and the Bishop of Winchester, resigned his position to sit at the feet of these new teachers. He became a simple monk at Reculver, where Adrian had founded one of his schools, and there he devoted himself to the study of the Scriptures in their native tongue. Reculver had been a royal palace before it became a monastic school. Eventually Brithwald rose to become Abbot of Reculver; and, without any great stretch of imagination, we may suppose how he would invite promising young men from the west country to come and study the new learning, then returning to carry back what they had gained and become teachers in their turn. It was, in fact, in a small way, such a revival of learning as took place just eight centuries later, when the taking of Constantinople scattered the learned Greeks through Europe and revived the study of the Greek language through the civilised world.

In 691 Theodore died, after a primacy of 23 years, and all men turned their eyes to Brithwald as his successor. The appointments of Frithona and Wighard had broken through the tradition that none but a foreigner could be the metropolitan, and the excellent work done by the late archbishop and Abbot Adrian had made it still more possible for a worthy successor to be found among the native Saxons or English.* So Brithwald was accepted by the church; and as it was undesirable that he should be consecrated by Wilfrid of York, lest any fancied superiority should be claimed by the northern diocese, he sought consecration from the hands of Godwin or Guodon, Metropolitan of France. Brithwald was elected with the concurrence of Withred and Swebhard, Kings of Kent, and on Sunday, 29th of June, 692, was consecrated. On Sunday, the 31st of August, he was installed in his cathedral the eighth Archbishop of Canterbury, and the second of the Saxon race. This was very nearly 1200 years ago, and from that time, with but few exceptions, Augustine's Chair has been filled by Englishmen. After the Conquest, Lanfranc and Anselm were brilliant exceptions, and Boniface of Savoy, in the time of Henry III. was a less worthy successor, but he was, I believe, the last foreigner intruded into the chief seat of our church.

The year after Brithwald succeeded to the primacy Withred succeeded to the whole kingdom of the Kentish men. He held a great council at Baccancilde (Beckenham) in Kent, at which the king presided, "and Brithwald, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Tobias, Bishop of Rochester, and with them Abbots and Abbesses and many wise men were assembled to consult about the bettering of God's churches in Kent." King Withred made a noble opening address, in which he clearly defined the relative limits of the secular and ecclesiastical rights and duties.

It was during the primacy of Brithwald that the great work of dividing the enormous diocese of Winchester—whose limits were co-terminous with the ever-spreading kingdom of Wessex—was carried out. Ina was then King of Wessex, and he and Brithwald seem to have cordially worked together and assisted each other in their large minded projects for the religious and secular benefit of the people committed to their charge. The first effect of Brithwald's good offices seems to have

* To Theodore is owing the division of parishes and the appointment of a priest or parson to each parish.

been the healing of the long standing feud between Wessex and Kent. The fierce King of Wessex, Cœdwalla, had committed ravages in Kent which were retaliated by the burning of Mul, Moll, or Mules, brother of the king, and twelve other men with him, by the Kentish men, and this was an excuse for fresh ravages by fire and sword; but immediately on Brithwald's becoming archbishop we find that the men of Kent offered a heavy money compensation, which was accepted by Ina, and peace was restored.

At this time Daniel was Bishop of Winchester: another diocese was formed, with Sherborne for its cathedral city, to which Aldhelm was appointed, and a bishop also given to the South Saxons, whose seat was at Selsey, though eventually removed to Chichester.

Ina's great object seems to have been to weld into one the antagonistic races of Britons and Saxons; and with this object he passed a great part of his time in Somerset, where the mingling of the two races was beginning. Brithwald cordially worked with him, and did his part by seeking to promote the union of the churches. His intimate knowledge of the people must have been valuable to Ina. His efforts at conciliation were so successful that a large number of Celtic bishops, both in the north of Britain and Ireland, expressed their willingness to yield on the question of the proper time for keeping Easter. The bishops in Cornwall still retained their ancient British usage, but they were met in a truly Christian spirit by Brithwald, who employed the pen of the eloquent Aldhelm to endeavour to convince them that they should give way to the general usage of the Western Church. His enactments with regard to the keeping of the Lord's Day were strict enough to satisfy a Puritan, his principal object appearing to have been to secure to the slave one day of absolute rest. He was anxious to abolish slavery altogether, and we hear of his paying as much as 300 soldi to redeem one from servitude.

Deusdedit's primacy had been signalised by the hallowing of the abbey of Medehamstead, and now Brithwald's was illustrated by a work of equal, perhaps greater, importance, and which more nearly concerns us, *viz.*, the enlarging, rebuilding, and almost re-founding of Glastonbury Abbey: so that Ina is often spoken of as the founder, as though it had not existed for hundreds of years before his time.

The charters given in William of Malmesbury's *Chronicles*, which Ina and his successors granted to Glastonbury, are said by the learned of the present day not to be genuine, but to be interpolations of a later date, in that of Ina he speaks of the large lands granted by his predecessors, and that it is with the permission of Brithwald and his suffragans that he grants the charter and the lands therein conveyed by himself and his predecessors to the monastery, with certain privileges; but, supposing that this be not genuine, no one doubts the following paragraph in William of Malmesbury:—

"What splendour he [Ina] *added* to the Monastery may be collected from the short treatise I have written about its antiquities."

There can be no doubt from these words that Ina did but restore and add to an old foundation. But this restoration and re-edification was done right royally, and made Glastonbury what it continued for centuries —the richest monastery, and one of the most celebrated schools for education, not only in England, but in Europe. We shall see in the life of one of the greatest of Brithwald's successors, St. Dunstan, the work that was carried on there in later years.

But it was not alone in the promotion of learning and discipline within the church and in promoting the study of the Scriptures in their native languages that marks the period of St. Brithwald's primacy: under his care the Church of England began to exercise one of the highest functions of a living church, by sending out missions to the heathen; and Winifred, better known as Boniface, became the Apostle of Germany.

Brithwald held the see of Canterbury 37 years. He was especially famed for his

learning in the Scriptures. He is credited with having originated the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, that most invaluable record of our early history. He died simply of old age. He was the second archbishop, (Theodore being the first) who was interred within the walls of the cathedral church, the porch where former archbishops were buried being full. Butler, in his *Lives of the Saints*, calls him "a living rule of perfection in the Church."

Authorities: *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle;* Bede; William of Malmesbury; Churton's *Early English Church;* Hook's *Archbishops of Canterbury*; Stubb's *Constitutional History.*

* * *

DEVON BOOKSELLERS AND PRINTERS IN THE 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES.

BY REV. J. INGLE DREDGE.

SUPPLEMENTARY PAPER, No 1.—(Continued.)

A Sermon preach'd before the Trustees of the Charity Schools at the Cathedral Church of Exeter Oct. 13, 1741. By Alured Clarke, D.D. Dean of Exeter.

EXON. Printed by ANDREW BRICE for EDWARD SCORE, Bookseller in *Exeter*, J. and P. KNAPTON, in *Ludgate-street*, and SAM. BIRT, in *Ave-Mary-Lane, London.* 1741. 8vo and 4to. [*Mr. Andrew Iredale.*]

Dedicated to William Newcombe, Esq., Mayor of Exon. Text:—Rom. xiii. 10.

An Essay for instructing Children in various useful and uncommon Subjects; being a Collection of plain Composures in Verse, adapted to form and cultivate the Minds of Youth, and to improve them in Knowledge, Piety, and Virtue. By an Aged Person, who takes a Pleasure in conversing with and teaching Children, and who aims at having his Offspring well initiated in profitable knowledge. Recommended by the Rev. Dr. Doddridge. . . .

Exon: Printed, for the Author, by Andrew and Sarah Brice, in Gandy's Lane. MDCCXLIII. 16mo.

There is an "introductory preface," signed "P. Doddridge," and "The Author's Preface," signed "John Vowler, Exon. January the 1st, Anno 1742-3. Ætat. 75." [*T. N. Brushfield*, M.D.]

The Sanctification of the Sabbath, enforc'd from the Consideration of its being the express Command of God: in a Sermon Preach'd in Exon, November the 8th, 1743, on Deut. v. 12. By John Lavington, A.M.

Exon: Printed by Andrew and Sarah Brice; and sold by Richard Kelt, Bookseller, in the *Poultry, London*; and Aaron Tozer, Bookseller, in *Exon*, 1744. 8vo. [*T. N. Brushfield*, M.D.

The Life and Adventures of Bampfylde Moore Carew, the noted Devonshire Stroller and Dog-Stealer; as related by Himself, during his Passage to the Plantations in America. Containing a great Variety of remarkable Transactions in a vagrant Course of Life, which he followed for the Space of Thirty Years and upwards.

Exon: Printed by the Farleys, for Joseph Drew, Bookseller, opposite *Castle-Lane*, 1745. 4to. [*T. N. Brushfield*, M.D.]

Some Memoirs of the Life of John Roberts. Written by his Son Daniel Roberts.

Exon: Printed by Andrew Brice, at his Printing-Office, in Northgate-street. MDCCXLVI. 8vo. [*T. N. Brushfield*, M.D.]

An Exposition or Practical Treatise on the Church Catechism of the Church of England. To which is annex'd The Sacred Rite of Confirmation; &c. By James Salter, Vicar of St. Mary Church in Devon.

Exon. Printed by Andrew Brice, for the Author; and sold by Edward Score, Bookseller, in the High Street. 1753. 12mo. [*Mr. Mark Cann.*]

The Personal Union of the Divine and Human Nature in our Blessed Lord & Saviour Jesus Christ; and the benefits of it to Mankind, and the Comforts of a good Conscience, and the Torments of an evil one, in two Sermons preached at Tavistock in Devon. By Thomas Salmon, LL.D.

London. Printed by Daniel Browne, and sold by Edward Score in Exeter, Elizabeth Smith in Plymouth, and Thomas Smith in Tavistock. 1753. 4to. [*Mr. Mark Cann.*]

A new treatise of arithmetic. By J. Thorpe.

Exon. 1754. 8vo. [*Bib. Cornub.*, 1345.]

A Sermon preached in the Cathedral-Church of Exeter, on the General Fast-Day, February 6. 1756. By the Lord Bishop of Exeter. Published at the Request of the Rt. Worshipful the Mayor, and Chamber.

EXON: Printed for and sold by EDWARD SCORE, Bookseller, over-against the *Guildhall;* and sold also by BARNABAS THORN, Booksellers in St. *Peters* Church-yard; and Messrs. KNAPTON, Bookseller, in *Ludgate-street, London.* 8vo. [*Mr. And. Iredale.*]

By Bp. Geo. Lavington. Text:—Ps. xlvi. 8.

A State of the Dispute between Dr. Andrew and Mr. Pitfield. With free remarks upon the behaviour and arguments of Counsellor Shapleigh. By Richard Tremlett. . . .

Exon, printed by A. Brice and sold by Mr. Score, Mr. Thorn, Mr. Tozer, and Mr. Grigg. 1761. sm. 4to. [*Bib. Cornub.*, 1029.]

Calamy Confuted, by the plain Evidence of plain Facts, supported by plain Reasoning; being a true Account of the Author's Proceedings relative to the Subject of a late

Dispute, with a Vindication of his Conduct and Veracity from the Scandalous Misrepresentations and defamatory Declarations of the disappointed Doctor. . . . .

Exeter. Printed by A. Brice, and sold by B. Thorn and E. Score, Exeter, 1761. sm. 4to. [*Exeter Inst. Lib.*]

To the Reader signed "W. C.[happle] Exeter, May 25, 1761."

A short reply to the falsehood and slander published against Dr. Andrew, by Mr. Pitfield and his witnesses . . . [*Anon.* by J. Andrew.]

Exeter, printed by J. Spencer, 1761. sm. 4to. [*Bib. Cornub.*, 1029.]

Falsehood and defamation detected and confuted, being a full answer to all the slander and calamy thrown on Dr. Andrew's character, by Mr. Pitfield and his witnesses . . .

Exeter, printed by John Spencer, 1761. sm. 4to. Signed at the end "John Andrew." [*Bib. Cornub.*, 1029.]

A Reply to a Pamphlet, intitled a State of the Dispute between Dr. Andrew and Mr. Pitfield. Wherein Mr. Tremlett's great Candour, genteel Behaviour, and most conscientious Regard for Truth, is fully and freely displayed and exhibited to the Public. By John Andrew M.D. . . . .

Exeter, printed by John Spencer in Gandy's lane, 1762. sm. 4to. [*Bib. Cornub.*, 1029.]

A confutation of the principal facts published by Mr. Tremlett in his Letter to Archdeacon Sleech, by the testimony of Counsellor Jeffery, Messrs. Pitfield and Chapple, as also of Mr Tremlett himself . . . .

Exeter, printed by John Spencer. 1763. sm. 4to. [*Bib. Cornub.*, 1029.]

Trewman's Exeter Flying Post or Plymouth and Cornish Advertiser. No. 1. 1763.

Printed and published by Robert John Trewman 226 High st. Exeter 1763. folio. [*Bib. Cornub.*, 987.]

Abner's Thoughts after the Battle of Gideon, [*read* Gibeon], a Sermon preached in the Parish-Church of Bideford in Devonshire. On Thursday, the Fifth Day of May, being the Day appointed by Proclamation for a General Thanksgiving to Almighty God, &c. &c. By John Whitfeld, M.A., Rector of Bideford.

London: Printed for, and sold by, W. Johnson, in Ludgate-Street; Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Parker, at Oxford; and B. Thorn, Bookseller, at Exeter. MDCCLXIII. sm. folio. [*W. P. Hiern, Esq.*]

1783. The Revd. Mr John Whitefeld Rectr. of this Parish, buried, 25 April. (Bideford Par. Register.)

Statutes and Constitutions of the Devon and Exeter Hospital, at Exeter; with the Rules and Orders for the Government and Conduct of the House, &c.

Printed by Andrew Brice, in *Northgate-Street, Exon*, 1764. sm. 4to. [*T. N. Brushfield*, M.D.]

A Catalogue of scarce and valuable books in divinity, history, law, and physick, being the Libraries of the rev. W. Harling, M.A. Rector of Kilkhampton, and Mr. John Kennedy, of Exon, both deceased, on sale at W. Grigg's, Bookseller, near Broadgate, Fore street, Exon.

Printed by Andrew Brice in Northgate st. Exon. [1764.] 8vo. [*Bib. Cornub.*, 1217.]

The Wisdom and Righteousness of the Divine Provi dence illustrated from the Character of Job. In a Sermon preached at Honiton, the 25th. Day of August, 1765. Being the First Sunday after the late dreadful Fire. By Richard Harrison.

Exeter: Printed and Sold by JOHN SPENCER, in *Fore Street;* Sold also by E. SCORE, B. THORN, A. TOZER, and W. GRIGG, in *Exeter;* A. Brown, in *Honiton;* M. Anderton, in *Taunton;* and J. Buckland, in *Paternoster-Row, London.* 8vo. [1765.] [*Exeter Inst. Lib.*]

The practice of Inoculation impartially considered, its signal advantages fully proved and the popular objections against it confuted, in a letter to Sir Edward Wilmot, bart. By John Andrew, M.D. To which are added The sentiments of Dr. Huxham and several other very eminent physicians relative to the said practice, as communicated to the author.

Exeter. John Spence; Wilson and Fell, London [1765.] 8vo. [*Bib. Cornub.*, 1029.]

Observations on the state of the dispute between a physician [*i.e.* J. Andrew] and an apothecary, concerning a prescription of Sydenham. In which a vindication of this authors character is attempted and his method of curing the dysentery by injections of milk and Venice treacle, is confirmed by facts and experience . . . . .

London, W. Johnston; and B. Thorn, Exeter. 1765. 8vo. Signed "An Apothecary." [*Bib. Cornub.*, 1029.]

A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Peter, Exon, before the Governors of the Devon and Exeter Hospital, for the sick and lame, at their Anniversary Meeting, on Tuesday, August 28, 1770. By George Moore, M.A. . . . .

Exon, Printed by A. Brice and B. Thorn, for B. Thorn and E. Score, Booksellers in Exon. . . . . [1770.] 4to. [*Mr. Mark Cann.*]

Catalogue of books of John Anstis, garter king at arms, his son, the two Rev. Mr. Anstis and Andrew Brice of Exeter.

Sold by Edward Score, Exeter, 1774. 8vo. [*Bib. Cornub.*, 1030.]

The Immensity of God's Love to Man in his Creation and Redemption, a Sermon. By John Oliver A.B. Curate of Meshaw and Cheldon, and Master of the Grammar School in Southmolton, Devon.

Exeter. Printed by B. Thorn, for the Author. MDCCLXXV. 8vo. [*Exeter Inst. Lib.*]

Poems and Periodical Essays, on Several Occasions; with Strictures on the Education of Youth; interspersed with Songs, Odes, Paraphrases, &c. &c. Tending to Virtue and Morality. By G. E. Whittaker. . . . . .

Exeter; Printed (for the Author), and sold by R. Trewman, E. Score, W. Grigg, and H. Mugg, and all other Booksellers in Town and Country. sm. 8vo. [*Exeter Inst. Lib.*]

The Introduction is dated Decr. 1st, 1776. pp. xl. 176.

A Serious Address to Young Persons of both Sexes. Being a Discourse upon 1. Timothy, Chap. iv. Ver. 12. Let no man despise thy youth.

Exeter; Printed by B. Thorn, Bookseller opposite the Guildhall. M.D.CC.LXX.VII. 8vo. [*Exeter Inst. Lib.*]

The Author's name is not given.

The Importance of Truth, and the Danger of Moderation, particularly with respect to the Doctrine of the Trinity, investigated in Three Conferences between An Orthodox Christian and a Moderate Man. Inscribed to the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, Bart. and occasioned by his late Sermon at the Exeter-Assembly. . . . . .

Exeter: Printed by R. Trewman for the Author, and sold by H. Mugg, in Exeter; J. Buckland, Paternoster Row, London; Miss Anderton, in Taunton; and all other Booksellers in Town and Country. 1779. 8vo. [*Exeter Inst. Lib.*]

Poems to Thespia.

Exeter. Printed by W. Grigg, Bookseller in the Fore Street. 1781. 8vo. [*Mr. Mark Cann.*]

A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Peter, Exon, before the Governors of the Devon and Exeter Hospital, for the sick and lame, at their Anniversary Meeting, on Tuesday, August 28, 1781. By John Churchill, B.D. Rector of Eggesford and Chawley, and Fellow of C. C. C., Oxford. . . . . .

Exeter: Printed by B. Thorn and Son; and sold by them and A. Sweetland, in Exeter; and all other Booksellers . . . [1781]. 4to. [*W. P. Hiern, Esq.*]

Woolmer's Exeter and Plymouth Gazette for the West of England or public advertiser for Devon, Cornwall, Somerset and Dorset. No. 1. 1782.

Exeter, printed and published at 236 High st. by Edward Woolmer. 1782. folio. [*Bib. Cornub.*, 988.]

The State-Coach in the Mire, a Tale; in three parts. By Thomas Brice.

Exeter: Printed and sold by the Author, in Goldsmith's-street. MDCCLXXXIII. sm. 4to. [*T. N. Brushfield*, M.D.]

A Translation of a Charter, granted to the Inhabitants of the City of Exeter, by King Charles the First: likewise some Abstracts and Quotations from Charters and Grants to the City of London, which serve as Explanations to that Part of the Charter, which directs that the Election of the Common-Council for the City of Exeter shall be according to the Custom used for the Election of Aldermen for the City of London. By a Citizen of Exeter.

MDCCLXXXV. sm. 4to.

"There is no printer or publisher's name. The work looks like a production of the Brices. I am very strongly of opinion it was printed at Exeter, and it relates wholly to Exeter." [*T. N. Brushfield*, M.D.]

An Address to Young Men, at the Conclusion of a Course of Lectures upon the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion, and upon other important branches of Religious Knowledge. Delivered at the Vestry of George's Meeting-house, Exeter, Jan. 23d. 1791, and repeated March 10, 1793. By Timothy Kenrick.

Exeter: Printed by E. Grigg, in the Fore-Street. [1794.]

The date appears at the end of the Preface. [*T. N. Brushfield*, M.D.]

A Sermon preached at George's Meeting-House, Exeter, April 19, 1793; being the day appointed for a general Fast: with the devotional service of the day. By James Manning. Published at the Request of the Audience.

Exeter: Printed by E. Grigg; and sold by all booksellers in Exeter and Plymouth. 8vo. [*Mr. And. Iredale.*]

The Evidence, Cross-Examinations, Arguments of Counsel, and the Hon. Baron Perryns Remarks, on the Two Trials of Wm. Winterbotham, assistant preacher at How's Lane Meeting; Plymouth, before Special Juries at Exeter, July 25th and 26th 1793. for Seditious Words, delivered in Two Sermons, preached November the fifth and Eighteenth. 1792.

Exeter, printed for T. Brice, North Street. 1794. 8vo. [*Exeter Inst. Lib.*]

A Sermon preached at Launceston in the county of Cornwall, on Thursday the fourth of June 1795, by William Carpenter, D.D. curate of Launceston and Vicar of Lewanick, before the major commandant [Colonel Sam. Archer] other officers and the two companies of volunteer infantry belonging to the said parish, when their colours, the present of her grace the dutchess of Northumberland were delivered to them.

London, printed for Robert Martin, Launceston; G. G. and J. Robinson, London; and J. Manning, Exeter. [1795] 8vo. [*Bib. Cornub.*, 1115.]

Opusculum, continens Odam Regi Gentique Britannicæ, Elegiam de præsenti rerum Statu in Galliâ, Epistolam ad Francos Exules, Satiras duas adversus Pseudo-Sophos Hujus-ce Ætatis, Duo Epitaphia, et nonnulla Epigrammata. Authore S***.

Exoniæ. Apud Woolmer, Typographum. 1797. 8vo. [*Exeter Inst. Lib.*]

Peace in our Power, upon Terms not Unreasonable. By Charles Baring, Esqr.

Exeter, printed by R. Trewman & Son, and sold by Cadell and Davies, Strand, London. 1798. 8vo. [*Exeter Inst. Lib.*]

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Exeter, at the Primary Visitation of Henry Reginald, [Courtenay] Lord Bishop of Exeter, 1799. Published at the Request of the Clergy.

Exeter, Printed by Trewman & Son, High Street, 4to. [*Mr. Mark Cann.*]

A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St Mary, in Truro, before the Govenors of the Cornwall General Infirmary, on its being opened for the reception of Patients, Monday, August 12. 1799. By Cornelius Cardew, D.D. Master of the Grammar School in Truro, and one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to his highness the Prince of Wales . . . .

Truro: Printed and Sold by J. Tregoning; sold also by J. Wallis, Pater Noster Row, London; Trewman and Son, Exeter; Matthews, Helston, and by all other booksellers. Price 1s. 6d. for the benefit of the Infirmary. [1799.]

The Christians Defence against the Fears of Death, with Seasonable Directions. How to prepare ourselves to Die well. By the late Revd Charles Drelincourt, with an Account of the Death of the Author. . . . . To which is now added a True Relation of the Apparition of Mrs. Veal which Appeared the next Day after her Death to Mrs. Bargrave at Canterbury, the 8th of September 1705.

Published by Davies & Eldridge, Exeter. 8vo.

"There are four plates each inscribed 'published by Davies & Eldridge, Exeter.' On the last page appears 'Woolmer, Printer, Exeter.' I have no means of ascertaining the date of this work. There is no clue in the work itself. In Darling's *Cyclop. Bibliog.* the 13th edition was published in London in 1732. My copy is apparently of contemporary binding and is inscribed 'Elizabeth Gendall, 1817,' a former possessor." [*T. N. Brushfield*, M.D.]

"1802. Feb. 19. Died R. Trueman, proprietor and printer of the Exeter Flying Post, which he had established and conducted for 40 years." Timperley's *Encyclopædia*, p. 811.

"1816. Jan. 28. Died Robert Trueman, one of the proprietors and Editor of the Exeter Flying Post, and a member of the Common Council of that city, aged 49 years. (*Ibid.*, p. 863.) [*Mr. J. E. Bailey.*]

PLYMOUTH.

"Sold by . . . Elizabeth Smith in Plymouth." [See Exeter under 1753.]

Isagoge sive Janua Tusculana, for the use of grammar schools. By the Rev. R. Lyne. A new edition.

Plymouth, printed and sold by M. Haydon and Son, printers, booksellers and stationers to his royal highness the Duke of Clarence. 1791. 8vo. [*Bib. Cornub.*, 1272.]

A Letter to Dr. Hawker on his pretended reply to Mr. Porter's Defence of Unitarianism, by the Author of that Defence.

Plymouth, printed and sold by B. Haydon; sold also by J. Johnson, St Paul's Church Yard, London. MDCCXCIII. 8vo. [*Exeter Inst. Lib.*]

Signed Thomas Porter, Plymouth, May 15, 1793.

Strictures on Mr. Mend's Pamphlet, entitled The Baptism of Infants, authorized by Scripture. By Isaiah Birt. [Quots 12 lines.]

PLYMOUTH: Printed and Sold by P. NETTLETON: Sold also by J. ROACH, in Duke-Street, Dock; S. WOOLMER, in Exeter; J. BROWN, Bristol; and by T. CHAPMAN, No. 151, Fleet-Street, London. 1797. 8vo. [*Mr. And. Iredale.*]

A defence of scripture baptism in answer to a pamphlet addressed To those who esteem the essence of religion of more importance than the forms and ceremonies. By Isaiah Birt, pastor of the Baptist church at Plymouth-Dock . . . .

Plymouth, P. Nettleton; J. Heydon, Dock. [1800.] 8vo. [*Bib. Cornub.*, 1071.]

Hymns adapted to Public Worship, chiefly designed for the use of the Congregation of Protestant Dissenters assembling in Batter Street, Plymouth. By the Rev. Herbert Mends.

Plymouth. Printed and sold by P. Nettleton, 57 Market Street. 1801. 12mo. [*Mr. Mark Cann.*]

SOUTH MOLTON.

The Rev. W. D. Macray kindly informs me that in the Library at Bicton House there is "A Few Leaves from my Field Book," an anonymous publication, by William Woolcot, surveyor, printed in 8vo at South Molton in 1817.

TAVISTOCK.

To the Benedictine monastery in this town belongs the honour of possessing the first printing press in Devon. This, in the order of time, seems to have been the ninth printing establishment in the kingdom. It was preceded by Westminster, 1477; Oxford, 1478; St. Albans, 1480; London (Lettou), 1480; York, 1497; Beverley, 1510; Southwark, 1514; and Cambridge, 1521. Of this press two productions only survive with certainty:—

The Boke of Comfort called in laten Boecius de consolatione philosophie. Translated in to englesse tonge [by John Waltwnem, or Walton, in 1410, a Canon of Osney]. At the end this colophon:—

Emprented in the exempt monastery of Tauestok in Denshyre. By me Dan Thomas Rychard monke of the sayd Monastery. To the instant desyre of the ryght Worshypful Esquyer Mayster Robert Langdon, Anno D'. MDxxv. Deo Gracias. 4to.

At the sale of Mr. Heber's library, December, 1834, a copy was bought by the then Duke of Bedford for £63. The libraries of Exeter College, Oxon., and the Bodleian, have each a copy. (Cf. Herbert's *Ames*, iij., 1439; *Bib. Cornub.*, i., 305; Oliver's *Monasticon*, 89; *Trans. Devon Association*, xi., 499; Hazlitt's *Handbook*, 44.)

Here foloyth the Confirmation of the Charter perteynynge to all the tynners wythyn the contey of Deuonshyre wyth there Statutes also made at Crockeryntorre by the hole Assēt and Cōsent of al the sayd tynners. Yn the yere of the reygne of our soverayne Lord Kynge Henry viij the secūd yere At the end this colophon :—

Here endyth the statutes of the stannary. Imprented yn Tauystoke ye xx daye of August the yere of the reygne off our souereyne Lord Kynge Henry ye viij the xxvi yere God save the Kynge. [1534]." 4to.

Consists of 16 leaves. A copy in Exeter College Library.

"Sold by Thomas Smith in Tavistock." [See Exeter under 1753.]

TIVERTON.

The Lawfulness and Use of Organs in the Christian Church. Asserted in a Sermon preached at Tiverton in the County of Devon upon the 13th of September, 1696. On Occasion of an Organ's being Erected in that Parish Church. By John Newte, M.A. Rector of Tiverton in Devon; sometime Fellow of Baliol Colledge in Oxford.

LONDON: Printed by *Freeman Collins* in the *Old Baily*, and are to be sold by *William Rogers* at the *Sun* over against St. *Dunstan's* Church in *Fleetstreet;* and by *Humphry Burton* Bookseller in *Tiverton.* 1696. 4to. [*Mr. And. Iredale.*]

Dedication to Jonathan, Lord Bishop of Exeter, dated "Tidcombe, Sept. 24. 1696."

TAUNTON.

The Churches and Ministery of England, True Churches and True Ministery. Cleared and proved, in a Sermon preach'd the 4th of May at Wiviliscombe; before a numerous Congregation assembled together to hear the opposition, which had been long threatned to be made that day, by Mr. Collier and others of his party, who, with the greatest strength the West would afford them, were present at the Sermon. . . . . By Francis Fullwood Minister of the Gospel at Staple Fitzpane in the County of Somerset. Before it there is an Epistle and Preface, shewing the Manner, and a Narrative [subjoyned] shewing the Substance of the Dispute after the Sermon (both which lasted nine hours.) Set forth by the Ministers that were at the Dispute, and Attested under their Hands.

London, Printed by *A. M.* for *George Treagle* at *Taunton*, and are to be sold at *London* by *William Roybould* at the Unicorn in *Pauls* Church-yard. 1652. 4to.

The Master How, one of the disputants, is John Howe of Great Torrington. This is the earliest public mention of him—unknown to his biographers hitherto.

My special thanks are due to the Rev. W. D. Macray, T. N. Brushfield, Esq., M.D., Mr. Mark Cann, Mr. Andrew Iredale, W. P. Hiern, Esq., and Mr. Edward Parfitt, for the prompt assistance which has enabled me so quickly to prepare this Supplementary Paper; also to Mr. J. E. Bailey, who has allowed me to examine the third volume of *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*. This response encourages me to entertain the hope that I may at length get together all the facts necessary on which to base the complete *Annals of the Devon Press.*

Buckland Brewer, Bideford.

(Concluded.)

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THE "GAY" BICENTENNIAL.

A BICENTENARY Celebration of the birth of John Gay, A.D. 1685, was held in the Guildhall at Barnstaple on the 22nd September, 1885, the Mayor in the chair, when a bust of the poet, modelled in terra cotta, presented by W. F. Rock, Esq., of London, to the ancient Grammar School at Barnstaple, in which Gay received his education, was inaugurated..

The proceedings were not only unusually characteristic, but of a very interesting and enjoyable character, consisting of addresses by the Mayor and several gentlemen, interspersed with readings from Gay's works, and enlivened by musical and vocal selections from *The Beggar's Opera*, and from the serenata of *Acis and Galatea*, under the direction of Mr. H. J. Edwards, Mus. Bac., Oxon., Gay's well-known ballad, "Black Eyed Susan," being also sung.

A large collection of his published works, with a variety of family and other relics, drawings, and models were exhibited; as also the original Parish Register Book of Barnstaple Old Church, shewing his birth to have been in 1685, and not 1688, as erroneously stated by some of his biographers.

The address giving his pedigree and biographical notes was delivered by a representative of the family, Mr. Hiern; and that on his literary character and writings by Mr. J. R. Chanter of Fort Hill—the latter including a variety of local incidents and illustrations.

The Celebration was open to the public, and was largely attended and enthusiastically received. The bust—a very creditable work of art, was designed and executed by a local art pottery firm.

WE give below the very able papers which were read at the celebration of the Gay Bicentenary at the Guildhall on Tuesday in last week, and which through a press of other matter we were unable to insert with our report of the other proceedings on that day. The papers were entitled "A Sketch of the Literary Character and Writings of Jno. Gay, with Local Incidents and Illustrations," by Mr. J. R. Chanter, and "Notes on the Poet Gay's Pedigree, tracing his past and present connection with North Devon," by Mr. W. P. Hiern.

NOTES ON THE GAY PEDIGREE.

Mr. Hiern's paper was as follows:—

The earliest members of the Devonshire Gays of whom I find record, are as follow:—Thomas Gay was one of the members returned for the Borough of Chipping (or Great) Torrington to the Parliament 18 Edward III. [1344].—(See *27th Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records*, page 61).

Thomas Gay of Galleworthy (probably the same Thomas Gay) was one of twelve jurors to an inquisition taken in Chepyngtoriton on Friday in Easter week, 18 Edward III. [1344], with reference to divers disputed liberties of the town of Barnstaple.—(See Gribble's *Memorials of Barnstaple*, page 342, 1830.)

Andrew de Gay was one of the witnesses to a parchment deed at Portledge, "given at Alwyngtone on Monday after the feast of St. Dunstan in the 44th year of the reign of King Edward, after the conquest the third," 20th May, 1370.—(See *4th Report, Historical MSS.*, Com., 377 b). He also witnesses another curious deed there in the following year, 1371.—(*Ibid.*, 378 a.)

Risdon, who died in 1640, in his *Survey of Devon* states, on page 243 of the edition of 1811, that "Goldworthy (in Parkham) was held by Gilbert le Gay of Hampton Gay, Oxon, by match of a daughter and heir of Curtoyse, who bare Arg three *Fleur de lis* sab. This lordship was the ancient dwellings of the name of Gay many descents."

The earlier portion of the connected pedigree is founded upon Tuckett's *Devonshire Pedigrees* and his authorities. It commences with five generations of Gays at Goldsworthy in Parkham, namely, John, William, John, John, and Thomas—the last of whom was living as lord of the manor of Goldworthy in 1566, and his son and heir, John, was baptized at Parkham on 16th July, 1548. Anthony, the son and heir of the heir of the last-mentioned John, was also baptized at Parkham on 8th January, 1577: his son, Matthew, was baptized at Monkleigh on 24th March, 1583 (O.S.), and he is described as of "Muncklie" in the register. When his daughter, Margaret, was baptized at Barnstaple on 1st September, 1596, he was living at Frithelstock, where he was buried on 21st November, 1625. The Matthew Gay mentioned above may have been the Rev. Matthew Gay, Rector of Bratton Fleming, who was deprived of his living during the Civil Wars in 1645.—(See Walker's *Attempt*, page 250.)

The family remained at Frithelstock until the death of the widow of the last male heir, namely, the Rev. James Gay, my great-grandfather. This death took place on 8th August, 1823. The property consisted of the priory, otherwise called Cloister Hall, and the priory lands, which were leased by the family.

Among the families into which those members of the Gays that are included in the connected pedigree married occur the names of:—

Gambon of Marston; Fleere of Dunsland; Garland of Whitefield; Mylleton of Meavy; Jewell; Berry; Pollard of Horwood; Salisbury of Barnstaple; Morcombe; Welsh of Barnstaple, in 1574; Knill of Braunton, in 1587; Carey of Shebbear, in 1604; Beaple of Barnstaple, in 1609; Davy of Beaford (De Vur), in 1615; Horwood of Barnstaple, in 1636; Coffyn of Portledge, in 1648; Palmer of Barnstaple; Northcote of Newton St. Cyres; Frayne, in 1662; Huish of Sand; Hanmer of Barnstaple, in 1673; Hooper of Fullbrook, in Braunton, in 1694; Baller; Fortescue of Filleigh; Mervyn of Heanton Punchardon, in 1743; Copleston of Offwell and Exeter; Hiern of Great Torrington, in 1792.

The Frithelstock property came in regular succession from the above-named Anthony Gay to his son, grandson, and great-grandson, each named John. A brother of the middle of these Johns was William Gay of Barnstaple, the father of John Gay, the poet.

The poet, who was baptized at Barnstaple on the 16th September, 1685, was the youngest child, and had three sisters and one brother, all baptized at Barnstaple. These were his sister Elizabeth, born 6th March, 1674, and buried at Barnstaple 16th October, 1685; his sister Catherine, baptized 24th December, 1676, married to Anthony Baller; his brother Jonathan, born 10th November, 1679, a captain in the army, died in 1709 unmarried; and his sister Joana, baptized 6th April, 1682, married to John Fortescue. His mother died in 1694, when John Gay was eight years old, and in the following year his father died. He was thus left an orphan when he was between the ages of nine and ten, his elder surviving sister being nineteen, his brother fifteen, and his younger sister thirteen. On his father's side he had then uncles living as follows:—John of Frithelstock; Richard, also of Frithelstock; Thomas of Barnstaple; and James, Rector of Meeth, in Devon. Of those uncles, Thomas seems most likely to have undertaken the education of the young family.

Before dismissing the pedigree, I must thankfully acknowledge the important assistance which I have received from the Rev. J. I. Dredge, Vicar of Buckland Brewer, in this county, and as regards the Barnstaple parish records from Mr. Thomas Wainwright, the Head Master of the Grammar School in this town. The register proves beyond doubt that the poet was baptized in the year 1685, whereas all his biographers have given 1688 as the date of his birth. I have brought a collection of various editions of the poet's works—1732—for exhibition, together with some seals and silver spoons belonging to

the Gays; also a pencil drawing of the priory and church at Frithelstock.

I must not encroach on what falls to the lot of Mr. Chanter, but I may just mention that Mr. Knill, the Librarian of the Literary and Scientific Institution, has pointed out to me a statement which appeared recently in a periodical with regard to the first introduction of the instrument called "piano-forte"; and the earliest instance in which this word is known to have been publicly used was in connection with the performance of Gay's *Beggar's Opera*, 1767, when a part of the attraction announced was "Miss Buckler will sing a song from 'Judith,' accompanied by Mr. Dibdin upon a new instrument called 'piano-forte.'"

The pecuniary circumstances of the young family were moderately good. The house in Joy Street, at the end of High Street, called the Red Cross, where the children are believed to have been born, belonged to the Gay family, and presumably to the poet's father. We know that in 1709, when a church rate was made, this house was occupied by a Mrs. Gay, who, for her house and garden there, was charged £10 13s. 5¼d., the highest charged in the street, and one of the highest in the town, while in the same rate the occupier of the Castle House was charged rather less than half, namely £5 6s. 2¾d. The elder son, Jonathan, entered the army, and rose to the rank of captain before the age of 30, and his only two sisters who reached the age of womanhood married into respectable families, namely those of Baller and Fortescue. The poet being the younger son was apprenticed to a mercer in London, in accordance with a frequent practice, especially at that time, of bringing younger sons in that rank of life to trade.

In my possession is a copy of a deed dated 5th April, 1639, in which Richard Beaple of Barnstaple conveys, subject to certain life interests, and subject to a power of revocation, a large amount of property, including the house in Joy Street, the manor of Maidenford, in the parish of Barnstaple, and manors and lands in the parishes of Chittlehampton, Burrington, Chulmleigh, Georgeham, Marwood, Shebbear, Lutcomb, Great Torrington, North Molton, Bishopstawton, Tawstock, and Fremington, to his daughter, Elizabeth Gay, and her husband, Anthony Gay (grandfather of the poet), and to their children, William (the poet's father), Richard, Anthony, Lawrence, Thomas, and Mary Gay.

The following is an extract from the registry of the Archdeaconry of Barnstaple, 27th May, 1825, James Pearse, jun., Registrar:—

"In the last will and testament of Jacob Palmer, late of Barnstaple, in the county of Devon, gentleman, deceased, bearing date the 28th day of January, 1735, and now remaining in the registry of the said archdeaconry, is, among other things, contained as follows:—

"Item—I give, devise, and bequeath under my said sone, William Palmer, clerk, all that my dwelling-house, situate, lying, and beeing att the Red Cross, in Joy Street, in Barnstaple, aforesaid, with the garden in the Castle Lane, there belonging to it, formerly given mee by the will of my uncle, Mr. Thomas *Gay*, lately deceased, and now in the possession of Mary Reed, spinster, and other tennants, to have and to hold the same and every of them with their and every of their appurtenances, unto the said William Palmer, clerke, his heires and assignes for ever, to the only proper use and behoofe of him, the said William Palmer, his heires, and assignes for evermore."

Attested by three witnesses. Proved 25th June, 1737.

Mr. Hiern concluded by producing for inspection seals and other relics of the Gay family.

SKETCH OF THE LITERARY CHARACTER AND WRITINGS OF JOHN GAY.

Mr. Chanter's paper was as follows:—

We have heard from Mr. Hiern the family history of a townsman of Barnstaple who rose from a comparatively low estate to be the companion and trusted friend not only of the most noble in the land but also of the most distinguished intellectual personages of England—the wits and poets of the age—and to the favour and patronage of royalty itself. I had hoped Mr. Hiern would also have given us some general account of his life in the broad world, from the cradle to the grave. It is not necessary to go through the list and the names of the various noble and royal personages who patronized him, or of his various employments about the Court, at home, and in political, or, rather, diplomatic, services abroad, in which he was engaged. It is rather his literary and poetical career which we now have to celebrate. This, as well as his social and public career, was the result not only of considerable natural inborn genius, especially in poesy, which developed itself as soon as he was removed from the prosaic surroundings of his early life, but also of a genial temperament, an affable, sweet disposition, kindly and affectionate, and such an agreeable manner and conversation as rendered him universally loved and esteemed. But, unfortunately, these gifts were qualified by indolence and such a yielding nature as caused Dr. Johnson to say of him, that though he was the general favourite of the whole generation of wits, they regarded him rather as a playfellow than a partner, and treated him with more fondness than respect. He was designated as the pet child of fortune; and in a later age Thackeray described him as a "petted lap dog," and another critic, "the spoilt child of men and the playfellow of women." Indeed, he confessed his failings in the fable of "The Hare and many Friends," probably intended as a satire on himself, in which he figuratively described his own dependence on others, commencing:—

> "A hare, who in a civil way
> Complied with everything like Gay."

However, he could not have gained and retained through life the esteem and friendship of such men as Pope, Fortescue, Clarendon, and Addison, if he had not possessed sterling virtues and qualities as well as talent; and

though he lived long enough to experience disappointment, the inconstancy of fortune and the coldness and neglect of early associates (which he called ingratitude) when they attained higher rank, and which he often satirized in his poetical works, yet his satire was never personal, though in the latter part of his life he wrote with more asperity against the great than was natural to his usual evenness of temper; and in his several remarks on the vices and follies of mankind he carefully avoided all invective and acrimonious language, though it frequently induced in himself much depression of spirits and repining, which shows itself in his works, such as in the first canto of *Rural Sports:*—

> " I who ne'er was blessed by fortune's hand
> Nor brightened ploughshares in paternal land,
> Long in the noisy Town have been immured,
> Respired its smoke and all its cares endured."

At one time the most promising views of preferment and glory at Court were opened to him: he was caressed by all the high and mighty in the land; but all ended in disappointment. Pope says:—

> " Places he found were daily given away—
> And yet no friendly gazette mentioned Gay."

Or, as the "Dunciad" expressed it:—

> " Gay dies unpensioned with a hundred friends."

My special task, however, now, is not his worldly aspirations and his disappointments, but the nature and character of his writings.

A very short reference to these is sufficient as they have been summarized and criticized by Dr. Johnson in his *Lives of the Poets* and the various other biographies of Gay, not the least in interest being the short but little known one by his nephew, Rev. Joseph Baller, only published in the present century.

Considering the late period of life at which Gay's literary aspirations began to bud, and the early age at which he died, the catalogue of his published works is a fairly long one, and shows that at no period of his life was his muse idle.

In 1711, being then 26 years old, he published a poem on rural sports, inscribing it to Pope, who was then a rising star in literature, thus making him a friend for life. He also at this period wrote some prose works: one especially, on *The Present State of Wit*, gained him much credit; also several minor poems, including the *Fan*, a classical allegory.

Then followed *Trivia, or the Art of Walking the Streets of London*, which is a wonderfully spirited and condensed description of the sights and celebrities of London, sprightly and readable, and is the best picture of the metropolis, as it appeared in Gay's time, which has been handed down.

The Shepherd's Week, six pastorals, in which the images are drawn from rural life, is a perfect mine of the folk lore of the period.

His *Fables*, with which his name is most generally associated, were the work of a rather later period of his life, the second series, indeed, not having been published until after his decease. They had great success: they were something new in style, possessing originality, wit, and humour. They were mostly either in the form of tales or abstracted allegories, with much vivacity and smoothness of versification, and immediately obtained great popularity. The latter series were somewhat political in character. They had the honour of being translated into several European languages.

But though poetry was his favourite style Gay did not entirely neglect prose, having been a contributor to the *Spectator* and *Guardian*, one paper in the latter being on the somewhat congenial text, the close alliance of poetry and dress, harmony constituting the spirit and basis of both, and having the motto from Ovid, "*Uratur vestis amore tuæ*" ("Your very dress shall capture his heart").

But the "walk" in which he was most fruitful was the drama.

The Beggar's Opera, by which he is (after the *Fables*) best known to posterity, gave him both fame and wealth.

As early as 1713 he brought on the stage a comedy called the *Wife of Bath*, and about the same time a farce called *The Mohocs*, and in 1715 a piece with the singular name, "*What d'ye call it?*" described as a tragic comic pastoral farce, which was acted with great success, pleasing all classes, the town as well as the Court. In this play first appeared the exquisite ballad song, "'Twas when the seas were roaring."

Next followed *Three Hours after Marriage*, a comedy; *Dione*, a pastoral tragedy; and *The Captives*, a tragedy which he had the honour of reading before the Court.

But *The Beggar's Opera*, produced in 1727, culminated his fame and took the world by storm, having had a most unexampled run and an unprecedented popularity, enriching both himself and Rich, the manager who brought it out—giving rise to the well-known punning distich that "it made Gay rich and Rich gay." It was written in ridicule of the musical Italian drama then in vogue, and had the effect of entirely closing the Italian Opera House during the year of its production. Dr. Johnson, whose estimate of the genius of Gay was not of the most flattering kind, admits in his criticism of this piece that Gay was the author of a new species of composition, and that we owe to him the Ballad Opera, which has kept its ground ever since.

The wonderful success of the *Beggar's Opera* tempted him to produce a second part, under the name of *Polly*, but this was suppressed by the Lord Chamberlain, who feared the popularity given to vice and crime by the opera. He subsequently wrote another ballad or lyrical opera, called *Achilles*, in some respects superior to his previous productions, but which was not brought on the stage until after his decease; also his well-known Serenata of *Acis and Galatea*, which had the honour of being set to music by Handel, and this combination of talent has ensured it almost an immortality.

In all these lyrical productions, the greatest attraction lay in the songs and ballads, of which, in the three operas

alone, there were no less than 198, many of which have kept their hold on the world to the present time.

Gay was also the author of some other simple ballads which have never lost their original popularity. "Black Eyed Susan" has been so often pirated and paraphrased that Gay has scarcely due credit for it.

An interesting local incident as to these ballads occurred in this town half a century after Gay's decease. Incledon, the celebrated vocalist, during a professional tour in the west in his palmy days, visited Barnstaple, as a pilgrimage to the birthplace of Gay, and on being shown the house in which the poet had passed his early days, astonished and delighted the neighbours by breaking out into song in the open street in front of the house, and in the stillness of a bright moonlight evening warbling several of his ballads and songs, as a tribute to Gay's memory. (I had this from an ancient inhabitant, an eye-witness of the scene.)

It has been remarked that Gay's ballads and songs have all the qualities songs possess when the writer, besides being a poet, is a musician, and that this lyric faculty is also present in most of his lesser pieces; and, although, I believe, not specially named by any of his many biographers, there is a local tradition that when a youth he not only sang, but played well upon the flute.

With these brief sketches of his more important works, my pleasing task is nearly finished. His miscellaneous and smaller works—eclogues, tales, and translations—call for no remark. I may say, however, that Gay has scarcely credit for the number of proverbial lines and couplets which have entwined themselves in our daily language, for instance:—

"Dearest friends must part."
"While there's life there's hope."
"Two of a trade can never agree,"
"When a lady's in the case,
You know all other things give place."
"Those who in quarrels interpose,
Must often wipe a bloody nose."
"How happy could I be with either,
Were t'other dear charmer away."

Indeed, most of his fables are studded with what are now considered proverbial expressions. The brief epitaph he composed for himself just before his death is more symbolic of the character of the man than the turgid but flattering one by Pope, on his tombstone in Westminster Abbey:—

"Life's a jest, and all things shew it,
I thought so once and now I know it."

While the sublime thoughts on eternity which immediately precede the epitaph in most editions of his works show that, notwithstanding the frivolities of the life he led, serious thoughts of eternity, with humility, and hopes of the future life, occupied his mind, leading him in his own words to "regard life but as a fleeting dream."

A curious episode in his literary history was the discovery in the town of Barnstaple, more than 80 years after his death, of some unpublished poems of his, in an old arm chair which had belonged to the poet, and after his death had been retained, with other relics, by the surviving members of his family, and brought by them to Barnstaple.

The history is curious. It appears that at a sale in 1818 of the effects of a broker's shop, an antique chair was sold. It was a curious old fashioned affair, with a pivoted desk, candlesticks, and three drawers, and being rather dilapidated was sent by the purchaser to Mr. Crook, a cabinet maker of the town, to be repaired, and in so doing Mr. Crook found that the long drawer under the seat only extended half-way to the back, and behind it was another drawer cleverly fastened by a bolt. This concealed drawer was quite full of old papers, in manuscript, mostly mere old bills and memoranda; but among them was a rather long MS. on several sheets of letter paper, signed "J. Gay," containing a complete poem, also several minor ones not found in any edition of Gay's works. This discovery naturally excited curiosity, and led to further inquiry, when it was found that the chair had belonged formerly to Gay's relatives. and had been then known as "Uncle Gay's Chair."

Now all this seems like a clever fiction, introductory to a book. Indeed, the idea of finding a roll of MSS. in a concealed drawer has been so often used as to have become threadbare. It is, however, strictly true, having been thoroughly investigated by competent critics at the time, when the facts as stated, the handwriting, the ownership of the chair by successive members of his family and the authenticity of the documents were considered incontestably proved. The whole circumstances, with certificates and evidences, were set out in a little volume called "Gay's Chair," now rather scarce, which had in addition an engraving of the chair, fac-similes of his writing and signature, a life of Gay, written by his nephew, Mr.

Baller, from private and family sources, and also the newly discovered poems in full.

The principal one was entitled "The Ladies' Petition to the Honble. the House of Commons," and is a very clever humorous production, assuming to be a complaint of Exeter spinsters against widows.

I may add that the chair was afterwards removed to London, and only a few years since was advertised for sale with its contents, and had not the price asked put it out of the question, it would probably have been secured for the Literary Institution here. It is, I believe, now in the possession of Mr. G. Godwin, but we have here a drawing of it, kindly made to exhibit to day, by Mr. Hunt, who may be said to have a peculiar interest in the subject, from having been born and still living in the house said to have been occupied by Gay in his younger days. When offered for sale I took the opportunity of carefully inspecting it, and also the documents which still remained in the concealed drawer. There appear to be no doubts as to their authenticity, as evidenced not only by their age and appearance, but by comparison of the writing and signature, with Gay's acknowledged writing.

A rather interesting illustration of his early days at Barnstaple was recently found at the restoration of the Old Church. The ancient oak fittings of some of the original pews having been found hidden under modern surfacing of thin deal or cloth, one of these was found defaced by names cut over it. These oak boards were mostly broken up in getting out, but one piece which had two names and a date, 1695, was preserved, and is as follows:—

"Phin. Pet.
1695 Rich.
JOHN GAY."

I see no reason to doubt that this John Gay was the poet, and if the date referred to him he would then have been about ten years old—the age when boys generally do such things. The pew may have been the Grammar School boys' seat, on which they amused themselves during the sermon by sermon by cutting their names. The name above it, however, opens a singular speculation. Phineas Pet was the name of an eminent ship-builder at Chatham in the seventeenth century, largely employed by the Admiralty: he is mentioned in Pepys' *Diary*, under date of 1660, but the Christian name Phineas was perpetuated in several generations of the family. May it not be that one of these had been sent to the Barnstaple Grammar School to be educated at the same time as Gay.—*Reprinted from the "North Devon Journal" of October 1st, 1885.*

[An illustration of Gay's chair appeared in the *Western Antiquary*, 3rd Series, November, 1883, and on pages 127, 128, 136, 142, will be found some interesting notes thereon. We have taken the liberty of reproducing the illustration on the preceding page, because of its appropriateness to the occasion, and for the benefit of those of our present subscribers who do not possess our 3rd Series. —EDITOR.]

THE PLYMOUTH LEAT.

BY T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

THE following is transcribed from what appears to be an original copy of a deed preserved in the parish chest of East Budleigh, and as it contains some important data on a topic that has formed the subject of much discussion, I send it without comment for insertion in the pages of the *Western Antiquary*:—

"This Indenture made the twenty first day of June in the year of our Lord one Thousand six Hundred fifty eight Between John Elford of Longstone in the parish of Sheepstor in the County of Devon Esqr of the one part and Sir Coplestone Bampfylde of Poltymore in the county of Devon Baronet of the other part Whereas by certain Articles by agreement bearing date the ninth day of January one Thousand six Hundred fifty seven made between Dame Gertrude Bampfylde relict of Sir John Bampfylde Baronet Deceased and the said Sir Coplestone Bampfylde of the one part and the said John Elford as well for and behalf of himself and his Heirs as for and in behalf of John Wollocombe the elder of Combe in the parish of Rouber Esqr and Roger Wollocombe son and heir of the said John Wollocombe and Gartrude his Wife eldest Daughter and coheir of Elizabeth Elford Deceased And Edmond Fortescue the third Son of Hugh Fortescue of Were in the parish of Were Gifford in the County aforesaid and Elizabeth his wife second Daughter and coheir of the said Elizabeth Elford and Barbara Elford Single Woman third Daughter and coheir of the said Elizabeth Elford of the other part it is (amongst other things) Articled and agreed that the said John Elford should and would within six months next after the date of the said Articles being thereunto required convey by good Conveyance in the Law all that watercourse which runs to Longstone mills the antient course of which Watercourse was to fall into the River of Meavy above forty yards more . . . below the said Wear Commonly called the Head wear of Plymouth Leat with power to turn the same into the Plymouth Leat above the said Weare or into the said antient course below the said Wear as should be most advantageous unto the said Sir Coplestone Bampfylde and his heirs and Afsignes and it was farther agreed by the said Articles that upon such conveyance to be made there should be reserved the yearly rent of one penny payable upon Demand. And it was provided in and by the said Articles that the said John Elford should have free Liberty to turn the said watercourse as aforesaid for the better mending of the said mills and clearing the mill Leat and other neceſsary occasions as it should best like the said John Elford and his heirs for the space of one week in every three months and no more. And it was also provided by the said Articles that the said John Elford

and his heirs and Afsignes should and might have free Liberty notwithstanding anything in the said Articles to take and convey so much of the said Water as did then or had for three years last past run from Plymouth Leat towards the Barton of Bickham in the parish of Buckland monachum in the said County of Devon in that Leat or course which then it ran in or any time thereafter it might run in as in and by the said Articles relation being thereunto had more fully and at large it doth and may appear. Now this Indenture witnefseth that the said John Elford as well for and in pursuance of the said Articles of Agreement as also for and in consideration of the sum of five Shillings of Lawfull Money of England to him in hand paid by the said Sir Coplestone Bampfylde at and before the sealing and delivery hereof the Receipt whereof the said John Elford doth hereby Acknowledge and thereof and of every part and parcell thereof doth hereby acquit exonerate and discharge the said Sir Coplestone Bampfylde his heirs executors & Administrators by these presents Hath granted bargained sold aliened enfeoffed and confirmed and by these presents doth grant bargain sell alien enfeoffe release and confirm unto the said Sir Coplestone Bampfylde his heirs and Afsignes all that the forerecited watercourse with free power Liberty and lawfull Authority to turn the same into Plymouth Leat above the aforesaid wear called the Headwear or into the said Antient course below the said wear as shall be most advantageous and thought fit by the said Sir Coplestone Bampfylde his heirs Administrators and Afsignes except notwithstanding allways out of this present grant bargain and sale unto the said John Elford his heirs and Afsignes and lawfull Authority to turn the said Watercourse as aforesaid for the better mending of the forerecited mills and clearing the mill Leat and other neceſsary occasions as it shall best like the said John Elford his heirs and Afsignes for the space of one week in every three months of every year henceforth and forever and no more than one week in any three months of any one year and except and reserved out of this present grant bargain and sale unto the said John Elford his heirs and Afsignes free power and lawfull Liberty to take and convey so much of the said Water as did the day of the recited date of the said recited Articles or three years last past before the day of the recited date of the said recited Articles run from Plymouth Leat towards the Barton of Bickham aforesaid in that Leat or course which it now runs in or at any time hereafter it may run in To have and to hold the said granted and bargained Watercourse and premiſses and every part and parcell thereof (Except before excepted) unto the said Sir Coplestone Bampfylde his heirs and Afsignes forever To the only use and behoof of the said Sir Coplestone Bampfylde his heirs and Afsignes forevermore The said Sir Coplestone Bampfylde his heirs and Afsignes yielding and paying therefore one penny unto the said John Elford his heirs and Afsignes yearly at the feast of Saint Micheal the Arch Angell if the same be lawfully demanded and not otherwise And the said John Elford for himself his heirs Executors and Administrators and for every of them doth covenant grant promise and agree to and with the said Sir Coplestone Bampfylde his heirs and Afsignes that he the said John Elford' . . . hath and at the time of the first Estate to be made and executed according to the purport intent and true meaning of these presents shall have good right full power and Lawfull Authority to grant bargain sell alien enfeoffe release and confirm the said watercourse and premiſses with the appurtenances herein before mentioned and every part and parcell thereof (Except before excepted) unto the said Sir Coplestone Bampfylde his heirs and Afsignes to the only use and behoof of the said Sir Coplestone Bampfylde his heirs and Afsignes forever according to the true intent and meaning of these presents And the said John Elford for himself his heirs Executors and Administrators and for every of them doth farther covenant promise and agree to and with the said Sir Coplestone Bampfylde his heirs and Afsignes and every of them shall or may from time to time and at all times hereafter peaceably and quietly have hold poſsefs and enjoy the said Watercourse and take the use benefit & profit thereof and all other the premiſses herein before mentioned with the appurtenances and every part and parcell thereof (except before excepted) without the Lawfull lett suit trouble denyall disturbance diverstion obstruction impediment or molestation in any kind whatsoever of or by the said John Elford his heirs or Afsignes or any of them or of any other person or persons whatsoever And the said John Elford for himself and his heirs doth further covenant and promise to and with the said Sir Coplestone Bampfylde and his heirs that he the said John Elford or his heirs shall and will by fyne or otherwise make any further good aſsurance in Law of the said watercourse and premiſses as shall be required by the said Sir Coplestone Bampfylde or his heirs att any time within ten years after the said date of these presents which said Fyne or other further aſsurance shall be & enure to the use of the said Sir Coplestone Bampfylde and his heirs In Witneſs whereof the parties abovesaid to the present Indentures their hands and seals Interchangeably have set even the day and first above written."

" Signed Sealed and Delivered
in the presence of
Th: Bampfylde
Jo: Musgrave
Jo: Hellier
Lewes Prescott."

Signed
Coplestone [*Seal*] Bampfylde

[*Endorsement*]

John Elford Esqr
to
Sir C. Bampfylde

" 21st June 1658
Copy of Counterpart
of a Conveyance of
a Watercourse that
runs to Longstone Mills."

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Notes.

AN EARLY DEVONPORT.—The following may be interesting for the *Western Antiquary*:—

In *Symeon of Durham*, vol. II. (Rolls Series), just published by Mr. Thomas Arnold, a notice occurs that in A.D. 92. King Sihtric, the Northman, stormed *(infregit)* Devennport. The editor adds:—"'Devonport' is, of course, a modern word. But since we meet with Defenanscire in one of the Chronicles as early as 851, the existence of Defenan-port or Defennport as a name for Plymouth Sound, or rather for the inner western arm of it, may be surmised without improbability, and the acquisition of the Hamoaze would secure him a new harbour of refuge." Later on, in 997, it is said, "the Danish host sailed round Wessex and the mouth of the Severn and wasted, now North Britain, now Cornwall, now Wecedporth [Watchet] in Domnania. Then rounding Penwith-steort [the Land's End] they came into the mouth of the Tamir which separates Domnania from Cornwall, and landing burnt without opposition all up to Lideford, and burnt the monastery of Ordulf chief of Domnania which is called Tavistoce."

Isaac Taylor, in his *Words and Places*, chapter 8, has noticed the number of Norse names found in the neighbourhood of the Tamar, such as Langabeer, Beardon, Beer Alston, Bearon, Beer Ferrers, Dingwell, and Thurshelton, as well as Bury and Beara (*byr*, water), both on the banks of brooks.

These things are mostly well-known, but I quote them to illustrate the possible early use of the name Devonport.

Exeter College, Oxford. CHARLES W. BOASE.

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WETTING THE CANDLE.—I clip the following from the *Western Times* (Exeter) for September 20th, 1885:—

"CREDITON.—Notwithstanding the great changes which have taken place in the shoe trade here during the past 50 years, and more especially within the past 25, the old custom of 'wetting the candle' is still observed. Before the changes referred to took place the hours for shoemakers to work (apprentices included) were, from the 21st March until the 21st September, from six in the morning until dark, and from the 21st September until the 21st of March, from six in the morning until nine at night. Before commencing to work the six dreary months by candle, it has been a long-established custom to 'wet the candle,' and on the morning of the 21st September the tanners and curriers have been regularly waited on by a couple of journeymen shoemakers from each firm for the 'candle money.' This has been invariably given, and the process of 'wetting' got over the same night. In later years, however, the 21st has not always been the day fixed, but a more convenient day has often been found on the Saturday or Monday nearest to the 21st, rather than have the celebration in the middle of the week."

Fair Park, Exeter. HARRY HEMS.

COLLIER FAMILY.—Thomas and Frederick Collier, sons of Joseph and Dorothy Collier, "being prompt by a fatal curiosity to stand in the Barbican (Plym^{o}) to see the effects of a dreadful storm which had blowen all night and then continued were of a sudden overwhelm'd by a great sea that Broke down the outer wall of s^{d} Barbican and drew both them back with it, or wash'd them over on ye opposite side, where they died ye 12th January 1762 which I hope will be a warning to all others to avoid the like risques.

"They were about four Hours after taken up & brought to their Fathers House & were buried in Friends Burial Ground adjoining to the Meeting House the 15 of ye same m^{o} 1762 in one Grave by ye side of each other."

In *A Thousand Facts in the Histories of Devon and Cornwall*, under the date 1762, is the following brief note:—"The Barbican washed away."

The above account of the two young men washed off the Barbican is copied from a MS. diary of the Collier family in the possession of Mr. S. Dobell of Kenton.

The arms of the Colliers are:—*Gules* on a chevron *or*, three oak branches *proper* between three demi unicorns *argent*. Crest:—A demi naked man, in his right hand a branch of oak *proper*. G. T.

Exeter.

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THE EXETER MECHANICIAN.—The "W. B." mentioned in the cutting from *Trewman's Flying Post*, as communicated by Dr. Brushfield in the September number, page 84, in the last paragraph, was William Burt, a dealer in antiquities, etc., who lived on Fore Street Hill, Exeter. I have been informed that Burt bought this wonderful clock at a sale at Crediton, at a Mr. Dunsford's, a banker, in whose house it had been lodged for debt for some twenty years, and the mechanism had got so dirty that it would not go. Burt, after he had got it home and found that he could do nothing with it, placed it in the hands of Mr. Upjohns, watch and clock maker, South Street, Exeter, where the clock was taken to pieces and cleaned. The works, as they were taken out, were laid in order on the floor of a room: in the cleaning of these my informant tells me he lent a hand. The works were at length put together, and it was set going and exhibited, as stated, on Fore Street Hill, at a shilling a head. Doubts were raised by some, and bets were made that it would not stop at the proper date; thus, when the month had 29 days only, it was asserted that the figure plate would move on to 30. At a little before twelve o'clock at night the parties assembled at Burt's house to watch the result, and when the hand came round and the organ and other instruments began to play, instead of the plate moving on to 30 it unlocked and flew back to 1, the beginning of the next month, much to the chagrin of the losing betting parties. This piece of mechanism was sold by Burt to the Brutton family and remained in their possession until the death of Mr. Charles Brutton, in whose house it was (now the Devon and

Exeter Club) in Northernhay. In 1851 it was sent to London to the Great Exhibition, and I think I am right in saying that it was sold, and went to Australia, but of this I am not certain. The most remarkable thing about this mechanical work was the working of the figure plate marking the leap year: this must have cost the maker a great deal of minute and accurate calculation to make the wheel that would revolve so as to mark this time once in four years.

The following are a few more particulars relating to Mr. Lovelace. Dr. Oliver wrote a short notice of him and his remarkable piece of work in his "Biographies of Exonians," published in *Trewman's Flying Post:* to this is added a notice in the handwriting of the late Mr. Pitman Jones. It appears that Lovelace lived in the High Street, Exeter, nearly opposite St. Stephen's Church, in 1718. He married Grace Bockyt, 5th November, 1712, and had a large family by her. He was warden of St. Stephen's parish in 1718, and for many years had the management of the church clock. We meet with him again (that is, in the account belonging to the church) for the last time, 17th February, 1750: in the following year another person is paid for mending the clock. It has been said that Lovelace died in the workhouse, but, as Dr. Oliver says, "we trust for the credit of our citizens that there is no foundation for the tradition that this eminent artist died in a workhouse." To this is added by Mr. Pitman Jones:—"The truth appears to be that he retired to Aylesbeare, where his son was vicar, and there died in November and was buried 3rd December, 1755."

Exeter. E. PARFITT.

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LETTER FROM MR. P. RASHLEIGH TO EMANUEL DA COSTA.—The writer of the following letter which is preserved in the British Museum, *Additional MSS., 28541, folio 196*, was Mr. Philip Rashleigh of Menabilly, so well known for his valuable collection of minerals, an account of which was published in 1797. His correspondent was Emanuel Mendes Da Costa, a writer on natural history and an acquaintance of Dr. William Borlase, whom he visited at Ludgvan in July and August, 1749. The correspondence between Dr. Borlase and Mr. Da Costa is preserved in the British Museum, *Additional MSS., 28535, folios 1 to 176.*

"Mr Rashleigh presents his Compts. to Mr Da Costa, has brought a few English shells with him to London, but not so great a Variety or so perfect as he could wish; such as they are, Mr Da Costa may have any morning he will call upon Mr. R. who is always at home between 9 & 10 in the morning and will be ready to deliver them any other hour in the morning if Mr Da Costa will let Mr R. know when he may except to see him.

"Northumberland street.

"Mr. Watts

"20th Feb 1777."

Da Costa has written on this letter, "Answered by going 22 February 1777." GEORGE C. BOASE.

15, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

Queries.

SERMON BY WILLIAM PAUL.—I shall be glad if anyone can tell me where I can see a copy of a sermon preached by William Paul at the assizes for Devon, at the Cathedral, Exeter, dedicated to Robert Fry of Yearty, 1724. It is mentioned in J. C. Hotten's *Handbook to the Topography and Family History of England and Wales*, page 49. E. A. FRY.

Birmingham.

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JAMES PARSONS, ORGANIST, OF PLYMOUTH.—In giving an account in his *Biographies of Exonians* of Jacob Lovelace, the maker of the ingenious clock mentioned in the last number of the *Western Antiquary*, Dr. Oliver raises a query which may now be renewed. In Andrew Brice's *Weekly Journal*, 5th February, 1724-5 we read:—"This day passes through this city an organ (designed as a present from the East India Company to the Great Mogul) which plays a variety of tunes, imitating several instruments of music, either separately or in concert, without any other assistance than the winding a spring once in an hour. The same being the performance of the ingenious Mr. James Parsons, of Plymouth, and is fashioned like a modish scrutoir." Perhaps some of your correspondents can throw light on the history of Mr. Parsons.

Exeter. R. D.

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LOBB FAMILY OF ST. TUDY.—I should be glad to know if William Lobb, who was buried in St. Tudy, 1661, left any family, and if so, their names; also, if John Lobb of Hender, 1596, or William Lobb of Cardinham, 1584, left any sons behind them.

The following lines were upon the tomb of William Lobb of St. Tudy—I do not know whether the stone still exists:—

> "Stay Mortall stay, remove not fro' this tombe
> Before thou hast consider'd well thy doome
> My bow stands reddy bent, & couldst it see
> Mine arrow's drawn to th' head, & aims at thee
> Prepare thyself, take home wth. thee this line
> The Grave that next is open'd may be thine."

London. HARRY LOBB.

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SIR THOMAS FRY.—Can anyone inform me if there really was a "Sir Thomas Fry, Attorney-General to Queen Elizabeth"? I have a panel picture, with the above inscription, and said to be painted by Hans Holbein, but I cannot find the name in any lists of attorneys, etc.

Fry is, or was, a Devonshire name. E. A. FRY.

Birmingham.

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BULLUM.—During a visit to South Devon a short time since, not many miles from Plymouth, I came across the word "bullum," which is the *local* name for the wild sloe. Is it peculiar to South Devon, what is the derivation or origin of the word, and is the spelling correct?

Exeter. SIDNEY HOLMAN.

THE SAMBORNES OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—As I see that your magazine, the *Western Antiquary*, is in some part devoted to Somersetshire, and thus to Somersetshire genealogy, I hope that you will, perhaps, through the medium of your magazine, be able and willing to aid me in my researches as to the Sambornes of Somerset.

Concord, Massachusetts, U.S.A. V. C. SANBORN.

[Mr. Sanborn sends us a pamphlet containing notes on this family, reprinted from the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for July, 1885: this pamphlet (which contains the Samborne pedigree) we shall be happy to send to any of our correspondents who may have an interest in the matter, and desire to peruse it. In the meanwhile we invite information on behalf of our querist.—EDITOR.]

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SAINT DECUMAN.—I shall be very grateful to any of your readers who will kindly furnish me with any account of the Welsh (?) Saint, Decuman. F. HANCOCK.

Selworthy, Taunton.

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DEVONSHIRE SPIRES.—Will any reader of the *Western Antiquary* give some information on the above subject? I am acquainted with three spires, *viz.*, those at Barnstaple, Bishop's Tawton, and Hatherleigh. The two former are of stone, and the latter is a piece of wood construction, covered with wood shingles, and surmounted by a weathercock. The spires at Barnstaple and Ermington are somewhat out of the perpendicular, owing, I presume, to a subsidence of the masonry. Are any of the Devonshire spires broached at the angles? Also, are there any examples of the "pack saddle" or of the low pyramidal roofs on Devonshire towers. EXON.

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CROSSES.—Do Devonshire churches retain many examples of old crosses on the gables, etc.? Puritanical zeal has destroyed most of them, but it would be interesting to have an account of those remaining. EXON.

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THE EARLDOM OF PLYMOUTH.—Can you inform me when this peerage became extinct? I find the arms given in a book dated 1811, and the statement is there made that they were borne by "Other-Archer Windsor, Earl of Plymouth and Baron Windsor."

Can you say, also, for what reason the Baron Windsor of 1682 received the Earldom of Plymouth.

H. SHARROCK.

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TAVISTOCK GOOSE FAIR: WHAT IS ITS ORIGIN.—This question was asked incidentally by "Penwith" in your second series (page 109), but as I can find no trace of an answer I would venture to repeat the query. Although, as I believe, the custom is not peculiar to Tavistock, I do not see any reference to it in *Fairs Past and Present*, by the late Mr. Cornelius Walford, published by Elliot Stock in the *Antiquary's Library*, 1883; nor do I find it mentioned in Mrs. Bray's *Borders of the Tamar and Tavy*. Can any of your correspondents throw light on this subject, which I think, in common with other west country fairs, has great interest attaching to it, and is worthy of thorough investigation. M. Y. Y. T.

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OLD PLYMOUTH.—When I was a lad the corporation of Plymouth were laying down large iron pipes for the conveyance of water from the Reservoir to the town, and the whole of Tavistock Road and Old Town Street was excavated for the purpose. Just opposite the Noah's Ark Inn was another old public-house called the White Lion Inn (long since removed), and near this place a large number of skulls and other human remains were dug up, the fact becoming a matter of great interest in the neighbourhood. Can any of your readers give any information to account for this? Was there a burial ground outside the Old Town Gate, which I understand once stood on or about this spot? HERBERT A. GRIBBLE.

London.

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GIGLET'S MARKET AT OKEHAMPTON.—Is this old and curious custom still maintained? In Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary* it is stated that, in addition to other fairs and markets, "there are also great markets on the Saturday before Christmas and on the Saturday after, the latter of which is called 'Giglet's Market,' at which the rustic swain, weary of his bachelorship, enjoys the privilege of self-introduction to any disengaged female who may attract his particular notice." Perhaps some of your Okehampton correspondents will say if this custom still obtains in that town, and how it originated. CURIOSUS.

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"WAGGONERS . . . FOR SAILORS" (?).—Is this word, occurring in the old advertisement given by Rev. J. Ingle Dredge on page 113, *Western Antiquary* (5th series, part 5), merely a misprint? If not what did it signify in the connection in which it was used? HIBYSKWE.

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EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.—Can you throw any light on the derivation of the name of this lighthouse? Are there any printed records extant of an earlier date than Smeaton's work on the building of the tower just removed to Plymouth Hoe? If so, I should like to know if they corroborate Smeaton's method of spelling the name with one "d." Perhaps, also, Mr. F. J. Webb, the energetic secretary of the committee for the re-erection of the Smeaton Tower, may be able to afford some earlier information from his acquaintance with the records of the Trinity Corporation. H. SHARROCK.

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CAPTAIN GEORGE WAYMOUTH AND VIRGINIA; ROSIER.—I am preparing for the Gorges Society of this city an edition of Rosier's *Relation* of George Waymouth's voyage to this coast in 1605. Concerning Waymouth, I can learn only that he was a native of Devonshire (Hakluyt

Society's *Voyages towards the North-west*, page 238), and before the voyage of 1605 was engaged, in 1602, in a voyage in search of the north-west passage to India. After the voyage of 1605 I can learn only that he received a pension in 1607 and that the pension was paid at least until 1612. As he was a native of Devonshire, I infer that he was from one of the seaport towns, and think it may have been Plymouth. Is there any way in which you can settle this question as to Waymouth's native place? Is there any record of his death? I should be very glad to get an answer to these questions.

Further, do you know anything concerning Rosier, who wrote the narrative of Waymouth's voyage?

Any help in these directions will be very gratefully received. HENRY S. BURRAGE.

Portland, Maine, U.S.A.

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Do you know anything of *An Answer to the Articles of the Commoners of Devonshire and Cornwall*, published in 1549 by Nicholas Udall. WM. TRANT.

Plymouth.

[It is referred to in Boase and Courtney's *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*, Vol. II., page 818. We have secured a copy of the document (as it has not been published) for insertion in the *W. A.*—EDITOR.]

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MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER OR SISTER'S DAUGHTER.—I can find no prohibition of any such marriage in the Old Testament. Can any of your readers give any reason against it? In 1669, the Rev. John Carew, in reply to an accusation that he had made an illegal marriage, replies as follows to:—

"Art. 2. That this respondents now wife Elizabeth Carew was and is the neece, viz:—the Sisters danghter of Elizabeth Carew deceased his former wife & for such comonly was & is reported and saith that he was married to his now wife about twelve yeares synce, and hath ever synce lived and cohabited with her as man and wife, and hath had sixe children by her all now living," etc.

"Art 6. And farther saith that he beleeveth there is more prohibited in the table for marriages mentioned in the canons than the worde of God doth warrant," etc.

This was the position taken by a clergyman of the Church of England. I should like to ventilate this question, in view of the bill which it is much to be hoped will soon pass the House of Commons. J. L. V.

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Replies.

LANGDON FAMILY.—Seeing in the last number of the *Western Antiquary* an enquiry respecting the Langdon family, I thought a copy of the inscription on the monument in St. Martin's Church, near Looe, erected in memory of Walter Langdon, might, perhaps, be interesting:—

"THIS MONUMENT WAS
ERECTED IN MEMORY OF WALTER
LANGDON OF KEVERELL ESQR BEING
THE LAST OF THE MALE LYNE OF THAT
LOYAL ANCIENT AND HONORABLE
FAMILY AND RHODA HIS WIFE THE
DAVGHTER OF WILLIAM MARTIN OF
LINRIDGE IN THE COUNTY OF DEVON
ESRE HE DIED THE 16TH DAY OF
FEBRUARY IN THE YEAR OF OVR
LORD 1676 AND WAS BURIED
UNDER THIS MONUMENT.

From this it will be seen that the Keverell branch of the Langdons became extinct some sixty-six years after the younger branch migrated to Devon.

The monument in St. Martin's Church is a most elaborate structure. It stands in the eastern part of the church, in what is known as the Keverell aisle, and is about twenty feet in height, and composed of different coloured marbles, most of them highly polished. The lower part forms a tomb about four feet high and protruding about the same distance from the wall, the front about six feet wide. The front and ends are panelled with deep mouldings. The end panels have each a coat of arms slightly cut in the marble, the front panel being lozenge-shaped with a white scrolled marble moulding without any inscription. On the top of the tomb are two half or more life sized marble (coloured) figures, male and female, kneeling with their hands before them in the attitude of prayer: between them stands a reading desk of white marble, bearing open books before each figure. The upper part of the monument is placed flat against the wall, and is chiefly formed of polished marble—dark slate—with mouldings of lighter slate colour, the other colour being rose. The centre has a panel with a highly raised moulding of marble, which contains the inscription as above. The whole of the monument is surmounted by a richly moulded interrupted cornice, with a white marble shield bearing a coat of arms very much quartered, the quarterings being raised and coloured: knowing nothing about heraldry I am unable to give an opinion as to its being correct. From the sides of the monument projects a scrolled white marble, about a foot wide next the ground, gradually diminishing to a few inches about two-thirds of the way up.

Although more than 200 years have passed since the monument was erected it is still perfect in every part.

Looe. STEPHEN CLOGG.

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COLONIZATION OF DARTMOOR.—I may refer your correspondent, "Hibyskwe" (*W. A.*, Vol. IV., page 262), to the Secretary of the Plymouth Chamber of Commerce, in the archives of which, I believe, the necessary information may be found.

A YOUNG PLYMOUTHIAN.

ST. DUBRICIUS (*W. A.*, 5th Series, page 104).—I imagine your querist has not seen Mrs. Halliday's erudite and exquisite volume on the Church of St. Dubricius at Porlock and its monuments, as he does not notice it. The reviews and correspondence on this work in various journals at the time, especially an article in the *Spectator* signed "Exut," 1883, enter fully into the subject of St. Dubricius and other Welsh bishops and saints, and their connection with churches across the estuary, in the west. "West Wales" will probably give the information required. "Exut's" citations are from Haddan and Stubbs.

Barnstaple. J. R. C.

ST. DUBRICIUS (*W. A.*, October, 1885).—Also called Dubric. One of the best known of the early Welsh saints. See many notices of him in *Morte d'Arthur* of Thomas Malory and *Idylls of the King*.

He was a disciple of St. Germanus and by him consecrated Bishop of Llandaff. Afterwards he became Archbishop of Caerleon and first primate and patriarch of all Britain. He founded two famous schools of sacred literature in South Wales, which spread Christianity all over Britain and accounts for his name appearing in various dedications: there are two in Herefordshire, besides one in Somerset. He presided at the synod at Llaw-dewi Breri, A.D. 519 (Wilkins' *Conci*, Vol. I.), at the close of which he resigned his see in favour of the still better known St. David. He then retired to the Isle of Bardsey and died A.D. 522. He was commemorated November 14th.

Tisbury, Wilts. J. F. C.

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ST. ELIGIUS OR ELOY'S CHAPEL.—In answer to Mr. W. F. Carter's enquiry I may say that I answered a query respecting this chapel in *Notes & Queries* of September last. It is not an abbey, as Mr. Carter supposes, but a small private chapel, 40 feet long by 22 feet broad.

Doctor Oliver* says that this chapel is "first mentioned in Bishop Brantynham's Register, folio 171, Vol. I. On the 1st of April, 1387, at the instance of Henry Tirell and Jane his wife, that bishop licensed the performance of divine worship '*in capella Sci Eligii infra mansionem eorundem de Woneford.*'" Dr. Oliver has given a lithograph of the chapel as it was in its entirety, surrounded with trees; but what remains of it now is only the south wall and about half the end walls. To make the building habitable, the parts which had fallen down have been made good with "cobb," and a roof has been put on: by these means it is converted into a comfortable stable for cattle. The chapel stands in the centre of an open meadow in the village of Wonford in the parish of Heavitree. Lyson, in his *History of Devonshire*, page 265, says:—"At Wonford is the decayed chapel of St. Eligius, commonly called St. Loy, built in 1377, by Henry Twill and his wife, who were then possessed of a manor in Wonford. This chapel, which is now used as a stable, belongs, with the dwelling-house adjoining, to the trustees of the poor of Heavitree." It will be seen at once that the date here given does not agree with that given by Dr. Oliver, and that the name of the person is not spelt correctly, and that the "manor" mentioned as belonging to Mr. Tirell is believed to be a wrong translation and should read "mansion."

Colonel Harding, in the *Transactions of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society*, Vol. IV., page 273, says:—"Bishop Brantyngham granted a license to Henry Tirell, and Joan his wife, for the performance of divine service, by a fit priest, in their presence, or of anyone else, in the chapel of S. Eligius, situate within the mansion of the same at Wonford, in the parish of Heavitree, and especially on the morrow of the Holy Trinity, in every year, so that no prejudice should arise to the Mother Church: the license to continue as long as it should please the Lord Bishop. This license is dated from Clyst, 1st day of April, 1387." On a recent visit to this building, I found that on the south side are three lancet-shaped windows, the stonework of which is sharp and good. At the west end are the remains of a double lancet, and in the gable at the east end is a quatrefoil window. The north wall and the vaulted roof are supposed to have fallen in about the end of last century or the beginning of this. E. PARFITT.

Exeter.

IN reply to Mr. W. F. Carter's query concerning this abbey, I may say that in the parish of Heavitree, a mile from Exeter, there is a chapel (now desecrated and used as a cow-house) dedicated to St. Eloi or St. Eligius, the patron saint of the goldsmiths. It measures about 22 feet wide by 40 feet long outside. The walls are about two feet three inches thick; thus the inside measurement is about 17 feet six inches by 35 feet—double as long as wide. One whole side (the north) is gone. The other has three very perfect lancet windows, gracefully proportioned. The east end has a quatrefoil high up in the gable. The west has a decorated window of two lights: this is an insertion, as the sill of a lancet and part of the jambs are in existence. The windows have curtain arches inside. There are no traces of any abbey or conventual buildings near. The sketch gives a correct idea of what remains. I made measurements recently, so should Mr. Carter require further information I shall be glad if he will communicate with me. OCTAVIUS RALLING, M.S.A.

Eastgate, Exeter.

[We are much indebted to our valued correspondent for his interesting note and capital sketch, which we publish with much pleasure; and we trust that the information given on this topic, in this and other communications, may have the effect of drawing the attention of some of the archæologists in and around Exeter to this relic, with a view to its restoration and preservation.—EDITOR.

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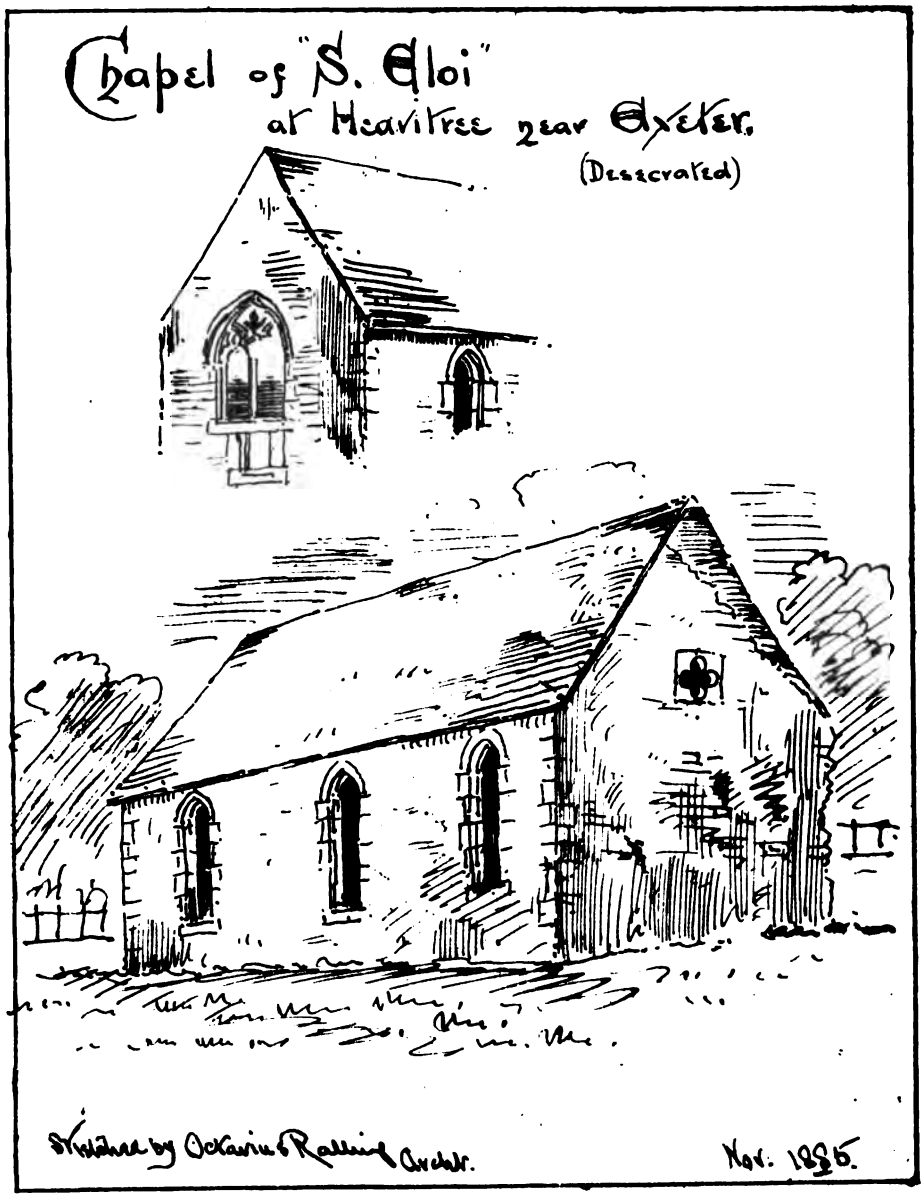
PRISONER OF WAR AT OKEHAMPTON CASTLE (5th Series, pages 42, 63, 86).—Since Mr. Iago's reply to my query appeared I have again visited Okehampton Castle, and more closely examined the inscription, and having done so can confidently affirm that it is correct as given by me at the first of the above references, the name being

* *Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, Vol. I., page 44.


Chapel of "S. Eloi"
at Heavitree near Exeter.
(Desecrated)
Sketched by Octavius Rolling Archt.
Nov. 1885.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

"V . . . . . t," *not* followed by another name, such as "L . . .," as Mr. Iago suggests. I must also beg to differ from him as to the date: in my opinion it can never have been 1809, the figures being too deeply cut to admit of the alteration of the second figure into a 5, which it certainly now is; and further, the form of the letters and figures is out of all keeping with the first decade of the 19th century, but, on the contrary, is not inconsistent with that of the 16th.

I fail to see what light is thrown on this inscription at Okehampton by the fact of Bodmin having been a depôt for French prisoners.

I maintain that the inscription has yet to be satisfactorily explained. J. S. ATTWOOD.

Exeter.

* * *

CORNISH M.P.S IN THE LONG PARLIAMENT.—Mr. W. D. Pink in the September number asks for information respecting Joseph Jane. Mr. Jane was M.P. for Liskeard, 1625 and 1640. He was born at Liskeard, and succeeded his father, Thomas Jane, as mayor of that borough in 1635-6. King Charles I. slept several nights at his house in Barray Street (now called Stuart House), in August, 1644. His son, Dr. William Jane, was baptized at Liskeard, 22nd October, 1645, and died at Oxford, 22nd February, 1706-7. He was Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford. In a deed I have he is described as "Doctor of Divinitie and Deane of Gloucester." His arms on the seal appended are, *within a bordure besantée, a cross* (the colours are not shown). See Allen's *History of Liskeard*, page 471; also, *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*, pages 268-9.

Thomas Povey.—Allen (*ibid.*, page 312) writes the name as Thomas *Fowey*. Which is correct? He sat with George Kekewich for Liskeard, 1643. N. HARE.

Liskeard.

* * *

WILDMAN.—The following reply to this query appears in *Notes & Queries* for November 14th, 1885:—

"'J. W. G. G.' having seen a notice of Wildman's exhibition of his bees in the *Mirror*, Vol. XXXIV., page 107, asked for further information in *N. & Q.*, 1st Series, IX., 375, and was answered by a well-known correspondent, Edward F. Rimbault, at page 572, who gave a description from a handbill of the year 1772. The copy of a handbill of September 17th, 1794, was given by Cuthbert Bede, in 5th Series, IV., 327, who also asked for more information. This was supplied, at page 474, by 'P. P.,' who mentioned a *Treatise on the Management of Bees*, by Thomas Wildman, printed by T. Cadell, 1768, a quarto volume of 169 pages with copper plates. A longer reply, with several references to authorities, was also furnished by J. G. Desborough, at pages 493-4. It is stated that Thomas Wildman published a *Natural History of Bees* in 1768, which was reprinted twice, and that Daniel Wildman published a *Complete Guide to the Management of Bees throughout the Year*, in 1773, which reached the 19th edition in 1812." ED. MARSHALL.

Bibliographical Notes & Notices.

History of Norfolk. By WALTER RYE. London: Elliot Stock, 1885.

This admirable volume forms the first of a series of popular county histories to be issued by this well-known publisher. After a careful perusal of the book we can only say that if the history of every county in England were put before us in such an entertaining manner we should leave the flower-strewn walks of poetry and fiction, and be quite content to wander amid the deep glades of the dim and distant past. Seriously, however, we have rarely read a book which entertained us more and from which we have derived so much real pleasure and profit. Knowing little or nothing of Norfolk before, we were surprised and pleased at finding so much of interest in its history and associations; but we must confess that the gift is not bestowed on every writer of history to make his work so thoroughly attractive as is the case with the one before us. Mr. Rye is certainly at home with his subject, for he seems to know everything that is worth knowing with regard to the past history of his county, and to have seen everything worth seeing within its borders; moreover, taking nothing for granted, he endeavours to verify everything about which he writes. In the course of his investigations he has cleared up many doubts, removed many unfounded traditions, and set up many old landmarks that had been broken down by previous workers. The *History of Norfolk* must be popular, for its style makes it so, and it is at once a history, a romance, and a topography; besides giving much genealogical and ecclesiastical information of the most interesting and valuable kind. We congratulate Mr. Stock on this first-fruit of his new tree, which, having once tasted, we shall be apt to expect the same flavour in subsequent crops.

The Histories of Launceston and Dunheved, in the County of Cornwall. By RICHARD PETER and OTHO BATHURST PETER. Plymouth: Brendon, 1885.

Few persons who now visit the town of Launceston would imagine, from its present size and appearance, that its history was so extensive and its position in early days so important. But so it is; for we are told that for centuries after the Conquest Dunheved and Launceston were the chief military and ecclesiastical stations within the county of Cornwall. And yet the history of this ancient borough remained to be written until the present generation. We can well believe that the volume before us represents "the result of many years of pleasant labour" on the part of the authors, and it is interesting to note that they have been able to relate, from contemporaneous documents, some local act or event of almost every decade within the last 800 years. This speaks well for the care which has been taken of the municipal records, and for the patient labour which the authors of this volume have expended upon their delightful task. The book is well illustrated, has several excellent maps, and *fac-similes* of old engravings, which add much to its value and interest; it is,

moreover, well printed, and reflects credit upon all who have been associated with its production. We reserve a more detailed notice of the book for a subsequent number: in the meantime we would urge upon collectors of local works the expediency of adding this valuable volume to their libraries at once, for we are assured that the edition is limited, and that few copies remain on hand.

Etienne Dolet, the Martyr of the Renaissance. A Biography. By RICHARD COPLEY CHRISTIE, M.A. London: Macmillan.

Chancellor Christie is well-known as an earnest and thorough worker in whatever branch of literature he may be engaged, and the work before us bears evidence on every page of the labour and time expended in the researches for facts to build up a biography of Dolet. "England," says the author, "possesses hardly any materials for writing the life of a French scholar of the first half of the 16th century." Even the name of Etienne Dolet is all but unknown in this country, and it was, therefore, incumbent upon one who wished to produce a thoroughly complete and reliable biography to make frequent journeys to France, to examine many little known but important works, and to encounter many obstacles, in the endeavour to attain his object. This the writer has admirably done, and he has conferred a lasting debt of gratitude upon all who take any interest in the record of the life of a scholar and printer of the 16th century, who, although not directly connected with or playing any important part in the political and religious movements of his time, may be said to have fallen a victim to those movements and to the fanaticism of the age in which he lived. It is quite impossible for us, in the brief space at our command, to attempt a review of this valuable book: we aim simply to indicate its main object and to recommend it to our bibliographical friends as a work of great research and usefulness.

Arthur Venning. A Tale of the Siege of Plymouth. By M. M. C. Plymouth: Brendon, 1885.

There are many events in the history of Plymouth which might well be woven into fictitious narrative, and in fact several such have appeared, notably Miss M. A. Paull's *I, Benjamin Holbeck.* The little work before us gives another phase of the great siege, but whereas the book just mentioned found its hero in the ranks of the parliamentary forces, the besieged, the volume before us introduces us to a young cavalier of a good, loyal, Cornish family. The tale is well told, and needs no inducement beyond itself to secure readers, but were such inducement needed it would be sufficient to say that is written and published in the interest of the fund now being raised by Cornish women for the provision of the internal fittings of the Truro Cathedral. We hope this announcement may tend to quicken the sale of so interesting a book.

Bibliography of the Rev. George Oliver, D.D., *of Exeter.* By T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D. Trans. Devon Asso. 1885.

Dr. Brushfield has done good service to bibliographers in this paper; for he has not only carefully examined all the works of the celebrated Exeter antiquary, and enumerated them, but he has corrected errors of other collectors, and particularly the errors of second-hand booksellers, some of whom ascribe the writings of one Dr. George Oliver to another of the same name. The Exeter Oliver was not a writer on freemasonry, but a Roman Catholic priest: his writings were most extensive, his knowledge of local archæology unsurpassed, and his devotion to his favourite study almost without parallel.

Report and Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art. Seaton, July, 1885. Vol. XVII. Plymouth: Brendon, 1885.

Although not quite so bulky as some previous volumes, this report of the 24th meeting of this Association will compare satisfactorily with those of former years. Particularly interesting and valuable are the reports of the various committees, that on "Works of Art in Devonshire" containing a long and exhaustive list of artists and paintings. Again, the "Report on Devonshire Verbal Provincialisms" is carefully compiled, and includes a bibliographical list of works dealing with the subject. Dr. Weymouth's presidential address is a scholarly composition: it was listened to with great interest, and it will doubtless now be read with increasing interest, inasmuch as the subject, that of the Devonshire Dialect, is one in which almost every person of ordinary culture and intelligence must feel some sort of enthusiasm. Of the numerous capital papers we have not space to speak (some of them we refer to in separate notices) except to say that they cover the whole ground aimed at by the Association, and are, moreover, to a certain extent (as they should be) localized, for several papers refer to the early history and topography of Seaton and its neighbourhood. The next meeting is to be held at St. Mary Church (Torquay).

IN connection with the foregoing we note the issue by the Devonshire Association of the second portion of *The Devonshire Domesday*, which is now brought up to 285 printed pages, and will form, when completed, a volume of great interest and utility.

ONE other point in connection with the Devonshire Association must be noted in passing, and that is the announcement of a much-needed and long-expected desideratum in the shape of a *Classified Index to the Reports and Transactions of the Devonshire Association*, from the commencement in 1862 to 1885, inclusive. For this we are indebted to Mr. G. W. Ormerod, many of whose papers appear in the various volumes of the *Transactions*. Messrs. Brendon are the publishers, and the price will be 1s. 6d.

Notes on the Ancient Recorded Topography of Devon. By R. N. WORTH, F.G.S., Trans. Devon Asso., 1885.

Mr. Worth is never so happy as when he is dilating upon the ancient place-names of Devonshire or speculating upon the age of some geological phenomena. In the paper

before us he has worked out many difficult problems and traced existing names to Ptolemy and some of the earliest geographers. It is a valuable contribution to the history of Devonshire topography.

The Siege Accounts of Plymouth. By R. N. WORTH, F.G.S., Trans. Devon Asso., 1885.

In this paper Mr. Worth has, by directing attention to a record in the archives of the Plymouth Corporation of somewhat unique character, let in a flood of light upon this remarkable period in the history of the town. From the actual payments made by the Defence Committee, which during 1645 were about £1000 per week, it is estimated that the siege operations, which altogether extended over three and a half years, cost little less than a quarter of a million of money of that time, and probably three times that sum in present value. "From other sources," says Mr. Worth, "we learn that the deaths due to the siege exceeded 8000—a number greater than that of the total population of the town."

Protestants from France in their English Home. By S. W. KERSHAW, F.S.A. London: Sampson, Low and Co., 1885.

The respected librarian of the Lambeth Palace Library has, with commendable care and perseverance, traced the advent and settlement of the French refugees from the days of Elizabeth downwards. These "strangers," as they were called, escaped from persecution in their own country—giving up their all for conscience' sake—and settling down in England, there to find a safe asylum from persecution and distress. The volume is issued as a tribute to the commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, October, 1685, and will be welcomed by many. It is most interesting to trace the gradual settlement of the French refugees and their absorption into our own population—interesting, also, to note the freedom which they were allowed to enjoy and the facilities which were given them to worship in their own way and according to the dictates of their own consciences. It appears that in the West of England large settlements were made, at Bristol, Barnstaple, Exeter, Plymouth, Dartmouth, etc., and churches existed in those places. It may be interesting hereafter to give a quotation from the volume as it relates to local matters, as it may be the means of drawing out more information on a very important period of the history of the western shires.

Thackeray's London. A Description of his Haunts and the Scenes of his Novels. By WILLIAM H. RIDEING. London: J. W. Jarvis and Son, 1885.

A very pleasant, chatty little book; in which, in addition to much that is interesting respecting the localities immortalized by the author of *Vanity Fair*, there are many reminiscences of the great novelist which give a charm to this work and add another link to the chain of sympathy which binds writer and reader. Dickens's London would be a much more real place than Thackeray's London, but there is, nevertheless, in this volume some very attractive reading.

Fresh Fields. By JOHN BURROUGHS. Edinburgh: David Douglas, 1885.

This writer cannot be prosy if he would; for his prose is genuine poetry, and there is a freshness about all he says that is simply irresistible. We know no more delightful reading than these books of John Burroughs; for they seem to transport one into the country where one hears the song of the birds, the low of the cattle, the noise of the rushing rivers, and scents the perfume of the flowers and enjoys all the sights and sounds of rural nature. If we can give a preference where all is charming, we might say that the chapters, "In Carlyle's Country," "In Wordsworth's Country," and "A Sunday in Cheyne Row," are the most entertaining. But it is all good.

The Children's Tour; or, Every-day Sights in a Sunny Land. By M. A. PAULL. London: Nelson, 1886.

Amongst the Christmas gift-books for the present season, this book will surely be a favourite. The writer is particularly successful in adapting her style to the wants and capacities of those whom she addresses, and has a happy knack of giving the result of her own travels in such a way as to make it interesting to her youthful audience. This is one of the most attractive books which has yet appeared bearing Miss Paull's name on the title-page, and she may be congratulated on the enterprise of the publisher in the production of such a volume, while the publisher has no cause to complain of the literary merits of the work.

Child-Pictures from Dickens. London: Griffith, Farran, Okeden, and Welsh, 1885.

No reader of Dickens can fail to be struck with his happy delineation of childhood, or rather, we should say, the naturalness of his juvenile characters; for his children are not always happy. Here we have Little Nell, the Marchioness, Paul and Florence Dombey, the Fat Boy in *Pickwick*, Tiny Tim, Smike, and Oliver Twist. This book cannot enhance the reputation of Charles Dickens, nor need it do so, but it can bring his writings down to the level of childish readers, and for this it is admirably designed. Attractive in appearance, with good bold type, full of effective illustrations teeming with that true sentiment which appeals direct to the hearts of children, this book is sure to win its way with the rising generation.

Catalogue of Books (letter B *only) in the Reference Department of the Birmingham Free Library.* Compiled by J. D. MULLINS, Chief Librarian. Birmingham, 1885.

This is another valuable contribution to contemporary bibliography, for not only does this catalogue contain a large number of general entries, but it comprises a large collection of works on bibliography in general and Birmingham bibliography, topography, and history in particular. The list of Birmingham printed books is exceedingly valuable, and we must compliment our friend and colleague, Mr. Mullins, on this second stage in the production of a great and useful work.

The Child's Pictorial, a monthly periodical published by the S.P.C.K., is likely to be a great favourite with the "young folks," for it abounds in taking tales and attractive coloured pictures.

Once a Month, a Magazine for Australia, edited by PETER MERCER, D.D., and published in Melbourne, will bear favourable comparison with many old established periodicals of the mother-country. It is a good colonial representative, and has some essentially Australian features.

The National Policy. By JOHN STUART C. MORRIS. London: E. W. Allen, 1885.

This pamphlet consists of a series of addresses delivered through the press to the 5,000,000 electors of the United Kingdom, and more especially to the new voters, and deals with almost all the most important and interesting subjects which at the present time agitate the minds of the British people. Our constitution, our colonial and foreign policy, free trade, agriculture, the church, the national revenues, taxes in general, education, trades' unions, and many other topics, are here dealt with in a way which cannot fail to be understood by the most ordinary intellect.

UNDER the title of *The Proverbs of Wales*, Mr. T. R. Roberts of Penmaenmawr is about to publish a collection of Welsh proverbs, with English translations. The proverbs will be alphabetically arranged under about 150 different headings, according to subject-matter.

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Correspondence.

THE TRELAWNY PAPERS AND MAVERICK'S DESCRIPTION OF NEW ENGLAND. *Are the Papers of Mayor Aldworth of Bristol and Mayor Ceely of Plymouth, or other early adventurers to America, still in existence? An interesting inquiry.*

London, November 13th, 1885.

Editor *Western Antiquary*.

Dear Sir,

The finding of the Trelawny Papers and the Maverick Manuscript within a recent period gives hope that other interesting documents connected with the early settlement of New England may yet be brought to light. The Trelawny Papers had lain for two and a half centuries, unknown to historians, in a chest at the Trelawny mansion at Ham, their possessors being wholly unaware of their historical importance, until the late Rev. C. T. Collins Trelawny, with commendable public spirit and generosity, presented them to the Maine Historical Society, which published them, with a life of the original owner, during the past year. The Maverick Manuscript, which is an account of the early New England settlements, had also lain unknown in private hands for nearly as long a period when it found its way through the auction-room to the British Museum, where it was brought to light by Mr. Waters of the New England Genealogical Society, which has recently published it. It is well known that many of the merchants of Plymouth, Bristol, Barnstaple, and other sea-coast towns of the South of England, were adventurers to the New World in the beginning of the 17th century, some of them having extensive fishing establishments there; and their correspondence, if still in existence, might clear up many obscurities relative to the beginnings of civilization in that, then, far away and almost mysterious country. Among these early adventurers were two mayors of Plymouth, Ceely of Ceely and Jope, and Trelawny of Trelawny and Goodyear, and also an early mayor of Bristol, Aldworth of Aldworth and Elbridge. The papers of one of these, Trelawny, have been published, as before stated, but those of Ceely and Aldworth have not yet come to light. The papers of Aldworth would be particularly interesting, as he was intimately connected with the early history of Pemaquid, about which not a great deal is known; while the papers of Ceely might throw light on an interesting controversy which has often engaged the attention of writers. It is well known to you, Mr. Editor, that the Maine Historical Society has a fund which it employs for the publication of documents relating to its early history, and that, impelled by a desire to rescue the names of those enterprising and worthy Englishmen who ventured so much to colonize its shores, it carries forward this work for the benefit of historical students, and not for pecuniary gain. It is to be hoped, therefore, that anyone having letters or documents of any sort relating to the persons I have named, or others connected with New England or any part of America, will call attention to them through your valuable publication.

Yours very truly,

JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER of Portland, Maine.

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THE LATE CORNELIUS WALFORD.

WITH the present number we present our readers with a portrait of our late lamented and much esteemed friend and co-worker, Mr. Cornelius Walford, whose contributions for years past have enriched many antiquarian and bibliographical journals, our own amongst the number. His recent death (September 28th last), although following an illness of many months' duration, came as a surprise to most of his friends, the writer of this paragraph especially, as only a few days previously a letter had been received from the late Mr. Walford wherein he spoke of slightly restored strength. However, he is gone, and his place knows him no more: his works were numerous, his efforts in many directions were of great public benefit, and he died universally lamented. We have not space in the present number to give our readers an outline of his eminently useful life, but we hope to do so in our next issue.

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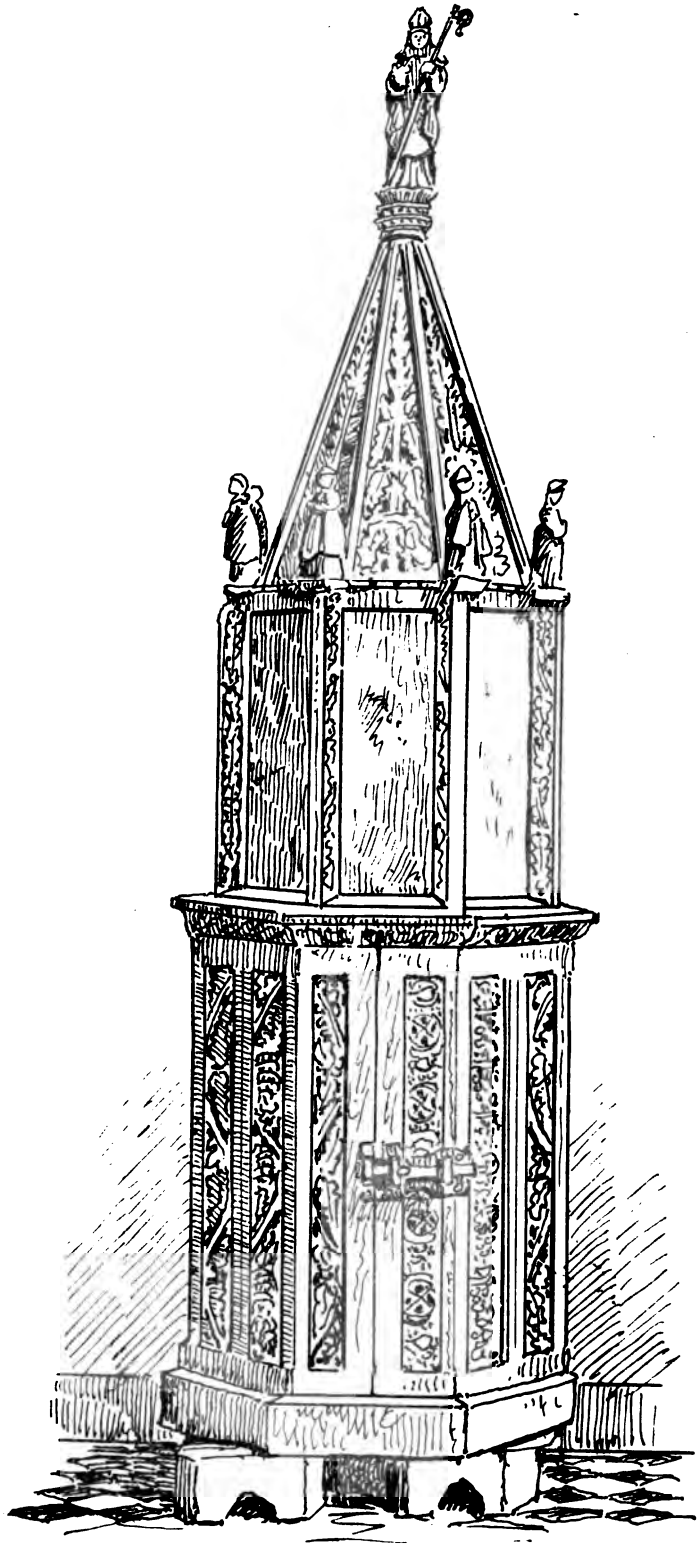
Editorial Note.

FOR special notes to Subscribers reference is made to the second page of the wrapper of the present number; in addition to which we have still on hand many works of interest which we hope to review in subsequent numbers. We are always open to receive books for review, or contributions on antiquarian or bibliographical subjects.

SOME notes with reference to the second full-page illustration appear under the head of "REPLIES," at page 134.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.



FONT COVER AT SHAUGH PRIOR CHURCH, DEVON.

THE

WESTERN ANTIQUARY;

OR,

Note-Book for Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset.

No. 7.] DECEMBER, 1885. [Vol. 5.

SHAUGH PRIOR FONT COVER.

BY THE REV. J. B. STROTHER, M.A.

ON the 4th of April, 1878, the Rev. Prebendary Bartholomew (now Subdean of Exeter Cathedral, but then Vicar of Cornwood and Rural Dean of Plympton) made the following entry in the Rural Dean's book which is kept in the vestry of Shaugh Prior Church.

"The Dean Rural wishes to impress on the churchwardens the propriety of restoring the canopy to the Font which is now in a private house. It is a singularly beautiful one, and the proper fixing of it would cost but a trifle."

CH. C. BARTHOLOMEW, R.D."

I think it right to give publicity to the foregoing, as I wish it to be distinctly understood that I have no desire to lay claim to the merit of discovering anything, the existence of which was previously unknown to my parishioners or to my clerical neighbours.

In one of the back numbers of the *Church Review* reference was made to the finding of the font canopy in the following terms:—

"From the *Church Builder* (a little quarterly published by Rivington, but not known nearly so well as it ought to be) we learn that archæological research may yet meet with great discoveries. The Rev. J. B. Strother has had the good fortune to find the font-cover belonging to the Parish Church of Shaugh Prior, in the county of Devon."

In the interests of truth, I must say that although I did find it, after I had made inquiry about it, it was owing to Mr. Bartholomew's vigilance and loving care for the beautiful in church architecture that I made the discovery of this work of art, which still happily exists as one of the many proofs of the skill of our mediæval carvers.

The entry in the Rural Dean's book was the primary cause of the cover being restored and placed in its former position on the font.

The canopy "had been placed under the care of a neighbouring farmer," a Mrs. Mumford of Undershaugh, "in whose loft it remained whilst the church was undergoing restoration" in 1867-1868, and there it would have been to this day had I not written to Mr. Harry Hems of Exeter to come and view it. Mr. Hems saw the cover in its broken, rotten, and terribly damaged state, and after the expression of his opinion we were able to appraise this beautiful specimen of ancient carved work at its true value, *viz.*, that it was not a made-up thing (as it had been supposed to be), constructed after the fashion of the Wardour Street *ancient* sideboards, but a genuine specimen, all the carved work of which was designed specially for this font cover.

I ought to add that, previous to its restoration, the figure of the bishop, clad in the ancient vestments, was carefully preserved in the study at Bickleigh Vicarage by my predecessor, the Rev. G. R. Scobell, who gave me the finial when he knew that there was a prospect of the font cover being restored.

The capital drawing which accompanies this description is taken from a photograph of the font canopy in its restored state.* I think

* The Editor of the *Western Antiquary* is very much indebted to the Rev. J. B. Strother for the foregoing article and for the loan of the photograph of this interesting relic. The drawing given herewith is the work of Mr. G. Townsend of Exeter, for whose valuable services the Editor has on many previous occasions acknowledged his indebtedness.

that everyone who saw the cover before it was taken to Exeter will agree with me when I say that the restoration does Mr. Hems great credit.

I cannot do better than quote from Mr. Harry Hems' own description of this work of art. Writing to the *Exeter Gazette Daily Telegram* of February 24th, 1879, he says:—

"The Shaugh Prior cover stands between eight and nine feet high, and is made of oak. It is octagonal in plan, and in its construction consists of three several stages. To the height of three feet it rises perpendicularly, each cant being filled with delicately carved running ornament and surmounted by an enriched cornice: the diameter then lessens, and for another couple of feet or so it again rises perpendicularly, the angles being ornamented by carved work, whilst the eight corners have pinnacles, each surmounted by charmingly carved figures of tonsured priests, standing in attitudes of prayer and adoration. Above this, the cover assumes a spiral form, the spandrils between the ribs being carved with pierced ornament of curious detail. The whole is surmounted by a mitred bishop, holding a pastoral staff in his left hand, and having the other raised in the attitude of benediction."

And now, having read Mr. Hems' own description of the restored work, as completed by himself, your readers may naturally be disposed to ascertain what is the probable date of the cover. Our old moorland church, in the opinion of Mr. Medley Fulford of Exeter, was built in the reign of Henry the Sixth. I think that we may fairly conclude that the font canopy was made at the same time that the church was built. The cover probably corresponded with the woodwork of the screen which, without doubt, formerly existed at Shaugh Prior, as the steps up to the rood loft still remain, and are as perfect as when they were trodden by the feet of the priest of pre-reformation times. Inasmuch as the old Devonshire rood screens were gorgeously coloured and gilded, and their panels were filled with painted figures of the Saints, I am of opinion that the panels of our old font cover were formerly adorned in the same manner, and that the entire canopy was painted and gilded to correspond with the screen and the rood loft.

Shaugh Prior Vicarage.

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KNIGHT SERVICE IN DEVON AND CORNWALL, IN THE TIME OF HENRY II.

BY A. J. MONDAY.

UPON the establishment of the feudal system in this country, the whole of England was divided into baronies or honours, and these were again subdivided into feods, or knights' fees. The holder of an entire knight's fee, which consisted of twelve plough-lands—a plough-land being as much arable as a single team could plough within the space of one year—was bound by oath to attend periodically to do suit to his lord at his court-baron, and to serve under him upon any foreign expedition for the space of forty days and no longer in each year. Omission on the part of the vassal to fulfil either of those obligations was followed by forfeiture of the fee; hence the origin of the word "felon," *viz.*, *fee*, a conditional reward, and *lon*, a forfeiture.

If the holding consisted of half a knight's fee, then twenty days' service only could be demanded, and so forth, according to the size of the fractional part held by the tenant. No greater extent of service than forty days in each year could have been exacted from any baron or knight, so that if the campaign were not brought to a close within the space of forty days, further fighting had to be postponed until the following year. The inconvenience of this system for carrying on foreign warfare was experienced at an early period; so much so, that Henry II., in the year 1159, previously to commencing his military operations against the Count of Toulouse, commanded a return to be furnished to him by the barons of the number of their knights and the fees which they held. On those who were desirous of being relieved from personal service he imposed a tax called "scutage," and with the amount thus raised he was enabled to raise an army of paid soldiers. This was the first step taken in the history of this country towards recognising the importance of employing paid soldiers. The book which contains the names

of the barons and their vassals who lived in England at this time is called the *Liber Niger Scaccarii*, or, the "Black Book of the Exchequer." This is the oldest tax-book, in point of antiquity, after *Domesday*, and contains not only the names of the barons and knights who were enfeoffed in the time of Henry II., but likewise those who held their lands previously to the year 1135, at the time of the death of Henry I., the king's grandfather.

As the inquiry does not appear to have extended to either of those subjects who held by the tenures of grand and petty serjeantry, or that of free and common soccage, several important names are doubtless unrecorded. The following is a translation of the *Liber Niger* as far as it relates to Devon and Cornwall, which I hope, with the advice of an accomplished Latin scholar, the Rev. R. Bailey, M.A., of Taunton—taken where the meaning of any sentence or phrase has not been quite clear—will not be considered altogether unintelligible. In order to lend additional interest to the subject, I have italicized those surnames which are still to be found at the present time, either in a pure or corrupted form. As the surnames of the sub-tenants are rarely given in the *Domesday*, and the *Roll of Battle Abbey*, if not considered to be altogether a forgery, having been compiled about 300 years after the Battle of Hastings, the following list may not be altogether unacceptable to the readers of the *Western Antiquary*:—

"Charter of the Lord [Bishop] of Exeter concerning his knights and fees.

To his venerable Lord H [Henry] by the grace of God the illustrious King of England Duke of Normandy and Acquitaine Count of Anjou B . . . . . by the grace of God the said Bishop of Exeter sends greeting and faithful service.

You have instructed me to declare to you by my Writ sealed and prepared not only how many services of knights are due to you but how many knights I have feudatories from the time of King H [Henry] your grandfather and how [many] since his death and how many there are connected with my Lordship. Therefore I make known to you the truth as far as with diligence I have been able to inquire into the several particulars required.

Robert, son of the King holds of me III knight's fees.
William de Tracy I knight's fee.
Eustace de Ion III knights' fees.
Cecilia de Behus III knights' fees.
Richard de Raddon I knight's fee.
William de Botterell [Botereaux] I knight's fee.
Alexander de Colebroc II knights' fees.
Osbert de Wadeton I knight's fee.
Osbert de Bekaton I knight's fee.
Alan de *Furnell* [*Furneaux*] I knight.
William *Fitz-John* I knight's fee.
William *Hai* [*Hay*] I knight.
Ralph de *Roche* I knight's fee.
Ralph Fitz-Stephen I knight's fee.
William de Egloshail I knight's fee.
John de Rothomagus [Rouen] I knight's fee.
Henry de *Pomery* [*Pomeroy*] I knight in Cornwall and half a knight's fee in Devon but he does no service for that half knight but nevertheless responds.
Roger Fitz-Etard half a knight's fee.
Stephen de Stantore half a knight's fee.
Roger de Lavonator half a knight's fee.
Roger de Campell [Campeaux] half a knight's fee.
Galfrid [Geoffrey] de Thorkang half a knight's fee.
Pagan [Payne] Fitz-Reimfrid I knight's fee except the fifth part.
Adam de Lankey holds a fifth part.
Edil [Adel or Adeline] de *Northcote* and her kinswomen hold the fourth part of one knight.
The Prior of Plympton the fourth part of a knight.
Joel de St. Winnot one half a knight's fee above challenge but he does service for it to this Lordship.
Osbert de Crugalain half of a knight.
Baldwin de Pennart the fourth part of a knight.
Jordan de Trecarl half of a knight.
Peter de Lameil half of a knight.
Robert de Wenmene I knight except the third part. Margaret holds that third part.
Richard Fitz-Osulsi half of a knight's fee.
John de Talune half of a knight.
Jordan de Menestre half of a knight.
Edward de Wotholc half of a knight.

All the aforesaid were feoffees in the time of King H [Henry].

Ralph de Stang holds the third part of I knight of a new feoffment.

John Fitz-Berner [*Bernard*] the fourth part of a knight.
Ivor and Osbert de Augus the fourth part of a knight.
William Fitz-Wimund XIIth part of a knight.

Roger Fitz-Roger Larcevesque half a knight's fee over and above that claimed—because it is owing to the Lordship (and besides all these as I have heard from many) the Count of Gloucester and Count Hugh and the Count de Clare owe to hold of the Bishop of Exeter but they neither do nor recognise any service to him.

Gilbert Marescal [the *Marshal*] holds I knight's fee of the Bishop of Exeter."

"Charter of the Abbot of Tavistock to his venerable Lord H [Henry] the most noble king of England Walter,

by the grace of God Abbot of the Abbey of Tavistock sends faithful prayers in Christ.

Your highness concerning the holdings of our knights, as far as our humble means [*parvitas nostra*] have been able to find out by diligent inquiry, knows that in the year and on the day on which the renowned King H [Henry] your grandfather lived and passed the way of all flesh held of our humble [*paupercula*] house.

Richard de Alnet IIII knights' fees
Roger Cornutus [Cornu] II knights' fees.
Ralph de Oskereville II knights' fees.
William of the family of the Miners [*de Tribus Minetis*] III knights.
Reginald de Liddeton two knights' fees.
Galfrid [Geoffrey] de Leigh I knight's fee and a half.
William Gurdet half of a knight's fee.
Hugh de Wich I knight's fee.
Robert Dacus [*Dennis*] half of a knight's fee.
William de Crievebere half of a knight's fee.

But afterwards in the time of war from the sacred-lands of our abbey which King H. your grandfather of good memory restored to it by his justice and by his letters patent and which your excellency heard some time since

Richard de Colevill I knight's fee.

Galfrid de Leigh [Lega] and his son half a knight's fee which they extorted from the Abbey.

May God extend your kingdom and preserve it for a long time."

"Robert the King's Son [William Fitz-Robert Baron of Torrington]—These are the knights which I Robert son of the King hold as feudatories of old feoffment.

Count Reginald [Count or Earl of Cornwall] holds one knight's fee.

Simon Fitz-Rogus [his seat was at Holcombe Rogus, county Devon] V knight's fees.
Wido [Guido or Guy] de *Brion* V knights' fees.
John de Hidon VI fees and a half.
Raland Fitz-Amfrid V knights' fees.
Richard the son of William *Dispenser* V knights' fees.
Antony de Bruis V knights' fees.
Baldwin de Eisse [*Ash*] II knights' fees.
Thomas de Bellomonte [*Beaumont* or Beamont-Ermengard a daughter of this family was married to William (the Lion) king of the Scots] IIII fees.
Johel de Molis [or *Mules*] IIII knights' fees.
Roger de *Langeford* IIII knights' fee.
Nicholas de Chelli [*Kelly*] III knights' fees.
Henry de *Champernon* [de Campo Ernulfi] IIII knights' fees.
William Punchardon IIII knights' fees.
Baldwin de Belstan III knights' fees.
Matthew de Alreville III knights' fees.
Robert Fitz-*Bernard* II knights and a half.
Roland de Ninnet [Nymet] I knight's fee.
Richard *Espec* [Speke] III knight's fees.
Richard *Cophin* [Coffin] II knights' fees.
William Beivin two knights' fees.
Robert de *Ver* and Robert de Poeric I knight's fee.
Alice [Aelicia] daughter of Richard Daggaville I knight's fee.
Henry de *Pomeroy* I knight's fee.
Goelem [*Guillaume*, William] de *Helium* I knight's fee.
Gregory *Wolf* [Lupus] I knight's fee.
Ralph Fitz-Cade I knight's fee.
William *Talebot* I knight's fee.
William Fitz-Stephen I knight's fee.
Simon Fitz-*Herbert* of Pynes I knight.
Wimund Fitz-Amfrid I knight's fee.
Elias *Cophin* half a knight's fee.
Engeleam de Abernun half a knight's fee.
Alan de Furnell [*Furneaux*, Sheriff of Cornwall in the succeeding reign] half a knight's fee.
William brother of Count Reginald half a fee.
Geleirus Dacus [*Le Daneis*, the Dane, now written *Dennis*] half a knight's fee.
William *Fitz-John* half a knight.
Symon de Leigh [Lega] half a knight's fee.
Robert Fitz-Ilger half a knight's fee.
Herebert de Spinet [Spineto] half a knight's fee.
Antony de Porloc [Porlock] half of a knight's fee.
Hugh de Ralegh [Raleigh. He was Sheriff of the county of Devon for seven years in succession in this reign] half a knight's fee.
Ralph Fitz-Eli holds the fourth part of I knight's fee.
Galfrid Avenel the fourth part of a knight.
William de Chain the fourth part of a knight.
Roger Fitz-Samare the fourth part of I knight.
Richard de *London* the fifth part of a knight.
Faluell son of Bracton the VIII part of a knight.
Robert de Stan VIII part of a knight.
Richard de *Bonville* [Bonnavilla] VII part of a knight.
Beivin the tenth part of I knight.
Hugh de Ballecord the sixth part of a knight.
Robert Fitz-Gilbert X part of a knight.
Baldwin [of *Acland*] X part of a knight.
Walter de Folkland [Folclanda].
Roger de *Boeles* the fifth part of a knight.
Nicholas de *Cheledon* [Sheldon] X part of a knight.
Philip de Musbury VIII part of a knight.

But these two are the feudatories of my Lordship which I have enfeoffed, namely, Thomas Fitz-Roger half a knight's fee, Robert de Hornai half a knight's fee."

"Charter of the honour of William de Tracy.
The Knights of the honour of William de Tracy.
William Fitz-Walter III knights' fees.
Robert Fitz-William III knights.
Richard Spec [Speke] I knight.
Alan de Furnell [*Furneaux*] half a knight.
William Fitz-Stephen half a knight.
William de Hiauleston I knight.
Richard by all I knight and a half.
Richard Le *Barun* I knight and a half.
William de Alnet I knight and a half.

Roger Tirel II knights.

Roger de omnibus Sanctis [Toutsaints—All Saints. Buckland-Toutsaints] II knights.

Roger Fitz-Some half a knight.

Hertembald Flement [*Fleming*] I knight.

Faluel VIII part of a knight.

Ranulf Malherbe VIII part of a knight.

Walter de *Leigh* [Lega] II knights.

Of the same honour Roger of All Saints performs no service for two knights.

Robert Fitz-William two knights.

William de Alnet in a similar way half a knight.

Concerning the knights feudatories of Lord William de Tracy.

Hugh de *Dinant* [Dinham] I knight.

Ralph de Siccaville [*Sackville*] half a knight.

Roger de Acford and Reginald Deli half a knight.

Walter de Rail [Ralegh] half a knight."

"Charter of Oliver de Tracy.

To his dearest Lord the King, Olver de Tracy sends greeting.

Roger de Camp [Campeaux] holds of me VII knights.

Henry de Campbern VII knights and of these VII knights William Fitz-John deforces from me one [. . . . .] and the Abbey of Quarr one.

Richard *Spec* [Speke] holds of me two knights.

Philip de Merton II knights.

William *Bastard* I knight.

William de Muncell I knight.

Robert Fitz-Reginald half a knight.

William Falvel [Flavell] half a knight.

Concerning a new fee of my Lordship.

Ralph de Settville I knight.

Otvel de *Crues* holds three parts of a knight.

Philip de Setteville and Richard de Chartrai the fourth part of a knight.

Adieu."

"Charter of William Fitz-Robert.

To his Lord Henry, King of England William Fitz-Robert sends greeting. According to the precept which you issued concerning English Knights know you that at present I hold from you the fees of XXX knights of which Johel de Hole holds three knights' fees from an old feoffment.

William de Wluarinton III knights.

Philip *de Hiwis* [Huish] III knights.

William *Fitz-Hugh* III knights.

Daniel de Braileigh II knights.

William Fitz-Hay II knights.

Osbert de Helendon I knight.

Walter Fitz-Ralph I knight.

Galfrid de *Lucy* I knight.

Richard de Raddon I knight.

Walter de Bichanton and Durand *Long* I knight.

Galfrid de Hamra I knight.

Philip Fitz-Reginald I knight.

Baldwin de *Esse* [Ash] I knight.

Osmund de Wifford II knights.

Richard de Dune half a knight.

Concerning the feoffment I have given to my brother Thomas one knight's fee and the remainder belongs to my Lordship."

"Charter of Warine de Aula.

To his Lord Henry, King of England Warine de Aula sends greeting.

Robert Dewis holds one knight's fee.

William de Orsi I knight.

Robert Fitz-Baldwin I knight's fee.

Walter de *Leigh* and Reimer de Barri [*Barry*] I knight.

Ralph de Nimet half a knight's fee.

Galfrid de Marascus half a knight's fee.

Nicholas de Tuenton half a knight's fee.

William Fitz-Baldwin holds the fourth part of a knight.

Archebald Fitz-Stephen the fourth part of a knight.

Tuberc the fourth part of a knight.

Gotelin de Reneham the fifth part of a knight.

I hold so much from the ancient time of King Henry And I of my Lordship have granted to Robert Fitz-Erding I knight's fee And Richard Fitz-Anculf I knight's fee.

And Richard Fitz- Anculf I have given the fifth part of a knight, and if more I find by inquiry I will cause to be made known to you."

"Charter of the holdings of Totnes.

This is the holding of Totnes, namely:

Richard *Fitz-William* holds X knights.

Robert de Veteriponte [Oldbridge] VIII knights' fees.

The daughter of William Lingesse VIII knights.

Hugh de Careville V knights and the third part.

William de Reginald II knights and a half and the third part of half a knight.

Wido [Guido] de *Bocland* II knights.

Robert de Sanctæ Mariæ Ecclesiæ [St. Mary Church] III knights.

William Fitz-John I knight.

William Buzun VIII knights and a half and of new feoffment half a knight.

Robert de Stantes VI knights.

Maurice de *Pole* VI knights.

The Widow of Briteville V knights.

Richard Baucan of new feoffment half a knight.

Roger Buzun half a knight and the VIth part of half a knight of new feoffment.

Ralph Fitz-Stephen half a knight of new feoffment.

The Daughter of Richard Fitz-Ralph half a fee of old feoffment.

Serle de Holne the twentieth part of I knight of new feoffment. [Held by Galfrid de la Ya, *temp.* Henry III.]

And above of the Lordship there are VII knights XII and XX part less."

"The Charter of Robert Fitz-Galfrid.

I 'Robert Fitz-Galfrid have no knights' fees of old feoffment of the time of King H the grandfather of our

Lord the King nor of new feoffment after his death, but of my land ln Devon I perform the service of one knight to my Lord the King."

"The Charter of William de Braosa.

These are the knights of William de Braosa of the honour of Berdestaple [Barnstaple].

Philip de Chartrai holds XIIII knights and these are the knights of Philip.

Richard de Chartrai.

Roger de Omnibus Sanctis [de Toutsaints or All Saints].

Philip Fitz-Roger.

Robert de Pleistowe.

Erkenbald de Pilland.

Henry de Siccville [*Sackville*].

Richard Fitz-*Bernard*.

Hugh de *Dinham* [Dinant].

And Ranulf Poher holds of William de Braosa III knights' fees And these are the knights, who hold of Ranuf.

William *Poher* [Power] And

William de *Chetenore* [Kitnor, now Culbone, near Minehead, in Somersetshire].

William Fitz-John holds three knights' fees of William de Braosa.

Walter Fitz-Ralph holds IIII knights' fees of William de Braosa.

Hugh de Ralege [Ralegh] holds three knights' fees.

And William de Ruaberg holds I knight's fee of Erkenbald Frandrensi [Fleming] and Erkenbald holds of William de Brause.

All these knights from an old feoffment.

The total is XXVIII knights."

"Charter of Ralph de *Valtort*. [This is the courtesy title of the eldest son of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.]

This is the holding of Ralph de Valtort which he holds of the King in chief, namely I knight's fee."

"Charter of the honour of Henry de Pomeria [Pomeroy].

The knights of the honour of Henry de *Pomeroy*.

William Pictaviens IIII knights.

Roger de Champeus [Champeaux] I knight.

Girard [Gerard] Fitz-Eli III knights and a half.

Roger Fitz-Aitard II knights.

Robert Fitz-Nicholas II knights.

Joslen de Helvin [*Hiliun* in Sir William Pole's copy of the *Roll of the Honour of Berry*] I knight.

Joslen of the family of the miners II knights.

Thomas de Estred I knight.

Henlega [Henleigh] with its belongings I knight.

Hugh Pictaviens II knights.

Joslen *Dacus* II knights.

Richard Fitz-*Payne* [*filius Pagani*] de Putteford II knights.

Ansgod Fitz-*Godwin* I knight.

Ernard de St. Christophe [*de Sancto Cristoforo*] I knight.

Hamelin de Boiley I knight.

Nicholas de *Mulkiwis* [Melhuish] half a knight.

These were enfeoffed in the time of William de Pomeroy.

Ralph de Hamberia half a knight.

Robert Fitz-*Nicholas* half a knight.

Henry de *Ottery* [Otri] III parts of a knight.

Wakenesbera III part of a knight.

Hermdewrthe VIII part of a knight.

William Blund feudatory in the land of Henry de *Pomeroy* VIII parts of a knight."

"The Charter of William Fitz-Reginald.

I William Fitz-Reginald have of the king in chief one knight's fee in the year and on the day that King H. the grandfather of our Lord the King was alive and dead and have no new feoffment. Adieu.

In the same manner Nicholas Avenel has that fee, namely, Scepewast [Shepwash] from the daughter and heiress of the aforesaid William."

"Charter of Ralph Sanzavier [St. Saviour].

Ralph Sanzavier holds one knight's fee in chief of the King."

"Charter of Count Reginald [He was a natural son of Henry I.].

The Barony of Count Reginald such as is in Cornwall.

Ralph de Valtort holds the fee of LIX knights as well in Devon as in Cornwall.

Richard de *Lucy* holds of ancient fees X knights of me and of the feod of Ada Malherbe IX knights.

Robert Fitz-William holds the feod of LI knights and from the feod of Walter *Hai* XX knights.

William de Boterell [Botereaux of Botereaux Castle or Boscastle].

Roger de Mandaville holds the feod of IIII knights.

Richard Fitz-William holds the feod of V. knights.

Gralan holds the fees of VII knights.

Richard Fitz-Alured I knight's fee.

Galfrid Fitz-Baldwin holds the fees of X knights.

The Prior of Triwardreit holds f. I knight.

Ralph de Tremodret holds the feod of II knights.

Daniel de *Bolton* holds the feod of I knight and the third part of a knight.

William brother of the Count holds the feod of IIII knights.

Ralph de Borehard holds the fee of II knights.

Hoel and Jordan the feod of III knights.

William de Dun holds the fee of I knight.

Henry de Pomeroy [de Pomeria] holds the fee of III knights.

Richard Fitz-Osul the fee of one knight.

Euilph the fee of I knight.

Erkenbald Fitz-*Simon* holds the fees of VIII knights as well in Devon as in Cornwall.

The total is CC.XV knights and three parts."

Several names which are to be found in that portion of *Domesday* which relates to Devon appear elsewhere in the *Liber Niger*.

The baronial family of Capra or *Chievre*, with its forty-four manors and its castle at Bradninch, in the year 1086, had disappeared altogether from Devonshire in the year 1159. At the latter period, however, Michael Capra held four knights' fees under Walter Fitz-Robert, in the county of Essex, and William Capra half a fee in Surrey of the Honour of Clare. The Barony of Bampton, in Devonshire, with its twenty-eight manors, had passed from the family of Douay, by marriage of its heiress, to that of Pagenel of Dudley, in Staffordshire. The descendant of Walter de Claville, who lived at Loman's-Claville, near Tiverton, the owner of thirty-one manors in the county of Devon, although the family continued substantially connected with the county until the time of Richard II., is referred to in the person of Walter de Claville, who held ten knights' fees in Gloucestershire, under the Count of Gloucester. The Albemarles or *Damerells*, who possessed seventeen manors in the east of Devon in the year 1086, are represented by Roger and Reginald de Alba Mara, who held three hides under Roger de *Berkeley*, in the county of Gloucester. That branch of the family of Helion or Hilion which still held Ashton, near Exeter, *in câpite*, is likewise omitted, but a Robert de Heliun makes a return, as a baron, of twelve knights' fees in Essex. Ralph de Fulgers who held in 1086 two manors only in chief, in England (those situated in the county of Devon), but with large possessions in Brittany, was represented in the year 1159, in Yorkshire, by William de Fulgers, who held one fee. Some, through rebellion—such, for instance, as Judhell de Totnes, the son of one of the earls of Brittany and the holder of 107 manors in the county of Devon—had forfeited their possessions to the Crown. Many other time-honoured names connected with the counties of Devon and Cornwall came in apparently at a date subsequently to the compilation of the *Liber Niger*. Thus, we learn that Walter Waleran [*Walrond*] held twelve knights' fees in barony, in Wiltshire; Walter Waleran, one fee of the Abbot of Glastonbury, in Somersetshire; Alan de Dunstanville, eight fees of the Count of Arundell, in Sussex; Walter de Dunstanville, one fee under Ada de Port, in Herefordshire, "in Wallia"; Gilbert de Bella Aqua [*Bellew*], four fees of the Honour of Wallingford, in Berkshire; Walter de Bella Aqua, one fee of the Archbishop of York; Roland de *Dinant*, one fee and a half, as a free knight of the king, in Northamptonshire; Gerald de *Granville*, three fees under Walter *Gifford*, in the county of Buckingham; and Henry Fitz-*Vivien*, one fee of the old feoffment of Maurice de Croun, in Lincolnshire. Fees are referred to in the county of Gloucester, as having been held at one time by Richard de Granville, but which he, without doubt, vacated when he set out, in the reign of William Rufus, with Robert Fitz-Hamon, for the conquest of Glamorganshire. He was the ancestor of the famous Sir Richard and Sir Beville Granville of Stowe, in Cornwall.

The annual value of a knight's fee in the reigns of Henry II. and Edward II. was £20. If any person held more than one knight's fee, then for each additional fee he was required to furnish either another knight or two esquires, or serjeants, as they were then termed. The age for service was from fifteen to sixty years; and it was enacted by a law in the reign of Henry II., that "whosoever holds one knight's fee shall have a coat of mail, a helmet, a shield, and a lance,"* and as many for every additional knight's fee. It would appear from this that the use of the sword was optional. The full complement of each knight, including himself and two men-at-arms, was about six men. His archers were each armed with a steel cap, a bow and arrows, a sword, and a leaden mallet.

The *Liber Niger* contains, altogether, the names of 3,000 of the landed aristocracy. The entire number of knights' fees, we are told, amounted to over 60,000, while those in Normandy consisted of 1200 altogether, exclusive of church fees, which were about 300 or 400 more.

* See Grose's *Military Antiquities*, chapter 1, page 1.

ROBIN AND THE LADY.

A Ghost Story of the Great House, Colyton.

BY W. H. H. ROGERS, F.S.A.

THE following doggrel was written impromptu for an entertainment given for the Working Men's Reading Room Colyton, when the ghost, or its verisimilitude, as near as may be, appeared. It relates to an incident said to have occurred at the Great House, Colyton, about the end of the last century. Great House was the residence of the Yonges, and was built by John Yonge, an opulent merchant adventurer, in the days of Queen Elizabeth. His grandson, John, was created a baronet, and the family continued there until about the end of the 17th century, when they removed to Escot, now the seat of the Kennaways. The two last baronets of the race were successively secretaries-at-war—K.B.s—active politicians and placemen, who finally denuded themselves of almost their last penny for the honour of representing the little boroughs of the county, and Honiton, in particular, whose free and independent electors "swallowed"—to use the last baronet's own words—all *his* wealth, a sum that, from various sources, he estimated at little less than a quarter of a million, while himself, in poverty and obscurity, found refuge at Hampton Court; and after he died, seventy years ago, his body was brought down privately to Colyton—for fear of arrest, probably—and buried, and the race became extinct.

In the kitchen of their original home at Colyton—a quaint old panelled room, still nearly intact—the ghost is said to have appeared to the affrighted labourer. The Editor of the *Western Antiquary*, when the Devon Association visited the house a few months since, hearing a description of the apparition and afterwards seeing its relation in rhyme, kindly suggested its transfer to these pages; hence its "appearance" here—such as it is.

At the edge of a town,
Full of ancient renown,
A mansion is found
On a square plot of ground:—
'Tis entered beneath
An old arch that stands
Becrowned with a wreath of the ivy sere—
Whose broad wavy bands,
Cluster about it in company drear.

'Tis a structure of note,
With casements in windows of stone,
Of a date far remote
When Hal's daughter bluff filled the throne,
And the mason hath shown
His skill in the building he reared,
For the flint—jetty black—
Hath like the soft freestone been squared,
Which betokens no lack
Of labour or means, and 'tis plain
He intended for ages his work to remain.
Within were old chairs, old bedsteads, old tables,
Without were old chimneys, old porches, old gables,
And around were old gardens, old orchards, old stables,
All real and in being, and not myths nor fables.
Here a family great,
With a wealthy estate,
First fixed their abode;
And Legend is rife
Of the good they bestowed
To the poor in this life,
Of their great hospitality,
Even to prodigality.
The best cheer was provided
The times would afford,
No claim was derided
Or spurned from their board,
Great joints filled the kitchen, great chimneys there roared,
Great tuns of good cider in cellars were stored;
And to all that passed by and made call at the door
'Twas eat, drink, and welcome behind and before.
While each other good trait
Which people, they say,
In their station should own,
Was their old-fashioned pride,
And well they were known,
Far and wide.

Generations have passed
Since of that race the last
Did inhabit this place,
When each gay knight and dame
Dwelt in conjugal flame,
Increasing in years and, perhaps, grace.
And young gallants and maids,
'Neath the old prim arcades,
Stood silent and cosy,
Or, as stories aver,
Paced bower and parterre,
With cheeks warm and rosy.
As evening's last fires,
Re-telling that story whose tale never tires.

In the church may be seen
Many old tombs, I ween,
Recording their honours and birth,
But their bones
'Neath the stones
Are now mouldered to handfuls of earth.

• • • •

The grey dawn was verging
The hill tops so bold,
And the sun just emerging
Had tinged them with gold.
Young morn had arisen
On pinions of light
From the drear vaulted prison
Of ebon-winged night.

'Twas quiet as death—
You could just see about—
Not a sound or a breath
Either indoors or out.
By the steeple clock's chime
Had the hour marked three;
Being hay harvest time,
A domestic arose,
As you may suppose,
From his rest drowsily,
And down to the kitchen went he—
And stretchéd and yawnéd did he—
And plump in the settle sat he—
In the settle that close from the fire-place ranged.
While through the old casement
There just came a glimmer
Of light, like a ghost blent
To pewter and skimmer.—

Now, ere further I go,
'Tis but right I should shew
(And but little 'tis changed)
How the house is arranged.

And first, then, the kitchen is spacious and high,
At the left from the settle a parlour doth lie,
At the right an old staircase is found,
The which in ascending you wind round and round.
And now, as I've shown you some plan of the ground,
I proceed to my tale.—
'Twas a labourer hale
That was sitting to lace up his boots,
When a noise he first heard,
Then a figure appeared
That made his hair stand from the roots!
The noise was an odd one,
Like a lady with clogs on,
But of it he small notice took,
For he thought that the plough boy from bed had got out,
Or Betty the milkmaid was stumping about.
Then the man raised his eyes
And aghast with surprise
Saw the door open wide,
And, with step full of pride,
A lady marched forth with a dignified look.
Superb was her dress,
Of the age when Queen Bess
Ruled her subjects with diligent power;
Of rich red brocade
Was her farthingale made,
With a bodice of lace, and a shower
Of rich gems between;
While above there was seen
The antiquated head-gear and ruff,
And her features were brightened
By carmine, or other such stuff,
And her stature was heightened
By shoes that had heels high enough.
She looked not on this way,
She turned not on that,
No word did her lips say—
No sound, but pit-pat
Of her footsteps unflurried;
With eyes fixed and glassy,
Swept by the grand lassie,
In silence unhurried.

'Cross the kitchen she stalked
And up the stairs walked
With lofty and dignified mien,
And again all was still
Save the purl of the rill
That flows past the house on the green—
But the lady has never from that time been seen.

Now the marvel is this,
How could *Robin*, I wis,
So unread in historic lore,
Have described so exact,
With such matter of fact,
The dress that this fine lady wore?
And moreover 'tis said
(Though the parties are dead)
That the very next day
Without further delay—
So the story will have it—
Before old Justice Sampson
He took his affidavit
In manner most handsome,
And curiously stated
All matters and things—
Borne on memory's wings—
Here aforesaid related.

If, good folks, it were you
That had told this, 'tis true,
We perhaps may have doubted your word,
And the marvel would rest
In the thought 'twas a jest
Risen up for the mirth 'twould afford.
Be that as it may,
I have now said my say,

Told the tale as it was told to me,
And by a good law
My hearers may draw
The inference which they best see.

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JOHN HUXHAM:

M.D., Leyden; F.R.C.P., Edinburgh; F.R.S., London.

BY EDWARD E. MEERES, M.D., M.R.C.P.

THIS eminent physician, who, in his day, enjoyed more than a local reputation, practised in Plymouth during the early and middle part of the 18th century. Not many particulars of his private life and character are known. He was born at Halberton, in Devonshire, and early showed a strong inclination for the study of medicine. At this date, the medical school of Leyden was the most celebrated in Europe, and numbered among its professors the great Boerhaave, the most distinguished physician of his day. Huxham became a pupil at Leyden, and throughout life felt the greatest respect and admiration for his eminent teacher. From him he learned to study with unflagging diligence the natural history of diseases, and to reverence the great medical writers of antiquity:—

"I will not take upon me to say a person cannot be a good physician without consulting that great oracle of physic [Hippocrates] and reading the ancients; but this let me say, he will make a much better physician for so doing; and I believe few, if any, ever made any considerable figure in the profession, who had not studied them."

And again:—

"Whoever would excel in poetry, sculpture, statuary etc. must always consult the works of the old masters in these respective arts, as the most perfect models and most just copies of nature; and it is not only in poetry but in Physic also that Horace's advice is good:

"Vos exemplaria Græca
Nocturna versate manu, versate diurna."

Huxham completed his studies and took his degree at Leyden, and then settled down at Plymouth to practice, where he soon acquired great fame. He was twice married, and in his second volume of *Observations* he gives a pathetic account of the death of his first wife, whose maiden name was Corham. She died on July 27th, 1742, aged 40 years, of dropsy, after having been twice tapped. She was an excellent woman—*Mulier sanè pia, prudens, venusta*—and bore her distressing malady and its treatment with courage. His second wife's name was Harris. Of her and of his family, except that one son collected and published his philosophical papers, I am not able to give any account. We cannot doubt that Huxham practised his profession in a conscientious and honourable manner, incessantly working for the benefit of his patients, and scorning to win popularity by flattering the rich or the great:—

"Some doctors instead of diligently studying the ancients are more expeditiously popped into the world—To be the favourite of a great man (or what is rather better of a great woman) to be the tool or the fool of a party, with a splendid equipage and no small share of assurance; these are qualifications which finish the doctor to the reproach of the profession and the danger of the society."

In passing, it may be mentioned that Dr. Mudge, a son of Rev. Zachariah Mudge, was a contemporary medical practitioner in Plymouth, and entertained in 1762 the celebrated friends, Sir Joshua Reynolds and Dr. Samuel Johnson.

Dr. Huxham, by a long and successful practice accumulated a considerable fortune, and died at an advanced age in 1768. His motto was, *Sic Diis visum est*, and his arms and those of his wives are given in Mr. Rowe's *Ecclesiastical History of Old Plymouth.*

The published works of Dr. Huxham are:—

An Essay on Fevers. The first edition was published about 1739, and the fifth edition in 1767, all during the lifetime of the author. The fifth edition contains also a dissertation on the "malignant, ulcerous sore throat." This may be considered Huxham's greatest work, and it shows that he was thoroughly conversant with medical literature, ancient and modern, and exercised great judgment in the treatment of fevers.

Observationes de Aere et Morbis Epidemicis ab Anno 1728 ad finem Anni 1737. Plymouthi factæ. His accedit Opusculum de Morbo Colico Damnoniesi. Auctore Joanne Huxham, M.D., R.S.S.

Londini apud S Austen, ad Angelum et Bibliam in Area S Pauli. 1739.

Observationum de Aëre et Morbis Epidemicis volumen alterum; ab anni nimirum initio 1738 ad exitum usque 1748. Auctore Joanne Huxham M.D., R.S.S.

Londini Impensis Joannis Hinton ad Arma Regia in vio dicto Newgate Street, et ex Officina Henrici Whitfield, Plymouthi 1752.

These two volumes contain daily observations for 20 years on the weather and on the prevailing diseases among men and animals; and the effect of treatment. The object was to ascertain the relation between atmospheric conditions and disease. The great Sydenham, the English Hippocrates, had previously studied the same question; and by his writings not improbably had suggested the work now under consideration. Huxham's plan was to record the general condition of the weather, such as direction of the wind, dryness or moisture of the air, cloudiness of the sky or the reverse; to collect the amount of rainfall; to note the extremes of temperature and the mean; and the least and greatest height and the mean of the barometer. He then noticed what diseases prevailed, and among them we very constantly find small pox; whether the type is mild or severe and fatal. Next he took note of the treatment pursued and its apparent effect. In his day, bleeding was very generally resorted to, and he tells us the condition of the blood drawn from his patients. Very frequently we meet with accounts of the diseases of animals, such as in 1731:—

"*Februario. Morbus Anginosus* (the *Strangles Dictus*) *inter Equos sævit plurimum.*"

"*1731 Augusto. Tusses plures jam vexant equos.*"

Sometimes the vegetable kingdom is noticed:—

"*1735 Julio. Omnes fructus acerbi sunt et immaturi. Vix audio Cicadam, rari volitant Papiliones: Plurimæ uviculæ canentes inter plumas exuendas intereunt.*"

In the second volume the notes are fuller than in the first, and the date of the full moon and new moon are given. The account of prevailing diseases is also much fuller than in the first volume. Dr. Huxham thus refers to his great master; after telling his readers to consult Boerhaave's writings for fuller information on the subject of pneumonia, which was then prevalent, he says:—

"*At proh Dolor! dum hæc scribo (1731) ad Deos abit Vir immortalis quam sæcula nulla tacebunt.*"

The treatise on Devonshire colic which is contained in the first volume of *Observations* is a most interesting essay of 38 pages, dedicated to James Jurin, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S. He describes very justly the symptoms of this terrible disease, which was formerly quite a scourge in the West of England, and tries hard to explain them; but without any success. It was known that the disease was in some way connected with apples and cider; but it was reserved for later times to discover that the real cause was the lead used in the apple presses and dissolved by the cider. Devonshire colic was nothing more or less than lead poisoning—a disease causing obstruction of the bowels, paralysis, and death. This terrible complaint, as well as small pox and ague, which Dr. Huxham was called upon to treat frequently, is now, thanks to medical science, rarely seen in this neighbourhood at the present time.

In addition to the important works just mentioned, Dr. Huxham published several papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*. After his death, they were collected into a very small volume by his son, J. Corham Huxham, A.M., and dedicated to William Bastard, Esq., of Kitley, with the following motto:—*Quod potui feci: faciant meliora potentes.*

The papers were the following:—

1. *A short account of the Anomalous, Epidemic Small Pox beginning at Plymouth in August 1724 and continuing to the month of June 1725.*

2. *A letter to Dr. Mortimer Sec R.S Concerning Polypi taken out of the hearts of several Sailors just arrived at Plymouth from the West Indies.* (Read May 20th, 1742.)

3. *A letter to Dr. Mortimer,* M.D., *Sec. R.S. Serving to accompany an account of the case of one Hannah Hitchcock one of whose ureters was grown up: a present of a beautiful Stalactite now in the Museum of the Royal Society: and a drawing of an extraordinary Calculus taken out of the bladder of a boy.* (Read Dec. 14th, 1774.

The stalactite was found in a cavern at Cattedown, and hung down as a cylindrical tube 20 inches long.

4. *A letter to Thomas Salt,* M.D., F.R.S., *Concerning an extraordinary venereal case.* (Plymouth, October, 16th, 1739.)

5. *A letter to Mr. Leake, Surgeon, On Emphysematous Cases from internal causes.* (Plymouth, Dec., 5th, 1762.)

One other work remains to be mentioned:—

"*Medical and Chemical Observations upon Antimony.* London. Printed for J. Hinton at the King's Arms in Paternoster Row."

This is a pamphlet of 78 pages and went through two editions, the second of which was published in the year 1767, the year before Dr. Huxham's death. It was originally published in the *Philosophical Transactions*, by the Royal Society, and contains a full account of the method of preparing and prescribing antimonial medicines.

I must now bring my notice of Dr. Huxham to a close; but before doing so I should like to mention that there is an interesting appendix to the *Essay on Fevers*, on "a method for preserving the health of seamen in long cruises and voyages." His plan is that every sailor should have at least a pint of cider a day, besides beer and water; also that apples, in proper season, should be taken, in dry tight casks. When the water is bad, vinegar, lemon juice, or elixir of vitriol, should be added to it, just as the Roman soldiers in their campaigns drank posca (a mixture of water and vinegar) and found it very wholesome.

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Notes.

EXHIBITION OF MAZERS.—Permit me to make known to your readers that the Society of Antiquaries (London) intend to devote their evening meeting of the 21st of January to an exhibition of mazers, and, in addition to those already promised, would be glad to receive on loan, as early as possible, examples from West of England churches or from private collections. Communications on the subject, with notes of the known history of the mazers, should be addressed to W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., F.S.A., Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, London, W. The mazer bowl of St. Petrock's, Exeter, has already been kindly promised by the rector and churchwardens.

The majority of your readers are doubtless aware that mazers are broad drinking cups or bowls of maple or walnut wood, commonly mounted or bound in silver. Many are of great interest. Such is the one at Oriel College, Oxford; another, of the 15th century, is amongst the treasures of the Ironmongers' Company. A yet older one, of the time of Edward I., is at Harbledown Hospital, Canterbury, and has rims and bases of silver gilt. A very famous mazer, known as the Glastonbury bowl, is at Wardour Castle. At York Minster, at Waltham Abbey, and at Bury St. Edmunds, are mazers of which whoever drank received pardon for so many days. Perhaps the other parts of Devon. For example, a John Waymouth was instituted to the rectory of Ashwater, in North Devon, in 1581. The name is, perhaps, most common in St. Marychurch and Torquay (Torbay), and is often met with most popularly known of all is the famous bowl of St. Giles, London, a draught from which was offered to malefactors on their way to execution at Tyburn. Harrison Ainsworth celebrated it in some spirited lines, the sentiment of which is not commendable, although it fairly reflects that of the age of Jack Sheppard and Jonathan Wild. They commence with:—

"Where St. Giles's church stands, once a lazar house stood,
And, chained to its gate, was a vessel of wood.
A broad bottomed bowl from which all the fine fellows,
Who passed by that spot on their way to the gallows,
Might tipple strong beer, their spirits to cheer,
And drown in a sea of good liquor all fear:
For nothing the transit to Tyburn beguiles
So much as a draught from the bowl of St. Giles."

Exeter. R. D.

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EPITAPH IN TRURO CHURCHYARD.—The following singular epitaph is transcribed from the *Mirror*, XVII (1831), 48. I have been unable to find any notice of it in the county histories of Cornwall, or in any of the ordinary works on epitaphs. Is it yet to be seen in Truro Churchyard?

"A Dyer born, a dyer bred,
Lies numbered here among the dead;
Dyers, like mortals doomed to die,
Alike fit food for worms supply.
Josephus Dyer was his name;
By dyeing he acquired fame;
'Twas in his forty-second year
His neighbours kind did him inter.
Josephus Dyer, his first son,
Doth also lie beneath this stone;
So likewise doth his second boy,
Who was his parents' hope and joy.
His handywork all did admire,
For never was a better dyer.
Both youths were in their fairest prime,
Ripe fruitage of a healthful clime;
But nought can check Death's lawless aim,
Whosoever' life he choose to claim:
It was God's edict from his throne,
'My will shall upon earth be done.'
Then did the active mother's skill
The vacancy with credit fill
Till she grew old, and weak, and blind,
And this last wish dwelt on her mind—
That she, when dead, should buried be
With her loved spouse and family.
At last Death's aim her strength defied;
Thus all the dyeing Dyers died!"

Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

THE ASTROLABE OF SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.—Among the many relics of England's naval heroes enshrined in that noble and appropriate repository, Greenwich Hospital, few are more interesting, few attract more attention, than the astrolabe, or instrument for taking the altitude of the sun or stars, once belonging to the famous Devon worthy —Drake.

This instrument, constructed for Sir Francis when Captain Drake, prior to his first expedition to the West Indies in 1570, and subsequently preserved in a cabinet of antiquities belonging to the Stanhope family, was presented in 1783, by the Right Hon. Philip, fifth Earl of Chesterfield, on his quitting England as Ambassador to the Court of Spain, to the Rev. Francis Bigsby, A.M., of Stanton Manor, Derbyshire, who had in the preceding year married the Hon. Frances Stanhope, widow, his lordship's stepmother. In 1812, that gentleman, having ruptured a large blood vessel, in anticipation of approaching death, gave it as a token of affection to his younger brother, Robert Bigsby, Esq., of Sion Hill House, Nottinghamshire, the father of whom had the honour of presenting it to King William IV., by whom it was bestowed upon the Royal Hospital of Greenwich. Our illustration originally appeared in the *Illustrated London News*, June 14th, 1856, with notes as above.

THE WIFE OF FOUR HUSBANDS.—Everything has a beginning and an ending, so if you tack the following to the "NOTE" at page 83 of your September part it will make it more complete.

The fifth and final husband for which the aged but plucky *little* widow plunged into the sea of marriage was Mr. Alexander Huddy, a sturdy Cornish farmer, over six feet high and stout withal. They were married at St. Sidwell's, Exeter, in May, 1843, and removed to Truro, where they resided until their deaths. She was saved, poor thing, the trouble of further grief, by taking precedence of her husband for another and better world, "where they neither marry or are given in marriage," departing this life in February, 1849. Her husband died on June 2nd, 1851, and was buried at Kenwyn Churchyard, Truro. J. R. N.

Truro.

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"DISCOVERY OF AN OLD COIN.—Sir,—Few persons residing in our little town of Kingsbridge are, perhaps, aware that the Roman army must have been in our neighbourhood some 1820 years ago! a coin of Nero having just been found—November 13th, 1885—in Dodbrooke, in the course of the sewering operations. The exact date of Nero's reign was from 54 to 68 A.D., that emperor having succeeded Claudius at the former date, after a disgraceful reign of 14 years.

"The coin is of bronze, and what is termed by numismatists 'incused,' *i.e.*, half struck, or stamped upon the obverse side only. The inscription on the coin is as follows:—

"'IMP.(erator) NERO . CÆSAR . AVG.(ustus) P.(ontifex) MAX(imus) TR.(ibunitia) P.(otestate) P (ater) P.(atriæ).'

"In English:—'The Emperor, Nero Cæsar Augustus, High Pontiff, (exercising) tribunitian power, Father of the Country.'

"It is unfortunate that the reverse of this coin was never struck, as no doubt we could have explained that also. This is the emperor before whom Paul made his defence:—'Thou hast appealed unto Cæsar, unto Cæsar shalt thou go.'

"I am indebted to my friend, Mr. W. S. Gill of Tiverton, for a portion of the above information.—Yours truly,

G. FOX.

"Fore Street, Kingsbridge, November 18th, 1815."

[*Western Morning News*, November 20th, 1885.]

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VENERATION FOR THE PAST.—Lately the market-cross in Edinburgh was rebuilt by Mr. Gladstone. When handing over the cross to the care of the town council on 23rd November, in the course of his remarks he said:—

"It is a degradation to man to be reduced to the life of the present. He will never put forth his hopes, his views, and efforts towards the future with due effect and energy, unless at the same time he holds close to his heart the recollections of the past."

These words are a good answer to those persons who are interested only in the present, and who say there is no use in giving any attention to the past. T. S.
Plymouth.

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CORNISH CAIRNS.—Mr. Smyth Peters, a London gentleman who has written a good deal on the subject of ancient British cairns, recently paid a visit to the seaside parish of Gerrans, in Cornwall, for the purpose of examining the remains of the Roman earthworks that are to be found between the mouth of Falmouth harbour and the Dodman. Perhaps the most interesting of these structures is that near Trewithian House, and said to have been thrown up by the Romans when subduing the British King Gerennius, from whom the parish takes its name. His dead body, according to tradition, was taken across the bay to Pendower beach in a silver boat, which was interred with the corpse in the fine cairn that still stands complete on the hill above, and close to the village of Carne. This retired district abounds with objects of antiquarian interest.

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OLD DEVONSHIRE CUSTOMS.—"These are the old Antient Customes of ye mannor of Western Ashford. Lying in Heanton Parish, in ye County of Devon.

1st The Custom is if a man take any Bargain thereunto himself. his wife & to a child, his wife being named upon ye Copie of ye Court Rolle, if ye husband happen to die before ye wife so named ye wife may yt marry again without prejudice or hurt to ye custom of her husband shall hold by ye title of his wife and ye child to have his right of the mother according to ye Custom of ye sd mannor.

Farther If a man take by copy any bargain thereto himself & to his wife by name, if it happen yt. wife doe die before her husband & yt he to marry again, ye last wife shall have her wid's estate according to ye Custom.

Moreover If any man doe take his bargain, he being in possession can have but 2 lyves in reversion, according to ye Custom.

also if any strayed sheep hapen to bee theyr one whole year & a day & surrendred in ye Courte, yt then ye party upon whose ground ye same is, shall have ytt sheep paying therefore to ye Lord of ye mannor 6d accord. to ye Custom.

and In like manner if any bees be found there to pay therefore to ye Lord of ye mannor as is aforesd.

Farther If any tennant there doe fail any timber for building of theyr houses if there bee any growing with ye same manor ytt ytt they or any of ym. to have it by deliverance by ye bayliffe of ye manor or his deputy as oft as need shall require according to ye Custom.

Moreover Wn. any Cowse are to bee kept for ye sd. mannor ye same to be kept within ye sd. mannor according to ye Custom.

Farther If it happen any house theyr to be ruinous or in decay yt ye sd tenant to pray Day of ye Steward of ye sd. mannor for to amend ye same according to ye Custom.

& Likewise ytt none of ye tenants shall sett or lett out any of ye grounds to tillage but only to ye tenants of ye same manner accordg. to ye Custom.

and also if any tenant theyr being in possession & not married happen to take his bargain to any freinds of his in reversion & after marry & die before his wife ytt ytt ytt wife shall her wids estate before ye reversioner according to ye Custom.

and also ytt none of ye tenants of ye sd. mannor shall sue on another in any Courtt out of ye said mannor for any matter determinable in ye said mannor butt only in ye sd manner according to ye Custom."

[The above is the literal copy of an old document which has come into our hands, but as it bears neither date nor signature we do not vouch for its authenticity. Consequently we publish it here in the hope that some of our readers may verify the statement with regard to these curious ancient customs, and give information as to whether they are at present in force.—EDITOR.]

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Queries.

HOLWELL HALL.—In an account of the Holwell family in the *Asiatic Annual Register* for 1799, the writer says that in consequence of the Holwells taking part in Penruddock's scheme, in 1655, "the ample patrimony of Holwell Hall in the County of Devon, which had been possessed by their family from time immemorial, was lost to their descendants for ever."

Can any reader of the *Western Antiquary* tell me where Holwell Hall was? HENRY DEERING.
Deering, Maine, U.S.A.

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WILLIAM DANSEY OF CHALKE, WILTS.—Was the above-mentioned author of a work on Rural Deans, published in 1835, under the title of *Horæ Decanicæ Ruraies*, of the same family as the Dr. Dansey who formerly lived at Stoke? DEVS., JUNR.

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THE KING FAMILY.—I am much interested in the genealogy of the King family, and if you happen to know of anyone who is looking up the same, you will confer a favour by putting me in communication with him.

My ancestor, William Kinge, and wife Dorothy, sailed, with five children, from Weymouth, in March 1635-36. Our family tradition is that they came from Plymouth, England.

Is there, may I inquire, any family of the name living in your vicinity? RUFUS KING.
Yonkers, Westchester County, New York, U.S.A.

MAHOGANY.—I do not know whether a drink known by this name is in use in Cornwall now, but it is mentioned in Boswell's *Life of Johnson* in the following terms:—

A.D. 1781. "Mr. Elliot mentioned a curious liquor peculiar to his country, which the Cornish fishermen drink. They call it Mahogany; and it is made of two parts gin and one part treacle, well beaten together. I begged to have some of it made, which was done with proper skill by Mr. Elliot. I thought it very good liquor; and said it was a counterpart of what is called Athol Porridge in the Highlands of Scotland, which is a mixture of whisky and honey. Johnson said, that must be a better liquor than the Cornish, for both its component parts are better. He also observed, Mahogany must be a modern name; for it is not long since the wood called mahogany was known in this country." EDWARD E. MEERES, M.D.

Plymouth.

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BELL-RINGING IN DEVON.—In a magazine article on "Church Bells" (*Fireside*, 1885, page 747), Mr. G. Holden Pike states that bells "were then frequently rung by the deacons. Such we know was the case in the 15th century at Holy Trinity, Coventry, and in the following century at Ludlow and Exeter."

I should like to ask if the practice thus referred to was general, or what parish in Exeter was that in which it occurred.

Can any local antiquary kindly refer me to instances of bells being so rung in other places in Devon and Cornwall?

Was the reason for the deacons ringing, that there was a lack of lay assistance?

I should be glad if full particulars of the cases mentioned could be published in your columns, so that it may be fully understood what ringing is meant.

H. SHARROCK.

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ORIGIN OF PARTY COLOURS.—The General Election has brought to my notice a fact of which I was previously ignorant, *viz.*, that the party colours used in Exeter are just the reverse of those used in Plymouth, and which I had supposed were universally employed and understood.

Can your readers say how it is this difference exists? I should also be glad to know whether I am correct in supposing that in the early part of this century the party colours were orange for the Whigs and blue for the Tories.

NO POLITICIAN.

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ARMADA MYTH RESPECTING GEESE.—What is the meaning of the following paragraph, quoted from Mr. Walter Rye's *Popular History of Norfolk* (Elliot Stock, 1885:—"Themselves [the monks] they certainly did not stint, especially about 1500. There was goose eaten at Michaelmas (a proof, if one were needed, of the absurdity of the *Armada Myth*, and plum pudding at Christmas, though 'rose corans' were at the starvation price of 2½d. per lb"? Y. Y.

DR. GEORGE OLIVER OF EXETER.—Dr. T. N. Brushfield, in the course of an interesting paper on "The Bibliography of the Rev. George Oliver, D.D., of Exeter," read at the meeting of the Devonshire Association held at Seaton, July, 1885, stated that a writer in *Notes & Queries* affirmed that "no portrait" had "ever been published of the venerable doctor"; to which statement he responded with the information that a very characteristic portrait was published soon after his death, with a *fac-simile* of his signature, by George G. Palmer of Exeter, of which Dr. Brushfield has a copy which he has reproduced as a frontispiece to his paper. I may add that I have in my possession an excellent statuette of Dr. Oliver which coincides very closely with the portrait given by Dr. Brushfield. The bust stands upon a pedestal, the height of the both being about 15 inches. On the front of the pedestal is an inscription with name and date; on one side the arms of the city of Exeter, and on the other a view of the cathedral. Unfortunately, my bust has been painted, and spoiled, the features being blurred and the inscription rendered almost illegible. Can any of your correspondents tell me what the inscription should be, and who executed the work? It was published in 1861, and probably in Exeter. BIBLIOPHILE.

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SKILLET.—On the handle of a bronze skillet exposed for sale in one of the second-hand dealers' shops in King Street, Plymouth, the name "WASBROUGH | 4" appears. Perhaps your former correspondents may know the name of this maker, and be able to tell me something about the date of its manufacture, as well as the meaning of the figure. HIBYSKWE.

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MOTHER PLYMOUTH AND HER OFFSPRING.—Elihu Burritt, in his *Walk from London to Land's End*, opens Chapter VIII. with the following encomium:—

"Plymouth! Old Plymouth! Mother of full forty Plymouths up and down the wide world, that wear her memory in their names, write it in baptismal records of all their children, and before the date of every outward letter! This is the mother Plymouth sitting by the sea!"

The statement, "forty," is doubtless a mere figure of speech, but as there are many towns in America and elsewhere which have been named after the "Mother," it might interest your readers to place upon record these various children of the olden town and their several localities. Perhaps one of your American correspondents will take up this matter. PLYMOUTHIAN.

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SETTLEMENT OF JEWS IN DEVON.—Is there any record of the first settlement of Jews in Devonshire, subsequent to their expulsion from England generally? If so, might not the particulars be interesting to your readers generally? as they are to your present querist. Did they settle in Plymouth first, and then spread inland, coming from abroad over the sea; or did they reach Plymouth by migration through the country from the eastward?

HIBYSKWE.

DARTMOOR: NEW TAKE.—Why are certain enclosures on Dartmoor thus designated, and when were they made?

CURIOUS.

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OYSTERIDGE, NEAR MODBURY.—Is the name of this place derived in any way from the *oyster* shell-fish?

CURIOUS.

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HILIOWE (?), DEVON.—A deed advertised for sale in a London catalogue is described as relating to "land in Hiliowe which was sold by John Trelawney of Southwyke" to "Hugh Tredynham of Vyryan" (Veryan).

What is the place meant by the word "Hiliowe."

H. SHARROCK.

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THE SMALLEST BOOK IN THE WORLD.—At the recent exhibition of books and literary rarities held at Plymouth in connection with the Annual Meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, a miniature volume was exhibited by Mr. J. W. Zaehnsdorf of London, said to be "the smallest book in the world." The volume was entitled *The Sacred Book of the Sikhs*, and, although not half an inch square, it was bound in morocco, lettered on the back, and enclosed in a leather case. In connection with this, I would refer your readers to the following cutting from the *Newcastle Chronicle* of September 19th, 1885, with reference to another small book:—

"A correspondent of *Notes & Queries* quotes the following from the *Nation* (New York):—'Another dwarf book has been discovered, smaller than any hitherto known. The Dante published by Salmin, at Padua, in 1878, was vaunted as the smallest booklet ever made, but now it appears that two centuries and a half earlier (Oct. 15th, 1519) the Giunti published, at Venice, an Office of the Virgin, only thirty millimètres broad by forty-eight high. Such a little book was easily lost, and this Tom Thumb has only just come out of his hiding-place. The Salmin will cry, *Pereant qui ante nos nostros libellulos fecerunt*. This pursuit of littleness must be drawing to an end. . . . Type cannot be made and cannot be handled beyond a certain degree of smallness. The type-setting and proof-reading of the Salmin Dantino was said to have ruined some workmen's eyes by its microscopic type. A book may be, of course, very small, by having one short word on a page: we have seen such a one which was not more than half as large as the *Officiolo della B. M. V.* lately discovered; but such a production of the press does not deserve the name of book, and nothing that has real reading matter can be much more minute than the Giunti volume.'

"E. W., Newcastle."

Not having the acquaintance with French measurement to enable me to form an opinion as to the relative sizes of the two books, I shall be glad to know which of the books, that belonging to Lord Dufferin and exhibited by Mr. Zaehnsdorf, the Dante, or the Giunti, can claim the unique fame of being the smallest book in the world.

Plymouth. S. SEATON.

HAUNTED HOUSES.—Referring to your publication for March, I notice an article by Mr. Sydney Smith on haunted houses in Devon; and considering that such a discourse is not at all uninteresting, I beg to ask if you are aware of a work published some 25 years ago, entitled *Strange Things Among Us*. I once had it from James' library, George Street, Plymouth. It appears that the object of the work was to endeavour to discover the real medium by which these extraordinary impressions are conveyed, and a number of articles and instances were quoted as specimens and examples of the varied manner in which those unaccountable phenomena present themselves. As some of the chapters include instances that have occurred in Devon, I thought that quotations from this work would not be out of place in your journal.

London. HERBERT A. GRIBBLE.

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SAMUEL EYLES PIERCE.—Will any reader who can do so kindly afford information respecting the above-named author of the following book:—*Discourses on several Revelations of Jesus Christ from the Fall to Call of Abraham, Jacob, Moses, etc.*, with preface by Rev. Robert Hawker. Published in 1815. W. S. B. H.

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MAMHEAD, DEVON.—Can any reader of the *W. A.* oblige me with an explanation of this name? What is its earliest form? for I presume the second syllable, at least, is a corruption. Is it correct that this place is an example of the inclusion of the parish church within the park of the lord of the manor, respecting which former correspondents have enquired? HIBYSKWR.

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DEVONSHIRE EMIGRANTS TO MAINE, U.S.A.—I am annotating a manuscript of claims to real estate in this vicinity, taken before a commission, to regulate the confusion into which all titles were thrown by the Indian wars of 1676 and 1690.

I have traced a long list back to the earliest mention of them here, and send you such names as I have good reason to suppose emigrated from Devonshire, with the request that you will publish them and request for me any evidence, however slight, of habitation, estate, births, baptisms, marriages, emigrations, etc., etc.

Besides such benefits as I confidently expect to derive through the medium of your very valuable publication, I trust that the evidence contained in my notes of the wanderings, dispersion, and new family connections of so many "worthies of Devon" will prove of so much interest to your readers as to justify the space necessary.

Portland, Maine, U.S.A. W. M. SARGENT, A.M.

John Winter of Plymouth, the agent of Robert Trelawny, died here, 1645, leaving a widow ——— (name wanted); a daughter, Mary, in England, whom he calls in one place "Mary Coulinge," but who later signs "Mary Cooper," and who had in 1644 "a husband

and little son"; a daughter, Sarah, who married here, February, 1644, Rev. Robert Jordan; and a son, John Winter, whom his father speaks of in a letter, 1644, as just "arriving in England from the East Indies"—"from whom I never received a letter since he went out of this country. . . . I pray you write me where he doth settle to live." This John, jun., witnesses a deed here, 26th September, 1659, but that is the last trace of him. John, sen., certainly left a will, but it cannot be found here. Was it sent for record in England?

John Amory (Emery) of Chudleigh, 1639.

Marke Gawde of St. Johns, 1639.

William Allen of Millbrooke, 1639, is called in one place "Widow Lucas' servant."

Edward Best of Millbrooke, 1639.

Henry Edmunds of Millbrooke, 1639.

Thomas Lissen (Lydston?) Millbrooke, 1639.

William Harne, Millbrooke, 1639.

George Dearing, do. do.

Richard Martin, do. 1637.

Tristram Alger, 1637, from Newton Ferrers.

Thomas Alger, do. do. do.

Andrew Alger, 1635, from Dunster, county Somerset.

Arthur Alger, do. do. do. do.

Were these four brothers or other relatives?

Nicholas White, 1637.—"Mr. Trelawny paid his master, Mr. Jno. Spark, for him." He left a widow, Margery, who afterwards married William Haynes.

John White, who in 1640 was servant to Alexander Shapleigh (of Totnes, Devon).

Thomas Shepherd, ———, 1637.

Edward Mills, ———, 1638.

John Mills—was he the son of the above?—came out with John Winter, 1633.

Richard Cummings, 1639, apparently had married before leaving England ——— (?), daughter of Richard Bonython, as there is charged to him "£2 paid to his wife by Mr. Trelawny."

Peter Hill, 1639, and his son, Roger Hill.

Nicholas Edgcomb, 1638, is said to have been of the family of Mount Edgcomb; married here Wilmot Randall, who was a maidservant sent by Mr. Trelawny from Plymouth.

In 1714 John Edgcomb of New London appears as a claimant for the heirs of Sir Richard Edgcomb of Mount Edgcomb.

Richard Bradshaw, 1630.

George Cleaver and wife, 1642.

Richard Tucker and wife, Margaret, 1632. She may have been daughter of Cleaver.

Michael Mitton married here Elizabeth, daughter of the above Cleaver.

George Lewis and wife, Ann ———.

Thomas Wise, ———

Samuel Maverick and wife, Amias, who was a widow with children when he married her.

John Cad, 1636, called master of the ship *Lyon* of Barnstable, buys lands here, but no further record of it, or of him, except called "of Boston" in dec'd.

Arthur Browne, a merchant, 1634.

Mr. Gilbert Paige of Barnstable. A Thomas Paige* here very early, was the son of the above—said to have been of "All Sts. Staynings Mark Lane."

Richard Foxwell and his son, John, from the City of Exeter, where his brother, George Foxwell, still remained.

Stephen Sargent, July, 1638. Perhaps father of John Sargent, born 1632. An inventory of the estate of Stephen Sargent of the Isles of Shoals, 29, 9mo, 1649, says it was owned by him, Mr. John Mannige and Captain Francis Champernoon, in thirds.

Henry Watts and John Watts.

Joseph Dowles and wife, Mary.

Arthur Mackworth.

Francis Martin, 1640, a son of John Martin, a former Mayor of Plymouth, had a nephew, John, then in Plymouth. Any relationship to Richard Martin above?

Samuel Oakman and wife, Mary.

William Cole.

John West.

John Smith, "grandfather of John Smith jr. and uncle of Elizabeth Jackson."

John Baker.

William Scadlock.

Henry Boade, whose widow, Ann, married Samuel Winsley, in his will, 1657, calls Governor John Winthrop and Rev. Timothy Dalton his "cousins."

John Cousins, a sailor, 1626.

John Wilkinson, 1633. Wife, Prudence, called "servant of John Winter."

Michael Maddiver, 1639.

Ambrose Boaden of Holberton and his sons, Ambrose, jun., and John.

John Tayler of Jalme, "father-in-law to Thomas Gent."

Nicholas Rouse of Wembery. Did he have a son, John?

Thomas Purchase, called kinsman of the Rev. Robert Jordan above.

John Burridge and wife, Avis, 1642, of Thorne Coombe.

Edward Andrews, blacksmith of Yealmpton, 1642, supposed to have returned 1645.

Robert Saunders of Plymouth, husbandman, 1642. Was he father of John?

Philip Hinkson and wife, Margaret, of Habberton, and daughters, Sarah and Meribah, under age, "kinsman," Peter Hinkson of H., who afterwards owned land

* Certainly left his wife behind him in Plymouth.

here. Were they connected with William Hinkson, who was master of the ship *Hercules*.

Thomas Hammett, who married John Burridge's widow.

Thomas Greenslade, in ship *Margery*, 1643.

Edward Rishworth, son-in-law of Rev. John Wheelwright.

William Royall. Robert Eliot. Nathaniel Fryer. Robert Corbin. John Bray.

Mr. Sargent further writes:—Some days since I sent you a list of personal queries relative to our early immigrants, and begged you to insert them in your magazine, hoping thus to receive the aid of some of your delvers in antiquarian and genealogical records. Since then I found in looking over some MS., copied from the Foreign Office in France, the following facts—condensed in my abstract—which I think highly probable may furnish a much-sought-for clue to the identity of the co-founder of our city, *Richard Tucker*, the partner of George Cleeve, whom I included in the list forwarded. In 1606 the ship *Richard*, sent out from Plymouth by Sir Ferdinando Gorges and others, to make further exploration of this country, and with a company of men to gain a further foothold *(pied à terre)*, under command of Henry Challons (or Challoner?) was captured on the high seas by a ship belonging to two merchants of St. Malo called Louis and Servant Graves, commanded by Alphonse Camache, who brought the ship plundered to Bordeaux, where, as soon as her crew saw themselves at liberty, one of them, *named Tucker*, prosecuted the said Camache before the Parliament of that place. The suit was continued two years, but a decree was entered against him, 20th February, 1609, for not having furnished such security and in such time as was demanded, although a little after sufficient was offered.

In subsequent correspondence your Minister writes to the Foreign Office of Tucker as owning the ship. It is significant that she was named the "*Richard*"—his own Christian name.

In commenting on this, W. Noel Sainsbury writes:—"The *examination* of Tucker was taken shortly *before* he sailed with Challons, and soon after the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot."

Now to what did his "*examination*" refer? As it was "*before*" he sailed it could not have meant his deposition about the capture of his vessel: was he a witness against Guy Fawkes?

The first we know of this Richard Tucker is the record in the suit of George Cleeve *v.* John Winter, 1640, of his allegation "that about the time aforesaid [*i.e.*, 1630] he joyneing himself in p'tennership wth Richard Tucker then of Spurwich, who had also a right of inheritanee there, the which he bought and purchased for a valuable consideration of Richard Bradshaw, who was formerly settled there by Capt. Walter Neale by virtue of a commission to him given by some of the Lords Patentees," etc., etc. (The minute from the records of the council of Plymouth shows that this was a patent for 1500 acres granted 1st November, 1631, to Richard Bradshaw—and I want very much to learn something of him. He must have gone back to England.)

I know that my Richard Tucker died in Portsmouth, N.H., in 1679, leaving a widow, Margaret; and Mr. Savage surmised that she was the Margaret Tucker who embarked in the *Abigail* from London in 1635, aged 23; but I think it more probable she was his daughter who married a Hodge, as is shown by the recital, in a deed by Michael Hodge of Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1742, that "he is the only representative that the said [Richard] Tucker now deceased hath."

Do you suppose that Alphonse *Camache* could have been connected with Thomas *Cammock*, who had his patent at the same time, 1st November, 1631?

If you can aid me in tracing one of our founders, you will earn a debt of gratitude from all of our fraternity here.

I forgot to say that one tradition has it that R. Tucker married one of George Cleeve's daughters, though the commonly accepted one is that Cleeve had only one child, Elizabeth, who married Michael Mitton. I should be glad to have this doubt also cleared up.

[Our correspondent further requests us to call the attention of rectors and parish clerks to the foregoing queries, and to any others who may have information in their hands that would be likely to throw light upon the several matters of great value and interest to which he refers. He would particularly solicit information from the clergy and parochial officers of the parishes mentioned in his list, and will, if necessary, be glad to communicate with them direct.—EDITOR.]

* * *

FINNIMORE AND FILLMORE.—Can any Devonshire genealogist supply me with the following information?

The parentage of Humphrey Finnimore, Esq., J.P., who died at Dulwich, Surrey, in 1779, aged 76. The tradition is that this family came from Devonshire. A family of fair position of that name resided in Tiverton and neighbourhood in the 17th and 18th centuries. There is reason to think that they descended from Humphrey, son of William Fynmore, Mayor of Reading in 1586.

The English ancestry of the late Hon. Millard Fillmore, President of the United States, whose family is said to have been a Devonshire one. His earliest known ancestor was John Filmore, mariner, who married in 1701, at Ipswich, Massachusetts, U.S.A., Abigail Tilton. A John Filmore arrived at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1706, from Topsham: query, if to be identified with John Filmore, mariner, who died before 1711. A family of Filmore has been connected with Lympstone since the beginning of the last century—perhaps earlier. A Filmore occurs at Bishop Morchard about 1636. All particulars of either Finnimore or Filmore, especially of the 17th century or earlier, will be acceptable. I may add that I have in the press *Memorials of the Fynmore Family*, including the Devonshire Finnimores and Filmores.

Information may be sent to me direct.

124, Chancery Lane, W.C. W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, B.C.L.

Replies.

THE EARLDOM OF PLYMOUTH.—Walter Others or Fitzothers was Castellan of Windsor in the reign of the Conqueror, and his heir, William, took the name of Windsor, which was afterwards adopted by his descendants (Collins' *Peerage*). It does not appear that the title of Earl of Plymouth, conferred in 1682 as an addition to the barony of Windsor, is traceable to any connection with the town, but this is not singular, as a similar remark will apply to a large proportion of the titles of nobility. The earldom of Plymouth became extinct on the death of Henry, the eighth earl, who was born in 1768 and died, without issue and leaving no heir to the title, in 1843 (Burke's *Extinct and Dormant Peerage*. R. D.

Exeter.

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THE INSCRIPTION AT OKEHAMPTON CASTLE.—As this inscription is creating so much attention, and the question of who this "captive" was, and even of what century, appears so difficult to decide, would it not be well to get a good *fac-simile* of the inscription, and to forward it to one or more competent foreign scholars to decide the date? I say "foreign," for I have reason to think that what we regard as archaic, or even black-letter, writing, lingered on the continent when it had passed away in England; indeed, there are some foreigners now whose handwriting, if undated, might be supposed to belong to some century before our own. Is it possible that a French gentleman educated in the 18th century could have carved an inscription, without any design of fraud, so like a 16th century inscription that it could be taken for such. Some people would say, "No!" but I am inclined to an affirmative reply. A competent specialist in old French writing, or any experienced French archæologist, could probably solve the question.

Newlyn. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

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FLEETED (*W. A.*, 5th Series, page 104).—I may point out to your querist, "M.Y.Y.T." that this word is used by Dr. Henley, in his notes to the first edition of Beckford's *Vathek*. In the note to page 66, he says of the "horse of brass":—"He fleeted so steadily through the air as not to spill a drop from a cup full of water in the hand of his rider." HIBYSKWE.

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CAPTAIN GEORGE WAYMOUTH AND VIRGINIA.—Although the following remarks do not furnish a categorical answer to Mr. Burrage's query in your last issue, they supply him with a clue to its solution. The ports of Dartmouth, Brixham, and Torbay were specially associated with the Newfoundland trade in the 17th century, and it is in them that he may expect to find traces of Captain George Waymouth. The surname is occasionally met with in the old records of Exeter and in the parish registers in other parts of Devon. For example, a John Waymouth was instituted to the rectory of Ashwater, in North Devon, in 1581. The name is, perhaps, most common in St. Marychurch and Torquay (Torbay), and is often met with in the court rolls of the manor of Marychurch, from 1475 downwards. William and Christopher Waymouth were amongst the free tenants who attended the court in 1596; and, in 1611, Christopher Waymouth received a grant of the wardship of John Peatwill, a minor. The writer of this paragraph has personally known both a William and a Christopher Waymouth, at St. Marychurch, in recent years. In 1687, Lady Elizabeth, widow of Sir George Cary of Tor Abbey, Knight, and Edward, his eldest son and heir, granted lease of lands in St. Marychurch to Robert Waymouth of that place, yeoman. In 1694, Robert Buringe granted a similar lease of fields in the same parish to William Waymouth and another. The registers of St. Marychurch and of Tormohun (Torquay) afford no aid on the subject of the query, the former commencing in 1641, the latter in 1637. The name of Waymouth is first found in the Tormohun register in 1657. According to Burke's *Armoury*, arms were granted (date not stated) to Weymouth of Devonshire and Dorsetshire, *viz.*, "*Per fess, sable and bendy of six, argent and azure, a swan swimming in the waves, proper.*"

Exeter. R. D.

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NICKNAMES OF BRITISH REGIMENTS.—Some weeks ago I began taking in the *Western Antiquary*, and noticed in the first part of the present series an article on nicknames of British regiments. It was abridged from the *Globe*, and abounded, I am sorry to say, in errors and omissions. The study of British regimental history having been a delightful hobby with me for the last few years, I would like to make the following observations.

31st Regiment: "The Young Buffs." This was not a nickname. The regiment was raised in 1702: its facings were buff, and it was called "young" in order to distinguish it from another regiment, sometimes called the "Old Buffs," and afterwards known as the "3rd Buffs or East Kent Regiment." The 31st, however, soon dropped their title.

Royal Horse Guards. Raised in 1661, and called after their first colonel, the Earl of Oxford, not after the town and university.

7th Hussars. Called the "Old Saucy Seventh," not "The Black Horse," which was the 7th Dragoon Guards.

Sand Boys. Nickname of Grenadier Guards, but not of the Grenadiers, who were known as the "Tow Rows."

88th Connaught Rangers. Known as the "Devil's own Connaught Boys," and not as stated in *W. A.*

42nd Highlanders. "Black Watch" is no nickname, the 42nd being officially recognised by that name.

56th Regiment. "Pompadours" is no nickname, having been recognised as such in the *Army List*, but has now been discontinued for many years.

71st H. L. I. Never known as 72nd: raised in 1777 as 73rd, and re-numbered in 1786 as 71st.

I have merely touched on a few errors. Many names, more famous than many of those enumerated, were omitted.

Exeter. OLD CLIFTONIAN.

SAINT DUBRICIUS (v. 104).—The following account of St. Dubricius appears in Baring-Gould's *Lives of the Saints*, XI. (1877), 327-8:

"S. Dubricius, Abp. (about A.D. 524).

"Dyfrig, or in Latin Dubricius, was born either on the banks of the Gwain near Fishguard in Pembrokeshire, or at Mochros on the Wye in Herefordshire, probably at the latter. His father's name was Pabiali, son of Brychan, King of Brecknock, and his mother's name was Eurdyl, daughter of Peiban, a chief in Wales. He founded a monastery at Hnllan on the Wye, where he spent seven years, and then moved to Mochros. Hnllan is Hentland in Erchenfield, and Mochros is now Moccas in the same district, and not many miles distant. It is not very clear when he was consecrated bishop of Llandaff, but it was certainly after 470. He was raised to the archbishopric of Caerleon, which he held along with the bishopric of Llandaff, 490. He was present at the Synod of Llanddewi-Brefi, according to the Life of S. David by Rhyddmarch; that synod was held before 569, and S. Dubricius was certainly dead then. Rhyddmarch's account of the synod is purely fabulous, and is directed to the establishment of the apocryphal supremacy of S. David, and his see over the entire British Church. According to him, the synod agreed that he should be archbishop and metropolitan who could preach so as to be heard of all. Every bishop failed, and then Dubricius and Diniol went in search of David, whose powers of lung were so great that his voice could be heard distinctly by all. He retired to the island of Bardsey in his old age, and there died. Dugdale and others pretend that he was bishop of Warwick, and founded a church dedicated to All Saints where Warwick Castle stands, and an oratory at Guy's Cliff. There is not a shadow of evidence worth anything to support this assertion. S. Dubricius was exhumed and translated in 1120, by Bishop Urban of Llandaff."

The authorities quoted by Baring-Gould are "a Life by Benedict, monk of Glocester, written after 1170, in Wharton's 'Anglia Sacra.' Mention in the Lives of S. David, S. Illtyt, and S. Gwynllyw." The same author assigns November 14th as his festival day "in Wales"; but in a "Roman and Church Calendar" in R. Sims' *Manual for the Genealogist*, &c., the saint's name is entered under November 4th (page 482). In Godwin's *Bishops of England*, edition 1601, page 413, is the following paragraph respecting him:—

"At Carleon . . . sate Dubricius the sonne of Eurdila a gentlewoman of great birth, but who was his father it was neuer knowen. He was a man of excellent learning and singular integrity, in regard whereof, when first he had taken paines many yeeres, as well in teaching and reading vnto his schollers (whereof he had a great number) as in preaching vnto the people; he was appointed first Bishop of Landaff; and having stayed there no long time, was made Archbishop of all Wales."

Godwin states that his bones were removed to Llandaff on May 7th, 1120, whereas Baring-Gould assigns that event to May 29th.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.
Salterton.

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CHAINED BOOKS IN CHURCHES (v., 104).—The following entries relating to the copy of Fox's *Book of Martyrs*—one of the chained books mentioned by your correspondent as being in the parish church of East Budleigh—appear in the churchwarden's accounts of that parish:—

"1684.	Paid towards the Booke of Marters	00 . 06 . 00
1685.	Item ffor the Bookes of Marters	3 . 07 . 0
	Item paid for Bringing of the Booke of Marrters	0 . 01 . 0
	more for to boards and to Rayles to put the Bookes on	0 . 02 . 6
	paid to George Cooknie & for other thinges & his woarke	0 . 03 . 6
	Item to Martaine Randell for 3 chaines & too synkes and nailes about the said worke	0 . 05 . 6"

"Synkes" is a provincialism with which I am unacquainted. Will any of your correspondents kindly enlighten me?

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.
Salterton.

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MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER *Western Antiquary*, November, page 133.—I am not very sure how far the *Western Antiquary* is a fit place for the discussion of a theological subject of this kind, and I am rather sorry that "J.L.V." has introduced the present one. However, since he has introduced it, it will be well, shortly and clearly, and I trust (so far, at least, as the *Western Antiquary* and its readers are concerned) once for all, to set out the doctrine of Christian marriage.

This is, that a man and woman marrying one another become as if they were blood relations: I should say plainly, at once, and many would say with me, that they contract a blood relationship: others would say that they contract that which is equivalent to a blood relationship; whichever form of words is used the meaning is the same, and is expressed in my first words, that they become as if they were blood relations.

There are certain degrees of blood relationship within which marriages must not be made; and if a man and his wife are as blood relations, it follows logically that the blood relations of the one are the blood relations of the other, in such a way that a marriage which one must not make with certain of his (or her) own blood relations, must not be made with the same blood relations of the other.

Now for the authority for the doctrine. The Divine Law is that a man shall "cleave to his wife, *and they shall be one flesh*." The force of these last words is that which I have stated—that a blood relationship is established between them. The Hebrew phrase which is thus translated

has that meaning, and it is used in other places of the Old Testament where a blood relationship in the ordinary sense of the words is intended. Here, then, in this 24th verse of the 2nd chapter of Genesis, "J.L.V." has that prohibition which he says that he cannot find.

To complete the subject by answering two objections. There are critics who say, first, that the blood relationship between a man and his wife must extend beyond them, to the relations on either side. But it is not so: the relationship is personal; that is, the relations of one are the relations of the other, but they are not the relations *of the other's relations*. This is clear from the quoted text, where the words are personal:—"*they* shall be one flesh." The relationship is created by a certain and definite act—the contraction of the marriage—and it cannot affect those who have not contracted it.

There are, again, critics who say, secondly, that this blood relationship, though they allow its existence, is dissolved by the death of either party. But this is contrary to the nature of blood relationship; if it be blood relationship at all, it cannot be so dissolved: no blood relationship, as usually understood, is, or can be, dissolved by death; neither, therefore, can this be, though it be created by the contraction of marriage.

To end, this Christian doctrine is a clear and intelligible principle, and it is the only law which can be laid down in the matter. If you relax it, or think you relax it, in one respect, why are you not to relax it in another? If you may marry your wife's sister, why may you not marry her mother or her daughter? How, when, where, and why are you to stop? These are questions which have never yet been answered by a single upholder of the miserable bills before the House of Commons. They could only be answered by laying down an arbitrary enactment; and a very lame answer that would be, for whatever the enactment might be there would be an instant outcry, "This is arbitrary: there is no reason for it: it is unjust, and it must and shall be repealed." Nor is it easy to see a rejoinder to this last remark.

Truro. C. F. S. WARREN, M.A.

[We have received several other communications on this subject to the like effect. Having, by the insertion of this reply, permitted a representative correspondent to take up the challenge of "J.L.V.," we must close our columns against any further discussion of a purely theological question, the ventilation of which is more suited to the pages of a religious periodical than an antiquarian journal. We may add that we were led to insert the query because of its local reference, and we inadvertently overlooked the fact that it might open up a lengthened discussion on the general question.—EDITOR.]

Bibliographical Notes & Notices.

The Cornish Magazine and Devon Miscellany. Conducted by E. WHITFIELD CROFTS. Monthly, One Penny. Plymouth: W. H. Luke. Nos. 1-2, November and December, 1885.

We wish this happy venture every success. We have long felt that there was room in the West of England for a popular literary periodical, quite outside and beyond the scope of our own journal, and in the *Cornish Magazine* we have the realization of our desires. It is admirably conducted, capitally printed, and contains a mass of most interesting matter. There are some points in which we might suggest improvements, but doubtless they will come in time. A few well-selected illustrations in the text would be acceptable, and a page or two might profitably be given to juvenile readers. We look with interest for subsequent issues, and trust that the support will be as satisfactory as is the periodical.

The Vicar of Wakefield. By OLIVER GOLDSMITH. Being a *fac-simile* reproduction of the first edition, published in 1766. With an introduction by AUSTIN DOBSON, and a bibliographical list of editions of *The Vicar of Wakefield*, published in England and abroad. London: Stock, 1885. 2 vols.

In spite of the flood of new books which pours out from the press of this country year after year, in spite of the large and remunerative trade done in second-hand books, a most marked and remarkable characteristic of this age is the wholesale reprinting of old, but standard, works. Not only is every publisher of note giving us edition after edition of the "English Classics," but there seems to be a perfect rage for *fac-simile* reprints. Here Mr. Elliot Stock is a veritable host in himself, for he has given us dozens of reprints of first editions of some of the most popular works in the language. We have on our shelves Milton's *Paradise Lost*, Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, *Robinson Crusoe*, Herbert's *Temple*, and many others, and now we can welcome Johnson's *Rasselas* and Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*. There is no need to speak of the work—it speaks for itself—but we must commend the manner in which it is produced, as well as the valuable contribution to bibliography which Mr. Austin Dobson has given in the list of editions of this inimitable work.

Alastor; or, the Spirit of Solitude: and other Poems. By PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY. A *fac-simile* reprint of the original edition, first published in 1816. London: Reeves and Turner, and Bertram Dobell, 1885.

It is quite unnecessary to enter into a critical review of this work: the works of Percy Bysshe Shelley have outlived criticism; but we must award a meed of praise to Mr. Bertram Dobell, who has carried out so happy an idea of reprinting some of the poet's early works, the originals of which have become scarce. The reprint of this work is, however, limited to 404 copies; consequently, the stock

must soon be exhausted, and in view of the operations of the new Shelley Society, in the formation of which Mr. Dobell has borne an important part, we may predict with a fair amount of certainty that this little work will soon become as scarce as the original. Of its typographical excellence it is sufficient to say that it has been executed at the Chiswick Press, by Messrs. C. Whittingham & Co., whose reputation as careful and excellent typographers is too well established to need any eulogium from us.

Vital, Social, and Economic Statistics of the City of Glasgow, 1881-1885, with observations thereon. By JAMES NICOL, City Chamberlain. Glasgow, 1885.

Issued by order of the Town Council, this volume is a most valuable and useful record of the municipal life of one of the most populous cities of the empire. Glasgow has certainly set a laudable example to other cities and towns in thus epitomising her history for the information of the present and the study of future generations. It would be practically impossible for us to indicate the contents of the volume, which extends to over 300 pages, the table of contents alone filling ten pages: in fact, it would be difficult to tell what (considering the multifarious matters of a large municipality) the volume does not contain. It is a pattern volume in every respect, and what a boon to future historians.

Richard Cobden (The World's Workers). By RICHARD GOWING. Cassell, 1885.

The life of such a man as Cobden must necessarily form an interesting and profitable study, and the enterprising publishers have done well to include this brief biography of one of the greatest workers of the present century in their new and admirable series. The author, who is Secretary of the Cobden Club (by whom the book is now being circulated), must have entered upon his task as a labour of love. He has acquitted himself well; avoiding discursiveness, he has set out the most important events in the history of the great apostle of Free Trade.

Free Trade and Fair Trade. By Sir T. H. FARRER, Bart. Cassell, 1885.

Without at all touching upon the political character of this volume, which is issued under the auspices of the Cobden Club, we may say that it contains a vast amount of valuable and interesting information, together with a series of exhaustive tables prepared by some of the officials of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade. Of course, the writer has drawn his own inferences from these statistics, which may or may not accord with the political bias of his readers, but he has (as he says in his preface) attempted "to illustrate established truths, and to expose exploded though not obsolete fallacies." How far he has succeeded in this, the readers of the book must judge for themselves, but he has certainly produced a volume which will be found of great service to students of political economy and those who are interested in the trade and commerce of the nation.

The Radical Programme. With a Preface by the Right Hon. J. CHAMBERLAIN, M.P. London: Chapman and Hall, 1885.

This is the text-book of the more advanced school of Liberal politicians, and within its covers are enumerated the principles which actuate the leaders of that party in the treatment of the great questions of the day. Our mission not being political, we refrain from making any comments upon the history of the future, as set forth in the *Radical Programme*, contenting ourselves with reviewing from time to time the history of the past, and the results of the actions of politicians in days gone by. But by many this book will doubtless be hailed as the articles of their faith. We trust, however, that all who read or study this or any other such work will exercise their own judgment in the discharge of the rights and privileges, which they, as Englishmen, enjoy.

The Village Blacksmith. By HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. Illustrated. London: Griffith, Farran, and Co.

This edition of *The Village Blacksmith* is published by special arrangement with Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin, and Co., the authorised publishers of Mr. Longfellow's works. Everybody knows the poem itself, for everybody knows his Longfellow, or ought to do so; but here we have the artists' conceptions of the poet's thoughts, and well have they wedded their pictures to the familiar words. The book is simply a gem.

The Public Letters of the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P. Collected and edited by H. J. LEECH. London: Sampson, Low, 1885.

These letters range from 1850 down to the end of 1884, and embrace almost every conceivable topic that can be dealt with by a great statesman in the course of a long political career. Mr. Bright's letters, like his speeches, have a genuine ring about them, and they give forth no uncertain sound. He is as familiar with great social questions as with politics, and equally at home when writing upon religious movements or moral reforms, as when dilating upon parliamentary reform, free trade, or on foreign relations. The book is well worthy of the study of all thinking men.

The Looking Glass for the Mind. A reprint of the edition of 1792, with the original illustrations by Bewick. With an introduction by CHARLES WELSH. London: Griffith, Farran, Okeden, and Welsh, 1885.

These enterprising publishers have done well to reproduce this charming work, and it will doubtless find many purchasers; for, in the first place, they have given an admirable reprint of the delightful tale, translated from the French of Armand Berquin, who was popularly called "the children's friend"; in the next place, they have given impressions of the wood-cuts of the father of modern wood-engraving—Bewick—and lastly, they have perpetuated the memory of one of the best printers of children's books of

the last century—E. Newberry. Mr. Welsh's introduction is full of interest, and we heartily commend it and the book to which it is attached to all those who take an interest in juvenile literature.

My Mistress the Queen: a Tale of the Seventeenth Century. By M. A. PAULL. London: Blackie.

This talented authoress has very happily chosen both the subject and the period for her work. As usual with her tales, it has a west country connection; and we have no desire to find fault with her for this, but rather the contrary. The interest of the book centres upon the landing of William III. (the Prince of Orange) at Torbay, in 1688, and the various historical incidents which preluded that event. There are some admirably-narrated domestic scenes which speak well for the careful way in which the writer has studied the manners and customs of the time, and the course of actual events has been fairly linked with the fictitious portion of the narrative, As a tale, it will be certain to find many readers, and it is a worthy companion to another of Miss Paull's books to which we referred some time back—*I, Benjamin Holbeck.*

The Raven. By EDGAR ALLAN POE. With Literary and Historical Commentary by JOHN K. INGRAM. London: Redway, 1885,

In this little volume, which reflects credit alike upon author, printer, and publisher, we have all that is or can be known respecting "the most popular lyrical poem in the world." Mr. Ingram tells us that Poe's *Raven* has appeared in all shapes and styles, "from the little penny Glasgow edition to the magnificent folios of Mallermé, in Paris, and Stedman, in New York." The work abounds in interest. We are in the first place given what is called the "Genesis" of the poem, and then follows the ordinarily accepted text, with its various readings. Another chapter is devoted to the history of the wonderful conception of the poet's mind, after which is given Albert Pike's poem, *Isadore*, the similarity of which to Poe's composition is very striking. Moreover, there was a strange coincidence about the contemporaneous appearance of the two poems which gives colourable credence to the idea that Poe borrowed a portion, at least, of his theme from *Isadore.* Translations of *The Raven* are then given from the French, German, Hungarian, and Latin, with various fabrications and parodies which have been founded upon it. A short "Bibliography" is appended. Altogether, the book is well worthy the attention of literary students, and not only so, but of all who have an interest in the ill-fated genius whose inspiration was of so extraordinary a character.

In a little booklet entitled *What is a Lady?* Messrs. Griffith, Farran and Co. (1885), have issued a very useful little "Manual of Manners," the study of which must have a good effect upon those to whom it is addressed. We fully endorse the wish of the writer, who concludes his work with these words:—"What is a lady? It would be a happy day for our country when the answer to that question could be, *All the women of England are ladies.*"

WE have the pleasure to announce that Mr. W. P. Courtney, one of the editors of the *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*, has for some time past been engaged on a history of parliamentary representation in Cornwall down to 1832. The rough draft of the narrative is complete, but it will take some time before the work is sufficiently revised to be ready for the press. The author has done his best to make the work of interest to the general reader and of value to the student of Cornish history. There is embodied in it a great deal of information about Cornish worthies in the past and about electoral abuses in the disfranchised boroughs of the county.

The Bairn's Annual for 1885-6, edited by ALICE CORKRAN, and *The Owls of Glynn Belfry: a Tale for Children.* illustrated by RANDOLPH CALDECOTT.

These two little volumes, just issued by Messrs. Field and Tuer, are admirably adapted as Christmas and New Year's presents for the *little folks.* The former contains a variety of matter interesting to the young mind, and the latter, besides being a very entertaining story, is embellished by a number of those charming illustrations for which Randolph Caldecott has become so famous.

WE heartily commend to Shakesperean students and to book-lovers in general the capital series of reprints of Shakespeare's works issued by Mr. William Ludlow, and emanating from the Dryden Press (J. Davy and Sons). We have received *Hamlet*, *Romeo and Juliet*, and *As You Like It*, "published according to the True Originall Copies" of 1623. We trust that Mr. Ludlow will receive sufficient encouragement to continue his pleasant labour, so that we may have the whole of the works of the "immortal bard" in this convenient form.

JUST as we are going to press, amongst other reminders of the Christmas season, comes the *Hull Christmas Annual for 1885*, edited by WILLIAM ANDREWS, F.R.H.S. It is a capital shilling's-worth, for the contents are good, varied, and intensely interesting. The list of contributors contains several well-known names. The publishers are Messrs. A. Brown and Sons, Savile Street, Hull.

The Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder, published by S. M. WATSON, Public Library, Portland, Maine, U.S.A., is an admirable production, and will, we should think, be highly valued by the English connections of those families which were instrumental to so large an extent in founding the New England colonies. We hope to see more of this valuable publication.

We have also received:—From Messrs. Field and Tuer: *Bartolozzi and his Works*, by ANDREW W. TUER; Second edition, 1885. From the Author (Mr. ALFRED J. MONDAY): *The History of the Family of Yea;* Vincent: Taunton, 1885. From the Gorges Society, Portland, Maine, U.S.A.: *New England's Vindication*, by HENRY GARDINER; Edited, with Notes, by CHARLES EDWARD BANKS, M.D.; and *George Cleeve of Casco Bay, 1630-1667, with Collateral Documents*, by JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER, A.M. And sundry works published by Messrs. J. Davy and Sons, 137, Long Acre, London.

THE LATE CORNELIUS WALFORD.

THIS well-known antiquarian writer and statistical authority was born in London, in 1827; being descended from an Essex family of old yeomanry stock, with a clear pedigree from the time of Edward II. He was a lad slow to fix upon any profession, while quite determined not to lead a life of genteel idleness, such as had been too customary with his progenitors. He wanted to see the world and make an independent mark in it; and to do this as far as possible by his own unaided exertions. It was this latter problem which caused some apparent vacillation of purpose. He was placed in an attorney's office to learn business, and in turn studied medicine, the actuarial profession (in which he became an expert), and finally settled down as a barrister-at-law (member of the ancient corporation of the Middle Temple, London), with a training that made his services of peculiar value in connection with insurance law practice. Mr. Walford commenced to write for the press at a very early age, and became a very expert shorthand writer; earning his guineas, we suspect, by reporting and press writing, pending their advent from higher professional work. But the love of literature, once acquired, seldom leaves a man; and so it was in this case —every leisure hour being devoted to literature. Hence there has resulted a somewhat extended succession of works; the first being upon *Decimal Coinage*, in 1855, when it was hoped an enlightened feeling might place England on a par with other European nations in this respect. Mr. Walford's next work was *The Insurance Guide and Handbook*, published anonymously in 1857-8. The author was unknown as an insurance authority then, and he adopted the anonymous as a means of securing fair play for his book. It soon proclaimed itself, and brought its author fame and professional practice. It was then known as the "red book." The work has gone through several editions. It was during the preparation of this work that Mr. Walford's love for statistical research was developed, and he afterwards became, and remained for more than a quarter of a century, a prominent member of the Statistical Society of London, and the author of many valuable papers in its journal. Encouraged by the success of his first work on life insurance, Mr. Walford, about 1871, commenced the publication of the *Insurance Cyclopædia*, a work purporting to deal with all branches of insurance, so practical in all ages. The work is now in its sixth volume, and may be regarded as about half completed. The *Times*, in reviewing it a few years since, spoke of it as a work "of national importance." It may be said that of late years Mr. Walford confined his professional labours almost entirely to insurance specialties and to international law. He was a member of the Executive Council of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations, and contributed to its proceedings some important papers—notably one upon the history of the operations of the "Hanseatic League" in the United Kingdom; another upon the "Commercial Greatness of Liverpool." There is hardly a nation in Europe by whom he has not been consulted regarding its insurance regulations. In 1879, he published a work upon *The Famines of the World*, involving great research, and he also wrote the article in the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* on the same subject. This led him to an investigation of the subject of markets and fairs, and upon the latter he has published an important work, forming one of the volumes of the antiquary's library. In 1880, our author published an historical work on *Gilds* which have played an important part in the social economy and commercial history of England. These elaborate historical works brought Mr. Walford some honours, and he was elected a vice-president of the Royal Historical Society, to whose transactions he has contributed various papers of great interest. He was a vice-president of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, and contributed a variety of papers to the annual volumes of its proceedings—especially one on "Book Fairs" in the volume recently issued. During these various researches, Mr. Walford brought together a very large library—one of the largest private libraries existing in England. It is especially rich in literature bearing upon insurance—that being, indeed, one of its specialties; also in shorthand systems and shorthand literature generally; again, in subjects connected with the liberty of the press and the history of particular journals, editors, etc. He had in contemplation the preparation of a *Dictionary of Periodical Publications*—a work designed to be of general utility, as also of much interest. It is supposed that it would have contained histories, more or less in detail, of some 30,000 newspapers, magazines, reviews, etc., besides many facts regarding their editors, contributors, etc. In addition to the foregoing, Mr. Walford has contributed largely to the daily, the weekly, and especially to the insurance press of the country. The pages of *Notes & Queries*, the *Journal of the Institute of Actuaries*, and the transactions of the Social Science Association; the *Antiquary*, the *Bibliographer*, all contain evidence of his literary activity. He talked of other works which he had projected, such as a *History of the River Thames*—a magnificent subject, but requiring great research; also a *History of Wool*, once the great staple trade of the kingdom, and a history of the great trading companies of the middle ages. He had just retired from the presidency of the Shorthand Society. In 1884, he issued for private circulation a work which cost him a vast amount of labour, entitled *A Statistical Chronology of Plagues and Pestilences as affecting Human Life, with an Inquiry into their Causes*. During the present year, a paper read before a society styled "Ye Sette of Odd Volumes," on February 5th, under the title of "The Rights, Duties, Obligations, and Advantages of Hospitality," has been issued by Bro. C. W. H. Wyman, Typographer to Ye Sette.

Mr. Cornelius Walford took an interest in literature almost to the very day of his death, which took place on September 28th, 1885. At the last meeting of the British Association a paper from his tireless pen was read. The September part of *Walford's Antiquarian* contains a chapter of his on the "History of Gilds." The editor, Mr. E. Walford, M.A., author of *Old and New London* and other popular works, is his cousin. He leaves a widow, a large family, and friends in all parts of the world to mourn his death.—*Condensed from an article by Mr. William Andrews*, F.R.H.S.

THE LATE CORNELIUS WALFORD,

F.I.A., F.S.S., F.R.H.S, &c., &c., Barrister-at-Law.

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THE

WESTERN ANTIQUARY;

OR,

Note-Book for Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset.

No. 8.] JANUARY, 1886. [Vol. 5.

TREWMAN'S EXETER FLYING POST.

BY ROBERT DYMOND, F.S.A.

THE Rev. John Ingle Dredge has earned the gratitude of every bibliophile by his very interesting and carefully compiled account of old Devon booksellers and printers. The *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*, however, has led him into some inaccuracy, by stating that *The Exeter Flying Post* was founded in 1763, under that title, by Robert John Trewman. The truth is, that it was not until some years after its first appearance that this newspaper adopted the title which it has ever since continued to bear. Nor was the founder of the paper Robert John Trewman (whom many of us well remember), but his grandfather.

Weekly newspapers had been published in Exeter for half a century or more before Trewman's appeared, but as his *Flying Post* is the oldest of the newspapers still published in Devonshire, a short account of its early history may be acceptable to the readers of the *Western Antiquary*, and the more so as the circumstances are curious, and contrast very strongly with those of journalistic enterprise in the present day. The numbering of the paper has been continuous from the first, notwithstanding the early changes in its title. Number one was published on "Friday September 2d 1763," as a little sheet of four pages, each page measuring only 18 inches by 11½, and with four columns to a page. No. 6,163, in volume CXXIV., appeared on the 6th January, 1886. No. 1 was headed with the following title and editorial address:—

"THE EXETER MERCURY OR WEST COUNTRY ADVERTISER. Printed by W. Andrews and R. Trewman in Southgate Street, Exon, where Advertisements of a moderate length are taken in at 3s 6d each.

"The Proprietors of this Weekly Paper beg leave to assure the Publick, that, besides all the material Articles of News of the whole Week in the *London* Newspapers, both Foreign & Domestick, arranged under the proper Heads, there will be occasionally inserted, from the Magazines, Reviews, &c &c such entertaining and instructive Essays, select Pieces of Poetry or diverting Strokes of Wit or Humour, as might be thought best calculated for a Country Newspaper.

"All Articles of Intelligence, Essays &c worthy publick notice, sent by Gentlemen of Devon or Cornwall, directed to the Printers, in the house late the *Mitre Tavern*, in Southgate Street, Exon, will be thankfully received and carefully inserted.

"And all who shall please to give Orders for this Paper in Town or Country, by the Year, Quarter or otherwise, may depend on being served with the same as early as possible."

At the end of the fourth and last page appeared the following announcement, which merits notice as furnishing the names of booksellers then carrying on business in some of the country towns of Devon. The Mitre Tavern, above referred to, was next below the ancient timber-framed house on the west side of Bell Hill, South Street, now occupied by Messrs. H. Besley and Son, printers.

"Printed by W Andrews & R Trewman in the House late the *Mitre Tavern* in Southgate St Exon, where all manner of Printing Work is neatly and expeditiously performed, at the very lowest Rates; and where advertisements are taken in.

"Advertisements are also taken in by Mr Brown, Bookseller, in Honiton; Mr. Smale, Shopkeeper, in Tiverton; Mr Vicary, at the King's Arm's in Chudleigh; Mr Cook, at the Plymouth Inn, in Ashburton; Mr Craven, Bookseller, in Dartmouth; Mr Coles, Shopkeeper, in Totness; Mr. Smith, Haberdasher, in Tavistock; Mr.

Martin, Shopkeeper, in Launceston; Mr. Wallis, Bookseller, in Plymouth; Mr Newcombe, Shopkeeper, in Oakhampton; Mrs Manning, Bookseller, in Biddeford; Mr Murch, Bookseller, in Barnstaple; Mr. Dee, Shopkeeper, in Southmolton; and by the Men who carry this Paper. An honest and industrious Man, who is able to travel pretty well, and would be willing to carry this Paper, will meet with good encouragement by applying to the Printers hereof."

In No. 6, the original prospectus was withdrawn, and in its place was inserted the following statement, showing how Andrews and Trewman had excited the trade animosity of their rival and late master, the clever and eccentric, but scurrilous, Andrew Brice, the editor and proprietor of an Exeter newspaper styled *Brice's Weekly Journal*:—

Andrews and Trewman relate that they were

"Both lately living with Mr Andrew Brice,' the latter as an Apprentice for 7 years and with whom a Sum of Money as an Apprentice Fee was given; the former as a Journeyman for 14 years and a half; the last six years of which Time as an Overseer or Director in his Printing House &c and who for more than the said six years was made to believe by the said Mr Brice, that he would decline Business & give it up to him, or some Share therein long since,—this was in consideration of his (Andrews) going to Plymouth to begin Business for himself, there being then no Printer there, from which Place a great deal of Work came to this City every Week, he having bought a Press, Letter Cases and divers other Printing Materials for that Purpose & having at the same Time above £50 owing to him as Wages."

The article proceeds to allege that Brice often repeated this promise "in the most solemn manner, with eyes and hands lift up to heaven, calling God to witness." The writer continues to enlarge on his wrongs at some length, but thinks that Brice's conduct towards himself is not much to be wondered at, considering the way in which he treated his own nephew, against whom he informed for printing some news on unstamped paper —then a legal offence; and ends with a kind of threat to publish some letters that will prove his statement. Brice was probably rancorous and vindictive, but his rivals' charges against him do not, after all, appear to have been of a very serious character.

Owing probably to the state of the roads in winter, there was some delay in the delivery of the paper of the 6th of January, 1764, at Plymouth and Plymouth Dock. In apologising for this accident, the editor supplies some particulars of the mode of distributing newspapers in those days:—

"However, having now engaged a Person on whom we can depend to ride Express to *Plymouth*, those who shall please to encourage the Undertaking, by purchasing the said Newspaper, may rest assured of being served therewith, for the future, early every Friday Morning. N.B. The Person engaged to ride between *Exeter* and *Plymouth*, sets out from Mr Lazarus Parker's House, being the *Topsham Inn* in *Plymouth*, on his return to Exeter, every Friday afternoon, where he arrives that Night, or early the next Morning, and will bring with him small Parcels &c &c at reasonable Rates. Small Parcels for Plymouth are also taken in at the Printing Office, on reasonable Terms, which will arrive in Plymouth some Hours before the Post."

One would have thought that there was nothing very irritating in this programme; nevertheless, it appears to have roused the ire of a rival, for in the next week's paper our editors, whilst repeating the first part of the paragraph just quoted, add the following bit of spiteful sarcasm:—

"Presently on this, Mr Spencer, Printer of *The Exeter Chronicle*, or, as it is fresh dubbed, *The Plymouth & Cornish Flying Gazette*, distributes a Number of Bills, wherein he advises us to throw off our Mask & Disguise & upbraids us with assassinating his Character in the Dark & acting unbecoming the fair Trader."

They want to know if apologies for late deliveries and promises of amendment are to be regarded as "assassination," and go on to ask whether Mr. Spencer thinks it consistent for a fair trader "to bribe a Woman who hawked Papers for us" to serve him instead. The diatribe ends with a parting stab:—

"For our parts we cannot reconcile these Proceedings with the *Man of Honour*, however they may agree with a *Preacher of Methodism*."

The squabble continued in this rancorous style for some weeks. It is only worth recalling as an additional proof, if any were needed, that, long before the time of Dickens, there existed ample precedent for his description of the rival newspaper editors of Eatanswill.

On the 28th December, 1764, the readers were informed:—

"The Printing Office of this Paper is now removed from Southgate Street to the House in which the late Mrs Le Compte lived behind the Guildhall."

This house was in Theatre Lane, now called Waterbeer Street, and here the paper continued to be published until, in 1781, Mr. R. Trewman advertised his removal to his newly purchased house "in High Street nearly opposite St Martin's Lane." Here he carried on business as a general printer and bookseller, and his shop became the resort of the Exeter and Devon *literati* of that day. From this house the paper continued to be issued until, about 30 years ago, its office was removed to Little Queen Street. The High Street house is one of those picturesque timber-framed structures which adorn the main thoroughfare of Exeter. It apparently dates from about the year 1600, and in its early days was the abode of Simon Snow, an eminent citizen and merchant, Mayor of Exeter in 1653, and representative of the city in the Long Parliament, which commenced in 1640. It is now divided into two houses, one of which, now occupied as the office of the *Devon Weekly Times*, contains a capacious leaden tank cast in an ornamental pattern, and bearing the date 1696.

On the 11th July, 1765, the title of the paper was changed to *The Exeter Evening Post, or The West Country Advertiser*, but, on the 25th of the same month, it was again altered to *The Exeter Evening Post, or Plymouth and Cornish Courant.*

On the 7th November, 1765, W. Andrews retired from the partnership and entered into business at Plymouth, and thenceforward Robert Trewman appeared as sole proprietor. Finally, on the 28th December, 1770, the changes of title ceased, and the paper became *Trewman's Exeter Flying Post or Plymouth and Cornish Advertiser*, as stated by Mr. Dredge.

Although we have no distinct evidence of the parentage of Robert Trewman, the surname is occasionally met with in old Exeter records. Thus, on the 15th June, 1618, a Robert Trewman was married to Jane Hill, at St. Petrock's. On the 21st February, 1670, John Trewman took a lease for lives, under the Chamber, of premises without the West Gate, to carry on the business of a chandler. The lease was renewed to John Trewman in 1687, and again, in 1692, to Robert Trewman, probably his son. When Robert Trewman, a native of Exeter, joined W. Andrews in founding the *Flying Post*, he was 25 years of age. He married Mary, daughter of Zachary Turner, dyer, of Exeter, and after his removal to 226, High Street he continued to reside and conduct his paper there until his death, after long illness, on the 20th February, 1802. A laudatory notice in the next issue described him as "of the most unimpeached integrity, a lover of his country, loyal to his King, and steady in his religious principles. He was always a zealous supporter of our present happy Constitution in Church and State." His paper was continued, as a respectable, high and dry Tory organ, by his widow and his son Robert, the eldest of a family of six sons and seven daughters. Mrs. Trewman died at the High Street house on the 23rd of December, 1817, in her 72nd year, but her son and partner, Robert Trewman, predeceased her, having died on the 28th of February, 1816, aged 49, at his residence, 21, Southernhay. He had been a member of the old Chamber of Exeter from 1809, and was elected Sheriff of the city in 1815. He was also a captain in the East Devon Yeomanry Cavalry, and a Freemason. To him succeeded his son, Robert John Trewman, the eldest of a family of three sons and nine daughters by his wife, Federata, daughter of Fidelio Murch of Barnstaple, merchant. Robert John Trewman did not edit his paper, but continued to be its proprietor until his death, without issue, at Starcross, in 1860. His next brother, Fidelio Robert, was a major in the East India Company's service, and died, unmarried, in India, in 1857. Mr. George Robert Trewman, the third and youngest son of the family, practised for many years as a surgeon at Hatherleigh, but retired, in 1860, to Exmouth, where he now resides. He is still the owner of the house in High Street where his grandfather carried on his business as proprietor of the *Exeter Flying Post.* To this respected gentle-

man, now in advanced years, and to the volumes of the paper itself, I am mainly indebted for the materials from which this account is compiled.

[Since the above account was sent to the press, the ancient house, now 225 and 226, High Street, has been offered for sale by auction, but was bought in for the owner at the price of £5000.]

* * *

AN APPOINTMENT TO THE GOVERNORSHIP OF LAUNCESTON CASTLE, IN 1558.

COMMUNICATED BY REV. E. KING, B.A., F.S.A.S.

THE original indenture of which the following is a copy is amongst other old deeds in my possession. It is a small parchment, 14 inches by 9 inches, with label for seal—which seal is unfortunately destroyed—executed in the year 1558, being the fifth year of the reign of Queen Mary, and the fourth of her husband Philip.

It is, as will be seen on perusal, a joint deed between Sir Hugh Trevanion of Caerhayes, Knight, Constable of Launceston Castle, and Hugh Trevanion, his son, on the one part, and Hugh Prust of Hartland, on the other, appointing the said Hugh Prust to be keeper or custodian of the Castle of Launceston, and of the gaol within it; he, on his part, agreeing to hand over yearly to the Trevanions one third of the fees received by him in his capacity of custodian, and also to provide fodder and bedding for twelve horses of Sir Hugh's, during each assize time.

Sir Hugh Trevanion was High Sheriff of Cornwall about this time, but I do not find him mentioned by the Messrs. Peter, amongst the constables in their very valuable *History of Launceston*, nor does Hugh Prust appear among the keepers.

Sir Hugh Trevanion of Caerhayes and his family are too well-known to the readers of the *Western Antiquary*, to require any comment. Suffice it to say, that he was the eldest son of Sir William Trevanion, by his wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Richard Edgcombe, Knight. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Lewis Pollard, Knight, by whom he had three sons; (1) Hugh, his successor. (2) John Trevanion, d.s.p., and (3) Richard Trevanion of Tolvern. His eldest son, also a knight, was the Hugh associated with him in the joint patent.

Hugh Prust, the lessee, was one of the ancient family of Prust, or Pryst, of Gorven, in Hartland, which lands Osbert, the father of "John Prust of Gorven," obtained from Oliver de Dynam, in the year 1199, *temp* King John. This Hugh was son of Hugh Prust, by his wife, Agnes, daughter of John Wood, Esq. By his first wife, Anne, daughter of John Carnsew, Gent., he had several sons and two daughters. They were probably all born in Launceston, as in:—

"1560, December the iiij daie was Christened Digorie the sonne to Huigh Prust."

This Digorie was his second son. There are many other entries of the family in the Registers of St. Mary Magdalen.

"This Indenture made the XXIXth day of July in the fourthe and fyvethe yeres [1557 and 1558] of the Raignes of o^{r} sou'aigne Lord & Lady Phillip and mary by the grace of god King and quene of Englond Spayne fraunce bothe Cicilles Jerusalem & Irelo'. [Ireland] Defenders of the faythe archeduks of austridge Dukes of Burgundie myllyane & braband countes of Haspurge flanders and Tyroll Betwene Sr Hughe Trevanyon Knight constable of the castell of Launceston in the county of cornwall And Hughe Trevanyon gentilman Sonne & heyre of the said Sr Hughe Trevanyon & Joint in patent wth hym of the one ptie & Hughe pryst of Hartlond in the county of Deuon gentilman of the other ptie Witnessithe that the said Sr Hughe Trevanyon & Hughe his sone hathe let demysed & by these p'sents lettithe and demysethe & settythe to the said Hughe prust the office & keping of the king and quenes castall & gaole of Launceston w^{thin} the said castell of Launceston To have holde occupie & to exersise the said office to the said Hughe pryst by hemself or by his sufficient Depute or Deputes for the t'me & during the lyves of the said Sr Hughe Trevanyon & Hughe his sonne Taking & pceyving [proceiving] for his Salerye for the kepyng of the said office During his said terme two pts of all ordinary fees belongyn' to the Delyu'ance of eu'y pson that shall happen to be deliu'ed owt of the said gaole And the said Hughe Pryst coueñnethe & grauntethe to stand bownden by good and sufficient sureties from tyme to tyme for the discharge & keping harmeles the said Sr Hughe Trevanyon and Hughe his sonne against the King and quenes highnes & ther heyres & successors

Kings & quenes of Inglond for the excercise & save keping of the said Castell & gaole During ther lyves And the said Hugh Pryst coveñntethe & grauntethe by these psents trulie to accompt & pay yerelie to the said Sr Hughe Trevanyon & Hughe his sonne ther certayne attorney & there assignes the third pte of the said ordenary fees to be paid twoo tymes by the yere or more that is to saye in thend of eu'y of the twoo assises Sessio' of oyer & termynor or gaole delyu'y that shalbe kept at Launceston aforesaid or els where wthin the said county of cornwall And furder the said Hughe pryst coveñntethe & grantethe by these pn'tes to & withe the said Sr Hughe Trevanyon & Hughe his sonne to fynd or cause to be found the nombre of twelve horses of the said Sr Hughe Trevanyon & Hughe his sonne & ther frinds soe often as the said Sir Hughe Trevanion & Hughe his sonne shall happen to come & Resorte thether to the said assises Sessyon of oyer & termynor or gaole delyu'y to the said castell of Launceston sufficent grasse hay & Lytter During suche tyme as the said Hughe pryst dothe hold & occupie the same office vnder the said Sr Hughe Trevanyon & Hughe his sonne And it is furder agreid so that the said hughe pryst shall alwaies owe his just honest & frendly behavior in the said office to the said sr Hughe Trevanyon & Hughe his sonne during the said terme In witnes whereof the pts aboue named to these psent Indentures Interchangably have put to ther seales the day & yere aboue wretyn

"By me Hugh Prust."

[We are indebted to Mr. A. J. Monday for the transcript of this interesting document.—EDITOR.]

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ST. ATHELM.

ABBOT OF GLASTONBURY, 905; FIRST BISHOP OF WELLS, 909; ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, 914.

BY MRS. EDMUND BOGER.

ALFRED, the king was dead. He died in the year 901, and his son Edward was chosen by the Witan to succeed him, but he was not permitted to mount the throne peaceably; for Alfred's elder brother, Ethelred, had left a son, and the hereditary right, as we understand it, was undoubtedly his; but no such right existed in those days: the Witan selected from the royal family the one who it was believed would fill the throne most worthily, and it was not to be supposed that their choice would fall on anyone but the son of their late almost idolized monarch.

But Ethelwald would not acquiesce in his exclusion; he, however, took the surest way of proving the wisdom of his rejection, by not only stirring up the flames of civil war, but actually claiming help in his attempt from the Danes. For some years the strife continued, but at last, in a hardly contested battle fought somewhere in Kent, Ethelwald was slain, and Edward's sovereignty secured.

It was a natural consequence of all these political troubles that the church should suffer, not only in her material wealth, but in her organization. Bishoprics fell vacant and were not filled up. But now that peace was restored, Archbishop Plegmund, the friend and adviser of Alfred in his literary labours, determined, with the co-operation of the King, to make further ecclesiastical divisions of the ever growing kingdom of Wessex. Roman authorities say that he was driven to do this by the threats and edicts of Pope Formosus; but this is palpably false, for Formosus died in 896, and the ecclesiastical divisions were not subdivided, nor the vacant sees filled, till 910. It was in 902, the year after Alfred's death, that Ethelward, Bishop of Sherborne, died; in 908 died Denewulf of Winchester; so that the whole kingdom of Wessex was left without a bishop. Then King Edward, by the advice of Plegmund, the archbishop, called a council of the senators of the English, and therein it was agreed to fill up the vacant sees, and at the same time appoint others, so following the divisions of the shires or earldoms. To use William of Malmesbury's own words:—

"The King and the Bishops chose for themselves a salutary council, and according to our Saviour's words, 'The harvest truly is plenteous but the labourers are few,' they elected and appointed one bishop to every province of the Gewissœ, and that district which two formerly possessed, they divided into five."

And:—

"In one day he ordained in the city of Canterbury seven bishops to seven Churches. Frithstan to Winchester; Athelstan to Cornwall; Werstan to Sherborne; Athelm to Wells; Aidulf to Crediton in Devonshire: also to other provinces he appointed two bishops; to the South Saxons Bernegus a very proper person and to the Mercians Cenulph whose see was at Dorchester in Oxfordshire."

Though Canterbury in the Saxon times had scarcely as magnificent a cathedral as now, still there is no doubt that it was a stately structure, and it must have presented a solemn and splendid spectacle when Plegmund, with

his suffragans, received the seven newly appointed bishops at the altar and consecrated them to their high office. With the exception of Winchester, which was an old foundation, it is remarkable that Wells alone retains the name and seat of the bishopric then appointed. Sherborne has given place to Salisbury, Crediton to Exeter, St. Germans, the Cornish see, after having been suppressed for several hundred years, has revived again, but at Truro, and Selsey has become Chichester.

Wells was a fit and natural seat for a bishopric, for Ina's foundation of secular canons stood ready to hand, and needed but a bishop to make the chapter complete. For a short time in the reign of Richard I., Glastonbury was joined to it, and ultimately Bath was raised to the dignity of a city, and incorporated as one diocese with Wells; but since the year 909, now nearly a thousand years ago, Wells has remained the chief cathedral city of Somerset.

It is little enough we know of the first Bishop of Wells. He was almost certainly a native of Somerset, and owed his education to Glastonbury, of which he rose to be abbot; and it was from there that he was transferred to Wells by Plegmund, to organize and preside over the new diocese. Out of the seven bishops consecrated together on that day, he was selected, and, it is said, by Plegmund himself, to be his successor.

He was the second Archbishop of Canterbury who had been Abbot of Glastonbury. The fact of the little we know of some of these early archbishops is thus explained by Dr. Giles, in his translation of the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*. It is considered probable that to Archbishop Brithwald we owe the commencement of these chronicles, so valuable in themselves, and so carefully kept by successive archbishops. A copy called the Plegmund or Benet MS., from its being preserved in Corpus Christi College (formerly Benet College), Cambridge, is believed to have been written by or under the superintendence of that archbishop. It is a curious fact that his name is never mentioned except when inserted by a different hand. St. Athelm seems to have followed his predecessors in this "divine repression of himself," and so we hear little or nothing of his doings. In fact, like a true saint, his "life was hid with Christ in God."

So strange is this suppression of their own individuality that it is actually uncertain whether Athelstane was crowned by St. Athelm or St. Wulfhelm, for curiously enough the death of Edward the Elder and Archbishop Athelm occurred in the same year; but the probabilities seem rather in favour of the coronation being the last public act of Athelm's archiepiscopate.

Athelstane's coronation seems to have been a function of rather uncommon magnificence. He was in the prime of life—just thirty years of age—tall and of slender make, with long fair hair plaited with threads of gold, and his features were very fine. He probably inherited his mother's beauty, which had captivated his father's heart in his younger days; yet he was no effeminate dandy, but a great and wise king, who had enlarged his mind by foreign travel. He had been in Scandinavia, where he had learned the Norse tongue and become acquainted with their manners and customs, a knowledge which would be useful to him in dealing with the Danes and Northmen who inhabited a large part of the east and north of England. His coronation took place at Kingston-on-Thames—the king's town. Over a sacred stone or fragment of rock a platform was erected, on which the king stood, and he was thus crowned by the archbishop, in sight of all the people. The Mercians, as well as the people of Wessex, owned him for their king, and he was looked upon as Basileus or Bretwalda over the other parts of Britain, even of those who still possessed kings of their own. In fact, to Athelstan, rather than to his great-great-grandfather, Egbert, belongs the title of first king of all England.

One most important part of the ceremony was, the administering and taking the oath to govern according to law. The coronation service was nearly the same as that in use at the present day. The oath administered by

Athelm was almost certainly the same as that taken by Ethelred :—

"In the name of Christ I promise three things to the Christian people my subjects.

"1st. That the Church of Christ and all the Christian people shall preserve their peace under our auspices.

"2nd. That I will forbid rapacity and iniquities of every description.

"3rd. That I will command equity and mercy in all judgments, that to me and to you the gracious Lord may extend his mercy."

This oath, which was faithfully kept by Athelstane, was shamefully broken by his unworthy successor.

There is a Latin MS. of the gospels still to be seen in the Cottonian Library of the British Museum, which belonged to Athelstan, and on which he was probably sworn; it was used at the coronation of Charles I.

Soon after this high ceremonial, Athelm must have yielded up his spirit. He is said to have been an uncle of St. Dunstan, and to have exercised a powerful influence over his mind, but dates render this at least doubtful. One would fain know more of these ancient fathers of our church: we know but that "they are numbered with the Saints," and that Athelm bears a name without reproach.

His figure, as first bishop of the see, appears on the very beautiful pastoral staff presented in 1882 to Lord Arthur Hervey, the present Bishop of Wells.

Authorities: William of Malmesbury; Dr. Hook's *Lives of the Archbishops;* Dr. Stubbs' *Constitutional History.*

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Notes.

AMONG the unsuccessful candidates at the recent election was Mr. W. R. Bousfield, a well-known and much respected barrister of the Western Circuit, and descended from a well-known Wesleyan family. This gentleman, who graduated at Cambridge with great distinction in 1876, as 16th Wrangler and Whitworth Scholar, was spoken of last August as a candidate for Falmouth, but it was considered more desirable to select a resident gentleman. He was also spoken of for Tavistock, but intimated his indisposition to respond favourably to a requisition against his old college contemporary, Lord Ebrington. Apparently, he exercised a very wise discretion. At the request of the Carlton Club, he then went to Mid Lanarkshire, just in time to be nominated. Though he was placed at a very distinct disadvantage by the appearance of two Liberal candidates in the field, one of whom had probably secured a great many Conservative votes (the division not having been contested in the Conservative interest since 1857), he polled 2,579 votes to 2,875 polled by Mr. Stephen Mason, the elected member, and the well-known chairman of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Bousfield, while at Cambridge, was an *ex officio* member of the executive staff of the union, having been elected three times by an open poll of the undergraduates as a member of the standing committee. He married a daughter of Mr. Kelly of Shanklin, a younger branch of the family of Kelly of Kelly, in this county.—From the *Western Daily Mercury*, December 31st, 1885.

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KINGSNYMPTON.—West of England people will be interested in observing that among the new members of parliament is Mr. J. Westlake, Q.C. Mr. Westlake is the maternal grandson of the late Rev. George Burgess, Vicar of Atherington, who died there in 1829, aged 64. This Mr. Burgess was a cousin of the late Sir John Burgess Karslake, and Mr. Westlake still possesses by inheritance from the Burgess family the estates known as North Ash, South Ash, and Copplecombe, in the parish of Kingsnympton. The Westlake family is of considerable antiquity in Cornwall, and was formerly settled at Kilkhampton; a member of the family sat for Marazion in the time of Cromwell. A branch of this family settled at Lostwithiel, where Mr. Westlake was born in 1830. Mr. Westlake graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge in 1850, with high honours, and was afterwards elected fellow of his college. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1854, made Q.C. in 1874, and married, in 1864, Alice, daughter of Mr. Thomas Hare, Assistant-Commissioner of Charities. This lady was elected member of the London School Board in 1876. He was elected last month, as a moderate but decided Liberal, for Romford, having polled 4,370 votes to 4,306 polled by Mr. Theobald, the Conservative, who is lord of the manor of one of the districts, patron of two livings, and owner of the greater part of the soil there. Mr. Westlake is not the only gentleman connected with Kingsnympton who has essayed parliamentary honours, Mr. S. Tucker, of Kingsnympton Manor, the Somerset Herald, having contested Reading in 1865, as a Conservative, but only having polled 444 to 714 polled by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre.—From the *Western Times.*

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THE SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY. PROCEEDINGS, 1884 (Taunton: Hammond. London: Longmans and Co.).—After criticising the amount of space occupied by the report and descriptions of the excursions, the *Athenæum* points out (3033, page 766) that "the volume contains one paper which is of historical importance, as it disentangles a knot which has puzzled everyone who has written on the history of the struggle between Charles I. and his parliament. That William Strode, one of the five members, and

William Strode, who appears from time to time as an active colonel on the side of the parliament, was not the same person, has sometimes been assumed, but it has been left for Mr. Green to accurately distinguish between the two. William Strode the greater, as we may call him for the sake of distinction, died, it seems, in 1646, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, Gaspar Hicks preaching his funeral sermon. William Strode the less, the colonel of the Civil War pamphlets, died in 1666, and was buried at Barrington."

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PEGS IN TANKARDS.—May I be allowed to claim the invention of pegs in tankards for my great fellow countryman, St. Dunstan. For the avoiding of quarrels, William of Malmesbury says that he ordered pegs of gold or silver to be fastened in the pots, that each man might drink no more than his just measure. CHARLOTTE G. BOGER.

St. Saviour's, Southwark.

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A CORNISH CAROL.—The following carol has, from time out of mind, been sung at Padstow and other places in the east of Cornwall. It is not easy to explain with certainty the meaning of some of the lines, and it is possible that the present text is not in exact accordance with the original writing. It has, however, been suggested that "the lilly white babes" are Christ and St. John, "the strangers" are the Magi, "the gospel preachers" are the four Evangelists, "the ferryman" is Charon, "the charming waiters" are possibly the shepherds, "the arch angels" are the heavenly host, and "the eleven going to heaven" are the disciples after the death of Judas. The other lines await elucidation, and, in fact, the whole carol affords ground for discussion as to its explanation.

"*First Voice.* Come, and I will sing you,
Second Voice. What will you sing me?
First Voice. I will sing you one, O.
Second Voice. What is your one, O?
First Voice. One of them is God alone,
And for ever remains so."

The first four lines are then repeated, with the alteration of "one, O," to "two, O," after which it is commenced all over again, and so on, after the addition of each new verse.

"Two of them are lilly white babes
Dressed all in green, O.
Three of them are strangers.
Four are the gospel preachers.
Five is the ferryman in the boat,
Six are the charming waiters.
Seven are the seven stars in the sky.
Eight are the eight arch angels.
Nine is the moonshine bright and clear.
Ten are the ten commandments.
Eleven of them are going to heaven.
Twelve are the twelve apostles."

The tune to which this carol has always been sung is very plain and simple, contains but few notes, and is a great favourite with the children in the east of Cornwall. I am told by a person well acquainted with carols and church music that it is not known to be in any of the printed collections. GEORGE C. BOASE.

15, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

[A version differing from this in many respects, *e.g.*, "Nine are the nine commanders," used to be sung at Oxford suppers thirty years ago, and may sometimes still be heard in London. Some of the more mystic allusions are said to be referable to Talmudic legends.]

From *Notes & Queries*, 6th Series, XII., Dec. 19th, 1885.

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THE PLYMOUTH BRETHREN.—It is stated by Mr. George T. Stokes in the *Contemporary Review* for October, 1885, that "the formation of the Plymouth Brethren sect is due to two men whose names are unknown to this generation." One was Anthony Norris Groves, of Exeter; the other was a Dublin barrister named Bellett. Groves was once well-known as a wide and cultivated traveller, and especially as a friend and patron of Dr. Kitto, the Biblical critic. Groves was born in 1795, and established himself as a dentist, first in Plymouth and then at Exeter, where he rapidly accumulated a large fortune. When thirty years of age, he determined to take holy orders, having been deeply impressed by the preaching of the Evangelical clergy at Plymouth. With this view he entered Trinity College, Dublin, about the year 1825, where he soon came in contact with Bellett and Darby, at a drawing-room meeting for prayer and study of the Scriptures, which even still takes the place of lighter amusements in a somewhat extensive circle in the Irish metropolis. In the year 1826, Groves attended one of the Bible readings to which I have alluded. Mr. Bellett was then present, when Groves said to him, "It appears to me from Scripture that believers meeting together as disciples of Christ are free to break bread together as their Lord has admonished them, and in as far as the practice of the Apostles can be a guide, every Lord's Day should be set apart for thus remembering the Lord's death and obeying the Lord's command." This suggestion was at once carried out by himself and his friends in Dublin. "This," says his biographer, "was the beginning of what is termed Plymouth Brethrenism." In 1826, Groves wrote a pamphlet entituled *Christian Devotedness*, which exercised a wonderful influence at the time, and yet contained nothing that was new to any well-read historian. It simply inculcated the principles which SS. Dominic, Francis d'Assisi, Columba, Anthony, and the promoters of monasticism and asceticism in every age have taught. It is a consideration of our Saviour's precept "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth." It has been stated that Groves accumulated a large fortune: he followed the teaching inculcated in his pamphlet, and surrendered it all for the support of missions. He had a wife and family, but his principles forbade him to provide for them, and he argued that they never would require any such provision, as the Lord's appearance would bring with it those spiritual bodies and that higher dispensation when material necessities have no existence; "and if ever need

should arise, they have the Father of the fatherless and the God of the widow to fall back upon." He at last started off with his wife and family to preach the gospel to the Mahommedans of Bagdad, depending, like the Mendicants of the Middle Ages, upon the alms of the faithful for his entire support. Here we must leave him, as the only object I have in transcribing in part the above from the article is his connection with Plymouth and Exeter, and as one of the founders of the religious sect of the Plymouth Brethren. E. PARFITT.

Exeter.

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EXETER CATHEDRAL LIBRARY: A LOST MANUSCRIPT.—In the Appendix to the *Promptorium Parvulorum* (Camden Society, 1843-65, page lxiv), the editor, Mr. Albert Way, records the following in a foot-note:—

"There existed formerly a MS. in the Chapter Library at Exeter Cathedral, thus noticed in the brief catalogue given in Catal. MSS. Angliæ, tom. ij, p. 55. '2057-3, Dictionarium seu Glossarium Latinum, mutilum.' This MS. which, from information formerly received, I had hoped might prove to be a copy of the Medulla, is not to be found, as I am assured by Mr. Charles Tucker, after careful search in the depositories of the Chapter. It is not mentioned in the short enumeration of MSS. at Exeter in 1752. See Dr. Oliver's *Lives of the Bishops of Exeter*, App. p. 376."

The "Medulla" referred to was the *Medulla Grammatice* or *Grammatices*, a Latin-English dictionary in manuscript, the earliest of its kind, dated from the later half of the 15th century, and "supposed to have been compiled by the author of the Promptorium," the date of the latter being *circa* 1440. Mr. Way mentions and describes no less than seventeen different copies of it, all belonging to the same century, some of which contain many variations. The *Ortus Vocabulorum*, the first Latin-English dictionary printed in England, was "based upon the Medulla."

The inventory of the cathedral, made September 6th, 1506, occupies 320-376 of Dr. Oliver's volume, and includes a long list of works whose titles are given. At the end of it, the Dr. adds a footnote, "of all the books in the Inventory the only remaining ones in 1752 were the following:—." The list consists of seventeen works, of which the *Pontificale Edmundi Lacy* is one.

Budleigh-Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

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DEVONSHIRE PLACE NAMES.—In your November No. Mr. Boase makes an interesting suggestion as to an early occurrence of the name of Devonport, and, quoting from Isaac Taylor's *Words and Places*, refers to the frequency of the syllable "beer" or "bear" in places near the Tamar. Perhaps some of your correspondents, skilled in philology, will say whether Taylor's statement, that these names are derived from the Norse, *byr* = water, is not open to question. Relying on the glossaries, I have been accustomed to associate them with the Saxon, *bere* = barley or corn. In Edmunds' *Traces of History in the Names of Places*, either this word or *ber* = a hedge, is credited with the origin of numerous place names. As for "Beara" or "Bearah," I have little doubt, from what I have found in the case of words of similar termination, that it was formerly written "Bear-hay" = the barley or corn field. "Barn" and "Barton" are similarly derived from *bere* (Blount's *Dictionary of Law Terms*).

The Ordnance Map makers of 1809 are responsible for the wholesale corruption of Devonshire place-names, of which Beara is an example. Though generally accurate in the delineation of the earth's surface, their map is sadly misleading in local nomenclature. Being strangers to the county and its dialect, they evidently set down the names of places in accordance with a rustic pronunciation to which they were unaccustomed, and without taking much trouble to verify them. Those who are engaged on the new survey and the preparation of revised maps are laudably attempting to correct the absurd blunders of their predecessors. But great mischief has already been done, as the compilers of guide books and topographical works have adopted the old Ordnance Map as an authority, and it will be long before its errors and the false theories built on them are thoroughly eradicated. R. D.

Exeter.

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DEATH OF MR. CHARLES TUCKER OF CORYTON.—The death occurred on Christmas Day of another Devonshire octogenarian, Mr. Charles Tucker of Coryton Park, who would in a few weeks have attained the age of 87. He died at Marlands, near Exeter, where he has principally resided for a great number of years. Latterly, he had been in failing health, but for a long period he was well-known as an industrious magistrate for the county, and as a warm supporter of all the local charities and all literary and antiquarian institutions. Mr. Tucker was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and in former years had lived much in London and was a Fellow of, and took active interest in, the Zoological Society almost from its commencement, while, with a few others—notably Mr. A. W. Franks of the British Museum, the late Lord Talbot de Malahide, and Mr. Albert Way of Wonham—he ensured the early success of the Royal Archæological Institute. Mr. Tucker was a widower, and having no children, is succeeded by his brother, the Rev. Marwood Tucker, rector of Widworthy.—From the *Western Morning News*, December 29th, 1885.

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CORRECTIONS.—In the article on the Shaugh Prior font cover which you published in your last number, I alluded to the restoration of the church as having taken place in 1867-1868. I should have said 1868-1869.

J. B. STROTHER.

THROUGH a printer's error, a portion of a paragraph on another subject was inserted in "R.D.'s" communication on "mazers," at page 150 of our last number. Readers should strike out the four lines commencing with the words "other parts," and ending, "met with."

Queries.

RALEGH PORTRAITS.—In the *Antiquary* for December, 1885, there is a report at page 274 of a sale that took place on November 22nd, at Llantarnam Abbey, in Monmouthshire. Among the pictures "were seven full-length portraits, supposed to be original, of Henry VIII., when Prince of Wales, James I., his Queen, Anne of Denmark, Somerset, Buckingham, Salisbury, and Raleigh, which sold for £169. These portraits are believed to have hung at the Abbey ever since the property was acquired by the Morgan family, of Caerleon, soon after the Reformation."

Being interested in everything relating to Sir Walter Ralegh, including all authentic portraits of him, I shall feel greatly obliged for any information as to the name of the purchaser, or for a description of the painting. I am more particularly desirous of ascertaining whether the portrait be an original one, and especially as to any points of difference between it and those so well-known by the numerous engravings; or whether it be a replica of any of the latter. If original, whether it has ever been engraved.

Budleigh-Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

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THE LOPES FAMILY.—Can any reader of the *Western Antiquary* inform me if the celebrated miser, Baron Aguilar, or Ephraim Lopes Pereira d'Aguilar, who was born at Vienna, and died at Islington, worth £200,000 (1740-1802), was related to the family now represented by the honourable baronet, Sir Massey Lopes. KEARLEY.

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COOKE'S TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION OF CORNWALL, DEVON, &C.—Can any of your readers tell me how many editions of this work were issued and how they may be distinguished? Some are without date: are they all so? QUÆRENS.

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JOCKEY = ONE WHO DOES NOT PAY HIS DEBTS PROMPTLY.—Have any of your readers been familiar with this expression? If so, I should be glad to know if it is or is not a Devonshire provincialism?

I heard it in this way. A small shopkeeper was lamenting the long credit taken by his customers, and said to me, "There's no getting in money now-a-days, and you hardly dare ask 'em for it. But I've had to stop one or two old jockeys, for they were getting too bad."

HIBYSKWE.

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CORNISH M.P.S IN THE LONG PARLIAMENT.—Thomas *Povey* was certainly the name of the member for Liskeard in the Long Parliament. It is thus written in the original returns, also in the *Commons Journals*, under date 8th April, 1659, when he obtained the seal for Bossiney in the place of Anthony Nicolls, deceased. W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

EXETER CHURCHES.—Thirteen of the Exeter parish churches were exposed for sale by the Parliamentarians in 1646. Can any of your readers kindly give me the names of these churches? I only know of three:—St. Stephen's, St. Laurence's, and All Hallows, Goldsmith Street.

Exeter. OLD CLIFTONIAN.

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THE church of St. Olave, Exeter, was founded by Githa, the mother of King Harold. Can any of your readers give me some information respecting this lady? Her name is still remembered, as the rector tells me there are at present several Githas in his parish: five or six, I think he said. I think Githa's husband was Earl Godwin, and that her son, Harold, was King Harold II., who fell at Hastings in 1066, but I should be grateful for more information. OLD CLIFTONIAN.

Exeter.

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PLYMOUTH AS THE "MOTHER-CITY" OF THE U.S.A.—Can Plymouth claim the proud title of being, in the old Greek sense, the metropolis or mother-city of the New England States, and, indeed, of the United States of America? The question can best be settled by considering the claims of other towns. Bristol sent out Sebastian Cabot, but he founded no colony. The Dutch settlers of New York may have sailed from Amsterdam, but the Dutch did not found the United States, nor is America a Dutch speaking or a Dutch peopled land. Yet what other town can claim with Plymouth the proud privilege of founding, as Tyre founded Carthage, one of the greatest nations the world has yet known, *i.e.*, the United States of America?

Your American correspondents seem to feel that Plymouth is the main place to look to for the connecting links between the American colonies and the Old World, and appeal to your readers for aid in their researches as to the roots of the early colonial American families. I heartily wish them all success, and hope that Americans who visit England will generally visit that Tyre of their more glorious Carthage—the Plymouth of Drake, of Ralegh, of the sea dogs of Devon, of the Pilgrim Fathers, and of the early colonists of New England and Virginia.

Newlyn. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

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THANCKES HOUSE, NEAR TORPOINT.—Can any special reason be suggested for the name by which the mansion of the Graves family is known? W. S. B. H.

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TREE IN TAVISTOCK ROAD.—I have heard that a large tree once stood just above the "Harvest Home."

Can your readers say when it was removed, and why?

CURIOUS.

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TODDY POOL, PLYMOUTH.—Can any of your readers tell me the exact situation of this pool, to which I find

reference made in a document of 1799. It appears to have been somewhere in the neighbourhood of Russell Street, then Barrack Street. I should like to know what it was and how it obtained such a name. H. SHARROCK.

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ST. BOTOLPH'S FAIR, TAUNTON.—Can any of your readers furnish any information as to the way in which the annual fair held in Taunton, and anciently known as St. Botolph's fair, came to be connected with the name of that saint? Fairs, it appears, were originally associated with religious festivals. They were often held in churchyards, and in most places they were usually held on the wake or feast of the saint to whom the church or chapel is dedicated. Whether, therefore, the name of St. Botolph, thus preserved to us, may be held to indicate the early presence in this town of a chapel dedicated to this saint, of which the name (as in the instances of St. Leonard, St. Peter de Castello, and others) affords now the only remaining evidence of its former existence, is a question which is open to further inquiry.

The right of holding fairs was derived from the crown. It is to be feared, however, that in this instance the charter has been lost, unless, indeed, it should happen to be buried amidst the mass of decaying records, court-rolls, etc., at present immured in the ancient Exchequer Chamber of Taunton Castle.

When it is considered that few towns are able to point to so great an antiquity as Taunton—dating back, as it does, just two centuries before Exeter had even acquired an English name—it is the more to be regretted that, for about the first eight centuries of its historic existence—that is, from the time of Ine down to the reign of Henry VII.—it is singularly destitute of historical records, and even until now the fact of the connection of its fair with the name of the saint with which it is associated has elicited no comment, and still remains unnoticed by either of our local historians.

It may be observed that St. Botolph died on the 17th of June, A.D. 655, the day upon which he was commemorated in the old English Calendar, and the day on which Taunton fair is accordingly held. It would be interesting, if possible, to learn at what period after his death the fair first came to bear his name.

Taunton. JAMES HURLY PRING, M.D.

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THE GILBERTS OF DEVONSHIRE.—In Somerset House are the wills of Sir Humphrey Gilbert, 1584, Sir John Gilbert, 1608, and Rawleigh Gilbert, 1634. Are there any descendants of these men still living in Devonshire, or in any part of England; and, if so, is any of their correspondence or anything of a documentary nature relating to them still in existence? Perhaps some reader of the *Western Antiquary* can answer these queries.

London. JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER.

M.P.S FOR CALLINGTON AND ST. MICHAEL'S, 1640-53.—I am very desirous of elucidating the succession of these members in the Long Parliament.

Callington:—The original members returned in October, 1640, were George Fane, Esq., and Sir Arthur Ingram, Knight. Fane—who was, I believe, the sixth son of the first Earl of Westmoreland—was disabled on January 16th, 1644, for joining the King at Oxford. Ingram—who was of Temple Newsom, county York, and the grandfather of the first Viscount Irvine—died in December, 1642. New writs were ordered in the place of both Fane and Ingram, September 4th, 1646, when there is little doubt but that Edward, Lord Clinton (eldest son of Theophilus, Earl of Lincoln), and Thomas Dacres, Esq. (eldest son of Sir Thomas Dacres of Cheshunt, Middlesex), were elected, inasmuch as both these members certainly were sitting for Callington in July, 1648, and were "secluded" by Pride's "Purge" in December, 1648. Dacres was still living on the return of the "Rump" in 1659, though he did not re-enter the House, but Lord Clinton seems to have died before that date, and in his father's lifetime. In a list of the Parliament, taken some ten months before the dissolution in 1653, both the seats for Callington are represented as being vacant, so that it would appear as if no successors to the secluded members were ever elected.

So far, there would seem to be little difficulty. But in the list of members of the Long Parliament appended to Carlyle's *Letters and Speeches of Cromwell*, we find Carew Raleigh put down as one of the members (with Dacres) elected in the place of the disabled Royalists, and his name appears on most lists of M.P.s for this borough. If he were so, it is obvious that he could scarcely have been elected before 1648, and if returned after the "Purge," it is singular that he should not be sitting in 1652.

St. Michael's:—The original members elected October, 1640, were William Chadwell, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, and John Arundel, jun., Esq. A new writ was ordered on November 9th, 1640, in the place of Arundel, who preferred serving for Bodmin. To this, Robert Holburne, Esq. (counsel for John Hampden, on the ship money trial), was elected. Both Chadwell and Holborne were disabled as Royalists, January 22nd, 1644, and a new writ to fill their places was ordered, February 9th, 1647. Charles, Lord Carr (afterwards Earl of Ancram), was certainly then elected, but I can find no trace of a second member. Possibly there was but one return to the writ, owing to some ambiguity in the disablement of Holborne (he seems to have been disabled twice, in 1643 and 1644). In July, 1648, Lord Carr was sitting, apparently as sole member. He was secluded in December of that year, with the rest of the Presbyterian members, and I cannot find that his seat was again filled, both seats for St. Michael's being described as vacant in 1652.

In Carlyle's list, and in most others, we invariably find the name of Edward, Lord Clinton, as the colleague of Lord Carr, but, as shown above, the former was returned

for Callington, and unless he vacated one borough for the other could not have represented St. Michael's, and of this we find no trace.

I shall be obliged by any aid in resolving these points, my queries being, (1) was Carew Raleigh elected for Callington or for any other borough, in the Long Parliament? If so, when? (2) Who was the colleague (if any) of Charles, Lord Carr, for St. Michael's? W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

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THE KING FAMILY.—The object of this inquiry (of which a brief query appeared in a previous number) is to ascertain, if possible, the English ancestry of Mr. William Kinge, who, with his wife and family, in 1635-6, embarked at Weymouth, in Dorsetshire, for America.

The earliest account we have of Mr. Kinge is in a list of 106 passengers, entitled: "Bound for New England," and dated "Waymouth ye 20th March, 1635."

The original of this list* is in the Public Record Office, in London, in volume IX. of *Colonial Papers, 1636-1638.*

The following names appear among the passengers:—

60.	William Kinge	Aged 40† Yeare.
61.	Dorothy, his wife	Aged 34 Yeare.
62.	Mary Kinge, his daughtr ...	Aged 12 Year.
63.	Katheryn, his daughtr ...	Aged 10 Yeare.
64.	Willm Kinge, his sonne ...	Aged 8 Yeer.
65.	Hanna Kinge, his daughtr ...	Aged 6 Year.

There was also another son, Samuel, born 1633, whose name does not appear in the list, and three children, John, Mehitable, and Deliverance, who were born in Salem, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

As William Kinge appears to have selected Weymouth as a point of departure, it is conjectured that he may have lived in some place in the South of England. This belief is strengthened by a family tradition in America, that the Kinges came from Plymouth, Devonshire.

There is now in possession of a member of the family, living in Boston, Massachusetts, an heraldic painting depicting the following described coat of arms:—Argent, a lion rampant sable, crowned gules, between three cross-crosslets, sable. Crest:—A coronet, gules. This painting has been in the family about 100 years, but has not been traced beyond that period. The emblazonment will be found to be a close description of the arms of King of Devonshire and Oxford, as given in Berry's *Encyclopædia of Heraldry.*

In the Register of the Abbey Church of St. Mary, at Sherborne, Dorset, are many entries of the name King, and among them the following:—"1616-17 Feb. 17, Williami Kinge et Dorothiæ Hayne, nupt."‡ It is possible that this may be the entry of the marriage of William and Dorothy King, the emigrants to America, but nothing is known with certainty.

It is a significant coincidence, however, that their daughter, Deliverance King, was married February 17th, 1657. She probably celebrated her mother's marriage anniversary by her own wedding.

William and Dorothiæ (Hayne) Kinge do not appear to have lived in Sherborne after marriage, as we find no entries of the baptisms of their children, nor record of their own deaths there.

Leaving this possible clue for the present, it is thought that the names and ages given in the list of passengers furnish sufficient data to warrant a brief examination of parish registers, and records of wills and deeds, on the following points:—(1) For the baptism of William Kinge, about 1595 or about 1605; the latter being the date in case he was only 30 years old at the time of emigration. (2) For the baptism of Dorothea Hayne about 1601, which would identify her age with that of Dorothy Kinge who came to America. (3) For the baptisms of the five children, Mary, Katheryn, William, Hanna, and Samuel. Say between the years 1623 and 1634. (4) For such mention of William Kinge, in any will or deed, as would connect him with his family in England.

For duly certified information on these four points, the undersigned offers Five Guineas each. Also, Five Guineas for satisfactory proof that William and Dorothea (Hayne) Kinge were the emigrants to America.

Replies may be sent direct to Mr. Rufus King, Yonkers, Westchester County, New York, United States of America.

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FAMILY OF SHERWILL.—Burke, in his genealogies of the "Royal Families of England, Scotland and Wales," mentions in a short note, that "the Sherwills derive their name from the river Sherwill or Cherwell, in Devonshire, where they formerly possessed extensive property, and where a churchyard (near Barnstaple) is full of records of their former existence. The family is now divided into two branches; the elder and direct male line having adopted for several generations past the names of Markham and Eeles, under which they obtained and retained additional estates."

Can any reader of the *Western Antiquary* kindly tell me where tombstones, memorials, or other records of the above Sherwill family can be seen, as I am anxious to photograph some of them? Capt. SHERWILL.

Powyke, Worcester.

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Replies.

BULLUM (5th Series, 131).—This is evidently a corruption of "bullace," a well-known variety of the wild plum *(Prunus insititia);* but in my experience this is *not* given to the sloe, as stated by Mr. Holman, the two being quite distinct from each other. The fruit of the former is

* See, also, J. Camden Hotten's *Original Lists of Emigrants to the American Plantations*, 1600-1700, page 285.

† Or 30, one figure being written over the other in the original. It is, probable, however, that it is 40.

‡ See *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, vol. IV., page 264.

larger than that of the latter, is oval in shape, and has a white and a black variety; whilst that of the latter *(P. spinosa)* is invariably black, and round. Both the bullace and the sloe are varieties of the common plum *(P. communis)*. J. S. ATTWOOD.
Exeter.

IN reply to the query respecting this word (*W. A.*, Vol. v., page 131), I may say that it is certainly not peculiar to South Devon. Although generally met with throughout the latter district, it is also, to my personal knowledge, in common use in Cornwall, around Launceston and Looe. It is applied to the larger variety of the wild plum *(Prunus insititia)*, the word "sloe" serving to indicate the smaller kind *(Prunus spinosa)*. I quote the following from Hooker and Arnott's *British Flora:*—

"*Prunus spinosa (a.)* has in general much more spinous and crooked branches, and smaller leaves; and the flowers are usually solitary and past before the leaves appear. *Prunus insititia (b.)* has often scarcely any spine, and then can only be distinguished by the rather more pubescent leaves. In *a.*, or the Sloe, the fruit is small, globose, and very austere; in *b.*, or the *Bullace*-tree, it is larger."

"Bullum" and "plum" would seem to be closely connected in etymology, both being analogous to Anglo-Saxon, *plume;* Danish, *blomme*, etc. J. H. T. G.
Plymouth.

IN your last number, Mr. Sidney Holman says he "came across the word 'bullum,' which is the local name (not many miles from Plymouth) for the wild sloe."

I never heard the sloe called bullum. This word is well known in Cornwall, especially to boys, who use the term for the fruit of the bullace shrub, the *Prunus insititia* of the botanists. The fruit is described by Ogilvie as "a wild, sour plum of a light colour."

"Bullum," I believe, is the right spelling, which the boys call "bullums" in the plural.

Five hundred years ago the shrub was called by Chaucer the "bolas" tree.

The derivation of "bullum" is unknown to me.
Plymouth. F. W. P. J.

THE answer to Mr. Sidney Holman I think will be as follows. "Bullum," or as I have heard it pronounced, "bullen," is, as I take it to be, a corruption of the word "bullace," the name of a round or spherical kind of plum very common in Norfolk and the northern counties, but I have not met with it in Devonshire. The fruit of this tree is greenish white, and when fully ripe, yellowish, and excessively sour. They are generally left on the trees until the first frost in autumn, when they undergo an entire change, the frost appearing to change the acid into a very agreeable, palatable fruit. The tree is a native of Britain, and is the *Prunus insititia*, Linnæus. Dr. Prior, in his *Popular Names of British Plants*, says:—"Bullas is the Latin term for bosses on bridles, and this is called so from its hard, round fruit."

"Bullies," a Lincolnshire form of "bullace," a wild plum; otherwise spelt "bullis" (Skinner), "bulles" (Turner), "bolas" (*Promptorium Parvulorum*), "bolazs" (Grete Herball), and "bullions," as if to denote the *bullet*-like shape of the fruit (Spanish, *bolas*, Latin, *bulla*, a bullet) (Prior). It is probably a corruption of the French name, "bellocier," a bullace tree or wild plum tree (Cotgrave). Professor Skeat, in a note to Tusser's *Five Hundred Points* (where it is spelt "boolesse"), thinks the word is of Celtic origin, akin to Irish, *bulos*, a prune. *Littré Dictionnaire de la Langue Française*, says, "*Beloce* (be-lo-s), *nom en Normandie de la prunelle ou fruit du prunellier.*"
Exeter. E. PARFITT.

IN Polwhele's *Glossary*, "bullum" is stated to be the term used in Devon and Cornwall for "the wild plum, the bullace"; and, with a similar meaning, is included in the *East and West Cornwall Glossaries* of the English Dialect Society, in Jago's *Glossary of Cornwall*, and in the Rev. H. Friend's "Devonshire Plant Names" (*Trans. Devon Assoc.*, XIV. (1882), 540-1). It is remarkable for being entirely, or almost entirely, restricted to these two counties; as well as for being unnoticed in standard glossaries like those of Halliwell and Wright.

The general name for the wild plum throughout England is "bullace," and spelt in this way it has long been known, as it is to be found in the *Manip. Vocabulorum* (1570) and Baret's *Alvearie* (1580), and called in the latter "*prunus sauuage.*" There are, however, many provincial and other variations of this word. In the earliest mention of it that I have met with—*temp.* Edward II., 1307-1327—it appears as "bolas" (*Reliq. Antiq.*, II., 82; also in *Promptorium Parvulorum*, 1440); then as "bolace," in 1350 (*William of Palerne*, E.E.T.S., 1867, 64); "bulas" (*Cathol. Anglic.*, 1483); "bulleys" (Fitzherbert's *Husbandry*, 1534); "bulles" (Turner's *Herbal*, 1568); "boullesse," (Tusser's *Husbandry, circa* 1573); "bullies" (Lyte's *Herbal*, 1595, Sampson's *Herbal*, 1710, and still in use in Lincolnshire); "bullesse" (Gerarde's *Herbal*, 1636); "bollos" and "bullas" (Mid Yorkshire; the latter also in R. Holme's *Acad. Arm.*, 1688); "bullers" Cheshire); and "bullis" in the dictionaries of Ash and Bailey. In Lancashire, it bears the singular name of "bulloe." In Somerset, it is known as "bullens" and "bullins" (Wright has, also, "bullions"), and the use of these terms is probably confined to this county; as, although Britten (*Plant Names*) assigns them to Shropshire, no mention is made of either in Miss Jackson's *Shropshire Word Book*. S. Foote, in the play of *The Lame Lover* (quoted in Davies's *Supp. Gloss.*), has "bull-plum." Varied as these different terms are, they undoubtedly have one common origin. Cotgrave (*Dict.*, 1650) gives "*bellocier*, a bullace-tree," and Palmer (*Folk-Etymology*, 1882) deems it probable that "bullace" is a corruption of this. Professor Skeat, however, is of opinion that "bellocier" was derived from the Breton, and that the parent term was of Celtic origin. The correctness of this opinion seems to be corroborated by the following facts:—In Welsh we find "bwlas," winter-sloes; in Irish, "bulos"

is a prune, and "bulistair," a bullace; the latter corresponding to the Gaelic, "bulaistear," and the more modern "bullister" of Scotland and Cumberland. Skeat further inclines to the opinion that the Middle English word, "bolaster," changing to "bolas-tre," became, by the elision of "tre," our present word, "bullace"; but if this were the case, it must have taken place at a very early date, as I have already pointed out that "bolas" was in use during the early part of the 14th century.

There are some fanciful derivations, which may be noted as curiosities. Palmer (*op. cit.*) alludes to "bullions," "as if to denote the bullet-like shape of the fruit"; a similar suggestion emanating from Bailey:—"perhaps from bowl or bullet because of its roundness," adding, "but Dr. T. H. thinks it is so called quasi Bull-eyes from the similitude."

The name "bullace" (and its variants) has been given to fruit borne by several species of Prunus. That of the *Prunus spinosa*, blackthorn or common sloe, would appear in some counties to be so called, *e.g.*, in Mid Yorkshire (English Dialect Society's *Glossary*). But throughout the greater part of England the fruit of the *Prunus insititia* is that which is meant, and is known as the "larger sloe," wild plum, or wild damson. It is, however, probable that where this second variety is absent from the district, the common sloe receives the name; for instance, the latter is known as "bullum" in this neighbourhood—the parish of East Budleigh. In Miller's *Dictionary of English Plant Names* (1884), both varieties are recognised as yielding the bullace. Halliwell (*op. cit.*) defines it as "a small black and tartish plum growing wild in some parts of the country, *not the sloe*." A correspondent in *Notes & Queries* (1st Series, VIII., 326) describes the bullace as "a small white or yellow plum," and finds fault with Halliwell in "writing black for white." In this, Latham (in last edition of Johnson's *Dictionary*) appears to agree, as his definition is, a "wild plum, larger than the sloe and yellow." As a matter of fact, however, writers acknowledge that "there are two varieties of the fruit, the red [black] and the white, both of which are used for the same purposes as the common damson" (Mayne's *Lexicon*); "small tartish plum, black or yellow" (Glossary to Tusser's *Husbandry*, English Dialect Society); "frequently applied to a semi-cultivated variety with yellow fruit" (*Cheshire Glossary*, by Holland).

Before quitting the subject, it may be noted that the bullace is also known by other names in Devonshire. Halliwell and Wright (*op. cit.*) both mention "*Keslings*, white bullaces, *Dev.*," and "*Kestin*, a kind of plum, *Dev.*"; the latter is no doubt the same as the Somerset "custin," a wild plum.

In the Isle of Wight, bullaces are known as "kix," "kecks," and "kecksies." In Cambridge, they are called "crex" (*Notes & Queries*, 1st Series, III., 451) and "cricksies"; the latter also in North Essex and Norfolk (Glossary to Tusser, *op. cit.*), evidently a slight corruption of "crekes," Norman French for the bullace (*Reliq. Ant.*, II., 82).

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Budleigh-Salterton.

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PLYMOUTH LEAT.—I hoped that some other correspondent would have noticed Dr. Brushfield's opportune find, which disposes of the Warleigh Mill myth, and should also dispel the mental vision of water running uphill, with which "Quærens" perplexed himself. Longstone mill-stream was evidently on a level to discharge itself into Plymouth leat, either above or below a head-weir which was not identical with the weir within the manor of Buckland Monachorum.

Although it is admitted that nothing is more fallacious than figures, I have long doubted the desire of certain of your correspondents either to know the truth or to permit others to know it, and I might have been silent but for the appearance on the same page, 128, of the name of "Phin. Pett," a schoolfellow of the poet Gay, and a descendant of the man who exposed the peculations of Mr. Worth's "typical Englishman." The following brief note from Dallaway, II., 75, explains itself:—"Phineas Pett, A.M., Vic. of Walberton, Sussex, of the family of Phineas Pett, '*Archinaufragorum de Chatham*,' but born in Devonshire; inducted 1709; ob. 1731."

London. WYVERN GULES.

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DEVONSHIRE SPIRES.—Although not so common as in flat counties, where they are supposed to be more appropriate, there is a fair number in Devonshire. Besides that at Charles Church, there are some modern ones in "The Three Towns," all of stone, if I mistake not. Four very graceful modern spires of stone exist at Torquay and its suburb, St. Marychurch. In Exeter, there were none at the beginning of this century, for the dwarf timber-framed spire which formerly surmounted the north tower of the cathedral was, according to Jenkins, taken down about 1750. Now the city can boast of, or, rather, it possesses, five spires, including that of St. Michael's, which is not only the loftiest in Exeter, but is, I believe, the loftiest building of any kind in Devonshire, being rather more than 200 feet high.

The spires of the country parish churches are mostly of wood. Bishopstawton spire is probably of stone, as your correspondent supposes, for it is crocketed at each angle; but that at Barnstaple is certainly of timber, as will be seen by reference to Mr. J. R. Chanter's excellent *Memorials of the Church of St. Peter, Barnstaple*. The following parish churches also have spires, and there may be others besides:—Beaford, wood and shingle, rebuilt in 1802; Bigbury, timber; Braunton, timber; Buckfastleigh, timber, but modern, except base; Combe Pyne, saddleback; Ermington, a leaning spire of rough stonework; Kingsbridge, of stone, according to Hawkins; Hatherleigh, timber; Sidbury, a dwarf spire; Modbury, re-erected in 1622; Swimbridge, wood broach, covered with lead; Slapton; Washford Pyne, formerly a dwarf covered spire;

Great Torrington, rebuilt in 1830; Teigngrace, modern shingled spire; Ottery, dwarf spire of timber, dating probably from Henry VIII., on the north tower; North Tawton, a shingled wood spire, with two bells hung outside; Kingsnympton, a wooden spire covered with comparatively modern lead. There are also spires at Malborough, North Huish, and Holbeton, the materials of which are unknown to the writer. It is probable that at Abbotsham, near Bideford, there was formerly a broached spire, and a low wooden one was removed, about 20 years ago, from the tower of St. Petrock's church, at the entrance to Dartmouth Harbour.

A word of acknowledgment is due from the writer to his architectural friends, Messrs. Ashworth, Hayward, Fulford, and Crocker, for information kindly furnished, in compiling this reply. R. D.

Exeter.

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SAMUEL EYLES PIERCE (Part 7, page 154).—Late preacher at Ebenezer Meeting, in Truro, Cornwall; Minister of Silver Street and Islington Chapels; also described as a famous Dissenter of Honiton, related to the Chilcotts of Exeter; a minister of Shoe Lane and Brixton Chapels. Author of *Discourses on the Administration of the Lord's Supper*, printed in 1796; preface by T. Wills, B.A. (Magdalen Hall, Oxon.) of Islington.

Was Samuel Eyles Pierce related to the Rev. James Pierce, of whom it is related that an objection was raised to his title to "Reverend" by the rector, and, in consequence, all that was allowed to be inscribed on the good man's grave was:—"Mr James Pierce's tomb 1726"?

Mr. Pierce was a celebrated Presbyterian minister, the founder of Unitarianism in the West of England. He was interred in the churchyard of St. Leonard's, Exeter.

A Mr. Cruttall Pierce, author of *Considerations on Water Baptism*, published 1835, lived at Peckham, Surrey, and had sons—Edward, Joseph, Samuel Eyles, Benjamin Cruttall, and John. B. C. Pierce assumed the name of Seaman, and became of Rotherby Hall, county Leicester. Samuel Eyles Pierce married a Miss Beeching of Tonbridge, county Kent, and died in 1873.

THE Rev. Samuel Eyles Pierce, the son of Adam and Susannah Pierce, was born at Upottery, near Honiton, 11th June, 1746, and was a preacher at the Independent Chapel, Truro, from August, 1783, onward for some years. He afterwards became minister of Printers' Court Chapel, Shoe Lane, London, and later in life was the minister of Bethel Chapel, Brixton, Surrey. He died at Acre Lane, Clapham, Surrey, 10th May, 1829. Some further account of his connection with the West of England, if procurable, would no doubt be interesting, as he was a visitor to Cornwall before his settlement at Truro, as well as after he had taken up his residence in London. "W.S.B.H." will find an account of some of Mr. Pierce's writings in the *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*, II., 496-7, III., 1314.

GEORGE C. BOASE.

15, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

THIS gentleman was born on the 11th June, 1746, in the Vicarage House, Upottery, Devon, his maternal grandfather being at that time vicar of the parish. He was brought up at Honiton, where he lived until his mother's death, in 1770, when he removed to Gosport, and afterwards to London, where he resided until 1775, when he returned to his father's house at Honiton. Shortly after this, he went again to London, by way of Chard; at the latter place, in conversation with some friends, he first intimated his intention of becoming a minister of the gospel. In 1774, he became a student in Lady Huntingdon's college, at Trevecca, where he remained four years. In 1783, he became pastor of the Independent Church at Truro, and in October of the same year he married Mrs. Sarah Randall, the widow of a member of his church. Soon after this, owing to a dispute between Mr. Pierce and his congregation, he left Truro, and preached in various places in Cornwall, Devonshire, and London. About this time, he became convinced of the scripturalness of believers' baptism, and was baptised by his old friend, Mr. Pitts of Chard, whose funeral sermon he afterwards preached (September 14th, 1814). This sermon was printed, and is now scarce, but I have a copy of it. Mrs. Pierce died March 12th, 1808, at Truro. In 1805, Mr. Pierce became minister of the chapel in Printers' Court, Shoe Lane, Holborn: he preached there 17 years. On the 5th November, 1819, he married Miss Elizabeth Tanquard, her age being 36 years, his 73. Mr. Pierce lived very happily with his young wife until he died on the 10th May, 1829, aged 83 years, and was buried in Lambeth new burying ground. Mrs. Pierce resided at Chard for some years after her husband's death. I knew her well: she was an intelligent, affable woman, and often spoke in most affectionate terms of her deceased husband.

Mr. Pierce published a great many sermons and more than fifty books. I have his *Life*, together with his funeral sermon, both written and published by himself in 1822, which I shall be happy to lend "W.S.B.H.," if he wishes to peruse them. F. MITCHELL.

Chard.

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SIR THOMAS FRY (v., 6, page 131).—"Sir Thomas Fry, Attorney-General to Queen Elizabeth." Haydn's *Book of Dignities* does not include the name of Fry in the list of Attorneys-General there given.

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EARLDOM OF PLYMOUTH (v., 6, page 132).—The barony of Windsor fell into abeyance on the death of Other Archer Windsor, in 1833, and the earldom of Plymouth became extinct on the death of Henry Windsor, December 8th, 1843 (Nicolas's *Historic Peerage of England*.

* * *

ARMADA MYTH RESPECTING GEESE (*W. A.*, Part 7, December, 1885).—Dr. Brewer, in his *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable* (Cassell, 1883), has the following, which may perhaps explain this matter:—

"*Goose at Michaelmas.*—One legend says that St. Martin was tormented by a goose which he killed and ate. As he died from the repast, good Christians have ever since sacrificed the goose on the day of the saint.

"The popular tradition is that Queen Elizabeth, on her way to Tilbury Fort (Sept. 29th, 1588), dined at the ancient seat of Sir Neville Umfreyville, where, among other things, two fine geese were provided for dinner. The queen, having eaten heartily, called for a bumper of Burgundy, and gave as a toast, 'Destruction to the Spanish Armada!' Scarcely had she spoken when a messenger announced the destruction of the fleet by a storm. The queen demanded a second bumper, and said, 'Henceforth shall a goose commemorate this great victory.' This tale is marred by the awkward circumstance that the thanksgiving sermon for the victory was preached at St. Paul's on the 20th August, and the fleet was dispersed by the winds in July. Gascoigne, who died 1577, refers to the custom of goose-eating at Michaelmas as common,

'At Christmas a capon, at Michaelmas a goose,
And somewhat else at New Yere's tide, for feare the lease flies loose.'"

Possibly the Tavistock goose fair may have a somewhat similar connection. KEARLEY.

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CHAPELS OF EASE (*W.A.*, Vol. IV.).—In reply to your correspondent, "Churchman," although I cannot give him the date when mission chapels began to be built, I think it right to point out that there is a considerable difference between them.

Chapels of ease, I believe, arose out of the provisions of the several church building acts of the early part of the present century, and were generally erected for *easing* the pressure on the mother-church of a parish through crowding or otherwise, and the minister, when appointed, was independent of the incumbent of the parish church. There was no district attached to the chapel of ease, however, whose incumbent ministered simply to the *congregation* which gathered therein and had no parochial reponsibilities or privileges, no marriages or baptisms being permitted in the chapel of ease.

In Plymouth, St. Andrew's Chapel was erected and the deed enrolled in chancery, in 1823. Charles Chapel was completed in 1827. The former still remains without a parish or district, but the latter was erected into a district parish and named St. Luke's, a few years ago.

The modern method of affording increased facilities for worship according to the rites of the Church of England, where a church is not erected and a portion of the old parish separated and attached to the new church at once, is by the building of one or more mission chapels *in* the parish, the services at which are conducted by the clergy of the parish or by lay helpers, and not by a clergyman independently appointed to the sole charge of each mission chapel.

There is thus an essential distinction between the old chapel of ease, which no one ever thinks of erecting now-a-days, and the *Mission Chapel*, examples of which are increasing in all our old town parishes. HIBYSKWE.

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NICHE OUTSIDE TAVISTOCK CHURCH (*W. A.*, Vol. I., query 77, page 32).—Looking over your first volume, I notice a query on the above subject, in reply to which I beg to inform "Hibyskwe" that his supposition is correct.

When the church was restored many years ago, the stoup was built into its present situation. A TRAVELLER.

* * *

PRESENT USE OF OXEN IN DEVONSHIRE.—In reply to H. Sharrock's query on the above subject (*W. A.*, V., 5, page 104), I may inform you that I have Mr. Webb's authority for saying that "he saw the occurrence on the picture near Budleigh Salterton, a few years ago. He does not believe it to be a common occurrence, and if the article implies that, it is erroneous. W. S. B. H.

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Bibliographical Notes & Notices.

Ilkley: Ancient and Modern. By the Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, D.D., and J. HORSFALL TURNER. Otley: Walker, 1885.

This is a work worthy to stand side by side with Smith's *Old Yorkshire.* It is full of important information, capitally illustrated, and admirably printed. In addition to a most complete and exhaustive history of a very ancient town and its surroundings, the volume contains lengthy notices of notable Ilkley families, besides special articles on geology, botany, and fauna of the district, by the local authorities in those particular subjects. No collector of provincial histories should fail to procure a copy of this valuable book, and we trust the authors may find themselves recouped for the great labour and expense incurred in its production.

The Murder of Amy Robsart: a Brief for the Prosecution. By WALTER RYE. London: Elliot Stock.

Mr. Rye's reputation as a reliable historian is undoubted, and this pamphlet shows evident signs of thorough and earnest research in an epoch of English history which has puzzled many a student. The author brings forward much new evidence to prove that Amy Robsart was murdered by the knowledge, if not the approval, of Queen Elizabeth. The character of "Good Queen Bess" suffers considerably under the fierce light of modern criticism.

The White Horses of the West of England. With Notices of some other Ancient Turf Monuments. By the Rev. W. C. PLENDERLEATH, M.A., Rector of Cherhill, Wilts. London: Alfred Russell Smith. Calne: Alfred Heath.

The author of this interesting little book has gathered together a large amount of useful information upon a little-known subject. Most of us have read *The Scouring of the White Horse*, by Thomas Hughes, but few persons have

an idea of the great number and variety, as well as the ancient character, of these curious turf monuments. The thanks of all antiquarians are due to the writer for his scholarly dissertation. His enumeration of the various turf monuments now existing is doubtless complete, but we may be permitted to call his attention to one which formerly did exist upon Plymouth Hoe, but which was destroyed when the Citadel was erected, about the year 1671. They represented Corinæus and Gogmagog, whose exploits are celebrated in Drayton's *Polyolbion*.

Albert Gallatin. By JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS (American Statesmen Series. Edited by JOHN T. MORSE, jun.). Boston, U.S.A.: Houghton, Mifflin, and Co., 1885.

English readers and students of contemporary history should know more of the lives and doings of the many remarkable men who have figured in the political arena of the United States. The publishers of these useful books might, with advantage to themselves and the British public, introduce them more freely on this side the Atlantic. The names of such distinguished statesmen as John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, and others, are well known, but few persons have more than a very superficial knowledge of the life-work of these men. This knowledge is imparted in a most interesting manner in the series of monographs now under notice, and we trust that the American publishers may find a ready sale for them on this side the water. The volume before us contains a careful narrative of Gallatin's financial administration and diplomatic services. "Of all European born citizens who have risen to fame in the political service of the United States, Albert Gallatin is the most distinguished. His merit in legislation, administration, and diplomacy is generally recognised, and he is venerated by men of science on both continents." Thus speaks his biographer, and thus will speak all who have an opportunity of studying the career of this honourable man.

Michigan: a History of Governments. By THOMAS MCINTYRE COOLEY (American Commonwealths Series. Edited by HORACE E. SCUDDER). Boston, U.S.A.: Houghton, Mifflin and Co., 1885.

As we have spoken of "American Statesmen," so would we speak of this series, which commends itself to our taste and judgment. The scope of the work of which this volume forms a part is to narrate, in a series of volumes, the history of such States of the Union as have exerted a positive influence in the shaping of the national government, or have a striking political, social, or economical history. Speaking of the series, the *Boston Journal* says:—"It is clear that this series will occupy an entirely new place in our historical literature. Written by competent and aptly chosen authors, from fresh materials, in convenient form, and with a due regard to proportion and proper emphasis, they promise to supply most satisfactorily a positive want." We should like to see these works in every library in the United Kingdom. Their low price renders them easily procurable by general readers.

An Account of the German Morality-Play, entitled Depositio Cornuti Typographici, As Performed in the 17th and 18th Centuries. With a Rhythmical Translation of the German Version of 1648. By WILLIAM BLADES, Typographer. To which is added a Literal Reprint of the Unique Original Edition, written partly in Plaat-Deutsch by PAUL DE VISE, and printed in 1621. London: Trübner, 1885.

An exceedingly interesting and curious volume. Mr. Blades is not only the greatest living authority on Caxton, but one of the most earnest students of the whole history of the art of printing, and in the volume before us he has produced a work for which the whole fraternity of typographers will give him hearty thanks. "There are," he says, "many German books which, as academical exercises, or as practical handbooks, treat of the history and technicalities of the Art of Printing. Among such, several have come into my hands containing versions, more or less alike, of the 'DEPOSITIO CORNUTI TYPOGRAPHICI," a play which used to be performed throughout Germany. This morality-play, for such it really was, strongly attracted my attention, and it occurred to me that what interested one printer might also interest others, especially as the subject, I believe, is new to English literature, and unknown even to many conversant with ancient German lore." The play is given in as near an attempt of the German rhymes as was possible, and in this the editor was assisted by Mr. William Steinert. Herr Meyer, also, of the Lüneberg Museum, rendered valuable help by giving drawings of curious tools used in the Stern Printing-office, Lüneberg, centuries ago. In addition to the versions of the "Depositio," the volume contains an interesting chapter on the "Social Status of German Printers in Olden Times" and a full bibliography. Altogether, the work gives us a curious insight into the manners and customs of the crafts men of other days, and explains to some extent the origin of, and reasons for, some of the customs which still prevail amongst various gilds of workers. For, in the days referred to, every craft-gild had its peculiar rites, corresponding with the "Depositio," and intended to invest the entrance of their apprentices upon the full freedom of manhood with the importance and significance due to an event so memorable. Another interesting chapter on these gild ceremonies or initiating rites contains much curious information. The coopers termed their ceremony a "wetting"; the locksmiths, a "beard-biting"; the carpenters, a "planing"; the smiths, the "fire-damping"; and so on. Of course these rites and ceremonies did, to a large extent, ridicule the religious festivals, and were far from free from coarseness and profanity; but in this they were but in common with the age in which they were produced. But we have already overrun our allotted space in the notice of this interesting book, albeit it deserves a much more lengthy and critical notice. It need scarcely be said that Mr. Blades' book is a credit to the printer, as well as to the compiler. It is bound in a peculiar fashion, but Mr. Blades informs us that although it excited the ridicule of the *Times'* critic, it is an exact reproduction of Low Dutch 17th century marble paper.

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Bartolozzi and his Works. By ANDREW W. TUER. A Biographical and Descriptive Account of the Life and Career of Francesco Bartolozzi, R.A., etc. London: Field & Tuer, 1885. Second Edition (limited to Five Hundred Copies).

This is truly a sumptuous volume, and one which it is a pleasure to handle. Even in the mere act of cutting a book like this, we derive considerable pleasure and gratification, but its perusal leaves nothing to desire. The name and fame of Bartolozzi have of late years very much increased, and although not long ago the mention of his name aroused very little enthusiasm, there is now a keen competition for ownership of his choice engravings. Although the present work does not pretend to be a complete record of the life of the great and prolific engraver, owing to the paucity of materials, yet there is no question of its being the best that could be written, and the information given is thoroughly reliable. Mr. Tuer has told us all that can be gleaned about Bartolozzi, and has told it well; he has also given full and, as far as possible, complete lists of his numerous works; and has, in addition, furnished many hints to the collectors of prints, for which alone, did it possess no other merits, the book would be invaluable. But the author has gone about his work in a loving spirit, hence its attractive character; both internally and externally it bears evidence of an endeavour to give the book-lovers of the present age a worthy memorial of one who did much to raise the standard of book and other illustration to its present high level. Bartolozzi was a native of Florence, where he was born in 1727. He died at Lisbon in 1815, aged 88, leaving a fame which, so long as his countless works endure, can never be forgotten or even dimmed.

A Briefe Discription of New England and the severall townes therein together with the present government thereof. [From a Manuscript written in 1660 by Samuel Maverick, and recently discovered in the British Museum by Henry F. Waters, A.B.]. With a Preface by JOHN WARD DEAN. Boston, Massachusetts, 1885.

This pamphlet is one of the fruits of the investigation of American history now being made in England under the auspices of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and doubtless many more equally valuable and interesting discoveries will reward the searchers. The document is really an account of New England by one of the first white men who ever settled on the shores of Massachusetts Bay, and its fortunate discovery emphasizes in the strongest manner the great importance of the work which Mr. Waters is doing in England. Many obscurities in New England history are cleared up and much definite information given which has been long desired.

The History of the Family of Yea, formerly of Pyrland, in the Parish of Taunton St. James, &c., &c. By A. J. MONDAY. Taunton: G. Vincent, 1885.

We are indebted for this interesting record of an old and honourable family to the investigations of one of our frequent contributors, Mr. A. J. Monday, and to the liberality of Sir Francis W. Grant of Monymusk, by whose instructions it has been compiled to perpetuate the memory of his maternal ancestors. It appears that the Yeas held considerable possessions in the counties of Somerset, Devon, and Dorset, and that they were allied by marriage to the Trevelyans, Lacys, and others, as shown in a pedigree attached to the volume. The family name is variously spelt as de la Ya, de la Yeo, Yeaw, Yeawe, Yeo, Yaw, Yaa, Yae, Atya, and inasmuch as the investigations are carried back into the 14th century, it must be at once apparent that the volume before us contains much that is interesting and valuable to the historical and genealogical student. The compiler deserves high commendation for the painstaking labours which he has bestowed upon this admirable family record.

The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal. Edited by Rev. STEPHEN D. PEET. November, 1885.

The November number completes Vol. VII. of this valuable periodical. Amongst the more important articles in this number may be mentioned "The Growth of Symbolism," by the Editor; "The Alligator Mound and its Surroundings," by Isaac Smucker; besides a series of articles under the general heading, "The Museum," devoted to the interests of collectors; also notes on archæology, ethnology, and other branches of antiquarian lore; literary notes, book reviews, correspondence, etc., etc. The writers are all experts and well able to handle the subjects entrusted to them. We cordially commend this admirable journal to English antiquarians and the members of our learned societies.

Catalogue of Books (letter C only) in the Reference Department of the Birmingham Free Library. Compiled by J. D. MULLINS, Chief Librarian.

This work, as it advances stage by stage, develops fresh interest and value. It is admirably arranged, and may be cited as a model of a good, useful, and reliable catalogue.

The Rise of Silas Lapham. By WILLIAM D. HOWELLS. 2 vols. Edinburgh: Douglas, 1885.

We must confess to a little disappointment with this book, which does not come up to our previously attained standard of the merits of Howell's novels. However, it contains much that is entertaining, some good touches of American life and descriptive passages, but to our thinking the conception of the work is far below that of *The Lady of the Aroostook.*

The Three Towns' Almanack for 1886, published by Messrs. Wood and Tozer, Devonport, is up to the average, and contains, in addition to much useful current information, a review of the "Principal Local Events of the Past Year—1885." This record is valuable, as it is brought up to the 26th day of December, and is very handy for reference. It is the 39th year of publication.

MESSRS. Griffith, Farran, Okedon, and Welsh, the successors of the famous printer, John Newbery, who have recently entered upon their new premises at the "Sign of

the Bible and Sun," west corner of St. Paul's Churchyard, London, are now the publishers of *The Musical World*, a high-class musical journal, the current number of which contains some choice items, not the least interesting of which is the *fac-simile* of an autograph letter of Mendelssohn.

MESSRS. Houghton, Mifflin, and Company, publishers of Boston and New York, send us copies of their Portrait Catalogue, which is in every respect the most artistic and excellent work of the kind we have ever seen. English readers, and those forming libraries, should procure copies of this catalogue, which contains a complete list of all the publications of this enterprising firm, and is embellished with portraits of the chief American writers in all departments of literature, as well as several English poets.

Gloucestershire Notes & Queries, edited by the Rev. Beaver H. Blacker, M.A., Part XXIX., for January, 1886, is a double number, and is, as usual, replete with most interesting information. Would that every county in England had so valuable a journal, and so conscientious and painstaking an editor.

THE Gorges Society, to which reference has already been made in our pages, have recently issued to their members two most valuable volumes—No. 1, *New England's Vindication*, by Henry Gardiner, edited, with notes, by Charles Edwards Banks, M.D.; No. 2, *George Cleeve of Casco Bay, 1630-1667, with Collateral Documents*, by James Phinney Baxter, A.M. This important society and its publications should have an especial interest for West of England men, both on account of the purpose of its foundation and the distinguished man in whose honour it has been formed—Sir Ferdinando Gorges of Plymouth, England. We hope shortly to give some details of this society and its object.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine for January contains a capital sketch, entitled "Winter in Devonshire," which cannot fail to secure for this high-class magazine many new readers in the West of England. The author is an American lady—Lucy Lillie—who appears to have spent some happy months in the neighbourhood of Torquay, and to have gained a most agreeable impression both of the scenery and the people. She visited Torquay, Dartmouth, and Exeter, and has set down her experiences freely, fully, and happily. This is how she speaks of Exeter Cathedral Close:—"There is a peculiar charm about the Cathedral Close of Exeter, which even winter gloom cannot take away. The spaces are vast enough to make the silence solemn, yet there are tall old trees, a sward perennially green, the mingling of old bricks and ivy, and here and there gable ends of ancient Grammar School, monastery, or private dwellings, all peaceful, sleepy, and monastic. In the midst of these surroundings the gray old Cathedral rears itself, with that wonderful architecture which immortalises an age, if not a name, and the tread of feet twice a day, the clanging of bells, the cawing of rooks, rather emphasise than disturb the peacefulness of this spot." We may add that the article is well illustrated, and that among other sketches is an excellent one of Exeter Guildhall.

THE following works have been received, and will be reviewed in our next number:—*A Bookseller of the Last Century: being some Account of the Life of John Newbery, and of the Books he published, with a Notice of the later Newberys*, by CHARLES WELSH (Griffith, Farran, and Co., London, 1885). *Australian Lyrics* and *A Poetry of Exiles*, by DOUGLAS W. B. SLADEN (Griffith, Farran, and Co., London, 1885). *A True and most Dreadfull Discourse of a Woman possessed with the Devil, at Dichet, in Somersetshire*, A.D. *1584;* edited by ERNEST E. BAKER (Weston-super-mare, 1886). *London's Roll of Fame, 1757-1884* (Cassell and Co.). *The Praise of Gardens*, by ALBERT F. SIEVEKING (Elliot Stock, London, 1885). *The Roman Villa recently discovered at Morton, Isle of Wight*, by JOHN E. PRICE, F.S.A., and F. G. HILTON PRICE, F.S.A., etc. *Prudence Palfrey*, by T. B. ALDRICH (Douglas, Edinburgh, 1886). *Catalogue of Works of Art* issued by Arthur Lucas, publisher, London, 1886.

Also current numbers of many Antiquarian Magazines.

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Correspondence.

THE LATE MR. C. WALFORD.—*A Correction.*

Sir,

I have read your obituary notice of my late cousin and friend with some little astonishment. Our family cannot be well styled "yeoman"; at all events, we have been county magistrates and Deputy-Lieutenants of Essex for over two centuries, and have used armorial bearings during that time; and once at least, during the present century, one of our cousins served as High Sheriff of Essex. My grandfather owned Boreham House, near Chelmsford, with its deer-park, and the lordship of one manor at least in that parish; and this would be hardly compatible with the position of a "yeoman." On the transparent absurdity of a simple yeoman being able to "carry back his pedigree to Edward the Second," I need not remark; but I do not like to see a name, which I at least hold in high honour, thus exposed to ridicule.

Yours, etc.,

Antiquarian Magazine Office, York Street, Covent Garden. E. WALFORD, M.A.

[We gladly insert the above "correction," and can but express our regret that we allowed the biographical notes to appear without previously sending them to MR. Edward Walford, or some other relative of the late Cornelius Walford, for revision. Having been long privileged to regard the late Mr. Walford as a personal and very dear friend, we cannot allow this opportunity to pass without most emphatically putting upon record the statement that there was not the slightest intention of holding his honoured name up to ridicule. For pedigrees we care little. We esteem our friend for what he was, and what he did, and not for his ancestry. Sufficient for us that he

lived a useful life, that he was honoured and esteemed by his contemporaries, and that he leaves behind him an enduring fame. Peace to his memory.—EDITOR.]

FROM Dr. Charles E. Banks of Chelsea, Massachusetts, U.S.A., alluded to in a previous note, we have received a most interesting letter, from which we publish the following extract :—

"You are advised of the relations which the 'West Country' bore to the settlement of America and New England. Maine, particularly, drew her early settlers from that section of it, and it is with the hope that the *Western Antiquary* may become the medium of an interchange of information concerning these facts that I become a subscriber. I hope to make some contributions towards that end for your consideration, as leisure will permit. I hope you may meet my good friend and fellow-townsman, Mr. James P. Baxter, now in England pursuing historical studies. He edited, as you know, the Trelawny Papers and the volume on 'George Cleeve,' the founder of Portland, Maine, believed to be a Plymouth England man."

We cordially reciprocate these wishes, and trust to extend our scope as desired.

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SIR WALTER RALEGH'S "CYNTHIA."

ALL those of your west country readers who are interested in the life and works of Sir Walter Ralegh—and who is not ?—will be glad to have their attention directed to an important article by Mr. Edmund Gosse, contained in the *Athenæum* of January 2nd and 9th of the present year, on our great Devonshire worthy's poem of "Cynthia."

In the *Life of Sir W. R.* by Edwards, published in 1868, is the following paragraph:—

"Of one of his hitherto lost productions . . . I have the satisfaction to print a portion (by the kind permission of the Marquess of Salisbury) at the end of this volume, though unfortunately, Ralegh's *Cynthia* is still only a fragment." (Introduction, I., xxxviij, xxxix.)

Notwithstanding this announcement, the volume was issued without this fragment being included in its contents. (It is somewhat surprising that so little notice of Ralegh's poems appears in Edwards' work.) Two years later (1870) it appeared in print for the first time, in *The Courtly Poets from Raleigh to Montrose*, edited by Dr. Hannah (who states in the appended notes that Edwards "was prevented by an accident from printing it" [page 222]); and was one of four poetical fragments "now first published from the Hatfield MSS."

It is a matter of well-known history, that in the year 1589, Sir Walter lost the favour of the queen, withdrew from court, and spent the days of his retirement with his friend, Spenser, at Kilcolman Castle, in Ireland; to which fortunate incident we mainly owe the publication of the "Fairy Queen" of the latter. But it had, also, another result: "The Shepherd of the Ocean"—as Spenser designated Sir Walter, in his pastoral, "Colin Clout's come home again"—composed during this period his "Cynthia," as he poetically named Queen Elizabeth:—

"A lamentable la
Of great unkindness and of usage hard
Of Cynthia, the Lady of the Sea.

Respecting this, the longest and most important poem written by Sir Walter, Dr. Hannah affirms (*op. cit.*, xj) that "it has long been lost"; and again (224), "now, I fear, irrecoverably lost." Mr. Gosse, however, in the article alluded to, points out, in a very conclusive manner, that one of the fragments, occupying 32-51 of *The Courtly Poets*, and entitled "The 21st and last Book of the Ocean to Cynthia," was a portion of the very poem written in 1589, which Dr. Hannah deemed irrecoverable, the true character of which he was unable to recognise; and that the poem, in its complete form, consisted probably "of not less than 15,000 lines, written in the uniform four-line stanza," 523 lines of which (Mr. Gosse states 526) appeared in the fragment printed by Dr. Hannah.

It may be a matter of surprise that although Edwards apparently recognised the true character of the fragment, Dr. Hannah entirely failed to do so, owing to his belief that this and the other portions, taken from the Hatfield MSS., were written by Sir Walter during his captivity in the Tower (1603-1618); and he even fancied that some of the lines referred "to the loss of Sherborne," which took place during that period. In relegating it to the earlier date, Mr. Gosse has done much more than meets the eye at first sight: he has shown that it is the earliest example we possess of the four-line stanza that "occurs in Elizabethan literature"; and has thereby added an important fact to the history of English poetry.

As the author of the new life of Sir Walter (about to be published by Longmans), the *Athenæum* article of Mr. Gosse may be received as testifying to the careful sifting and examination he is making as to many of the facts relating to the life and works of our hero, and augurs well for the forthcoming volume. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Budleigh-Salterton.

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WALTER RALEIGH.

WORTHY of Devon, to thy name my humble muse would sing,
A nd tell of thee and thy renown, which made the nations ring;
L ike to a glorious meteor thou, which burning clear and bright,
T racks for itself a shining path in fields of dazzling light,
E nding at last its brief career in realms of darkest gloom:
R ank, wealth, ambition, led thee to the block and to the tomb.
R aleigh, in thee we may discern the irony of fate,
A place was thine, above thy peers, of almost regal state,
L oved by thy queen, whose jealous eye thy every act did scan;
E nnobling thee with wealth and power:—yet brief thy fortune's span.
I ll was that fate which thee befel, by traitors basely sold,
G iving thy life and all thou hadst for favour, place, and gold,
H istory—their shame and thy renown:—shall every age unfold.

January, 1886 W. H. K. W.

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ERRATA.

IN consequence of our being compelled to go to press with our last number before receiving corrected proofs from Mr. Sargent, Portland, Maine, U.S.A., the following errors occurred:

Page 155, col. I., for *Cleaver* read *Cleaves*, in three instances.
" " " II., line 5 from top, for *dec'd* read *deed*.
" " " " line 18, for *Dowles* read *Bowles*.
" 156, " I., line 8 from bottom, for *Spurwich* read *Spurwick*.

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SIR WALTER RALEGH.

From a Portrait by Zucchero.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE "WESTERN ANTIQUARY."
JANUARY, 1886.

The Bibliography of Sir Walter Ralegh, with Notes.

BY T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

THE following attempt at the formation of a bibliography of the works written by, or relating to, Sir Walter Ralegh, will perhaps be thought by some to embrace a much wider field than might be thought necessary; and so no doubt it would be, if a bibliography of the county were followed on the same lines. But where an individual or a place is selected as its subject, the enlarged plan appears to possess many advantages. It presents a favourable opportunity of giving additional particulars, and of adding extended notes to the various works noticed, so as to make it of more practical value. By pointing out the dates, titles, etc., of any reprints, references are facilitated; and by bringing into association a larger number of works under the same heading than would be advisable or practicable in the instance of a general work on the county, there results not simply a barren record of the titles of works, but a kind of connected literary history of the subject chosen. That such a plan, carried out with respect to other individuals, etc., would be of future service to county and other bibliographers, can scarcely be denied.

It appears at first sight somewhat remarkable, that so few of our author's works were printed during his lifetime. The first, published in 1591, was *A report of the truth of the fight about the Iles of Açores;* the second, in 1596, *The Discoverie of Gviana;* and in 1614, the *History of the World:* this is the complete list. This was mainly due to the majority of his works having been written during the reign of James I., when many obstacles prevented their publication. As a substitute for this, however, a large number of MS. copies of his writings appear to have been circulated, and Oldys, in his *Life of Sir W. R.*, testifies to this fact; the British Museum, Bodleian, Dr. Williams', and other libraries, possess many of these.

The majority of his minor works were not published until after the death of Charles I. Doubts have been raised as to his having been the author of several attributed to him. It is certain that his name appears on the title pages of some that were known to have been written by others. ("Rawleigh Redivivus" heads the title-page of the *Life of the Earl of Shaftesbury*, published in 1683.)

Of the great popularity of his works we have ample evidence in the number of editions of some of them, *e.g.*, the *History of the World* and the *Remains*. The *Discoverie of Gviana* was translated into many of the European languages.

With few exceptions, all the works in the accompanying list have been carefully examined. Those which were inaccessible have the authority appended in [ ]. As far as was practicable, the various editions of every work have been carefully collated with each other. This was notably the case with the *History of the World* and the *Remains*, and also with the various articles contained in the latter. I may draw attention to the *Obs. touching Trade . . . with the Hollander*, published under various titles, which were somewhat puzzling to unravel at first; but a careful comparison of all the versions, made at one sitting at the British Museum Library, showed that they were all essentially one and the same work, each with variations which I have noticed under their respective titles.

In all cases I have endeavoured to make the notes as practical and as useful as possible.

Perhaps no celebrity has had his biography more frequently written than Sir Walter; and though the list be long, other accounts were contemplated by Gibbon, J. Payne Collier,

Macvey Napier, W. Hepworth Dixon, and Martin Tupper. (I notice that Longmans purpose the publication of a series of short lives of Englishmen, to be entitled *English Worthies*, that of Ralegh by Edmund Gosse.) These biographies I have divided into two classes:—the principal ones and the short memoirs; the latter very numerous, and many of them trivial in character; but in notices of these, as of the more important works, accuracy and completeness have been the great object.

Foreign editions and translations are, as a rule, mentioned in the notices of the English works.

With respect to the Poems and Letters, only the collected editions have been included in the list.

Lists of Sir Walter Raleigh's works have appeared in the following:—

J. Shirley, *Life of Sir W. R.* (1677), 243.
Wood's *Ath. Oxon.* (1661); much enlarged in edition by Bliss (1815).
Biograph. Britan. (1760), VI., 3484-5.
J. Berkenhout, *Biograph. Lit.* (1777)—a list of 26 works.
A. Cayley, *Life of Sir W. R.* (1806), II., 187-193.

For the sake of brevity, the following works, to which frequent reference is made, are mentioned only by the portion in Italics.

Harl. Misc., edition by Malham, 1808-1811.
Wood ... *Athen. Oxon.*, 1691 (where the edition by Bliss is referred to, it is specially mentioned).
Oldys ... Life of Sir W. R. prefixed to *History of the World*, 1736.
Cayley ... Ditto, edition of 1806.
Edwards Ditto (1868).
Watts, *Lowndes*, *Allibone* } Their respective Bibliographical Dictionaries.
Works ... The collected edition by Birch (1751), and the Oxford edition (1829).

"R." is prefixed to all of Sir Walter's writings. The numbers within [ ] refer to the various works in the list.

In conclusion, while briefly acknowledging with many thanks the ready assistance of many friends, I cannot refrain from specially mentioning the services of Miss Toulmin Smith, for her great help in verifying titles, references, etc., etc., in the British Museum Library and other collections: the kind of work that does not make a great show, and is always tedious and troublesome, but, as all bibliographers know full well, is absolutely essential to ensure accuracy.

I.—PRINCIPAL BIOGRAPHIES.

1.—"*The Life of Sir Walter Raleigh.*"
England's Worthies, by Will. Winstanley.
London (1660), 250-261; (1684), 296-305. 8vo.
Important for being the earliest biography of Sir W. R. that was published.

2.—"The Life of the Valiant & Learned Sir Walter Raleigh, Knight. With his Tryal at Winchester. [By John Shirley, A.M.]
London, Printed by J. D. for Benj. Shirley, and Richard Tonson, under the Dial of St. Dunstans Church in Fleetstreet, and under Grays-Inn Gate next Grays-Inn Lane, 1677." 8vo. 243.
The first appearance of this work was most probably in the folio edition of the *History of the World*, published in the same year (1677), of which it formed the prefatory portion. Two important errors in the latter are pointed out in the list of errata: (1) in the name of *Andrews* appearing as Lord Chief Justice of the Pleas, instead of *Anderson* (a similar error occurs in the *Arraignment* "coppied by Sir Tho. Overbury," 1648 [116]); and (2) in the name of "Edward Littlebury, Gent," being included in the list of jurymen, and so making the number 13. Not only are these corrected in the 8vo edition, but the latter contains also a paragraph after the Sentence of the Lord Chief Justice at page 173, which is wanting in the folio. This serves to corroborate the statement of Wood (II., 485) as to the 8vo being "the same that was a little before prefix'd to the works of the said Sir Walter printed in fol." The same setting of type was employed throughout the greater part of the *Life* in the two issues, but not of the *Arraignment*.

Although not so stated in bibliographical works, the *Life* was certainly issued as a separate publication in folio, and owing to its popularity was frequently reprinted. In the original edition contained in the *History of the World* (1677), it occupies 54 pages, of which the Arraignment portion alone is in double columns. In the copy of the 1687 edition in the British Museum Library, it has a separate title page, with the line, "The third edition," 41 pages, and the names of the publishers are different to those of the *History*. Moreover, it is frequently found as an after insertion in earlier issues of the latter work (*e.g.*, this is the case in copies of the 1614 and 1634 editions in my possession, 36 pages, in double columns); and this has been to some authors a source of anomaly. S. G. Drake (*Memoir of Sir W. R.*, 7, 17 [72]) finding such an insertion in a copy of the *History* of 1614 (according to

the frontispiece, but proved by the colophon to be of "1624" [1634 ?]), "published apparently in the lifetime of the Knight," is surprised to find that it should also contain "an account of his execution in 1618." Upon this he remarks:—"This collation is given to show how publishers sometimes lead us astray, however careful we intend to be"; and:—"The plagiarisms of early authors are very embarrassing to writers who wish to give due credit."

The work was published anonymously, but the authorship is attributed by Wood (II., 484-5) to John Shirley. In a copy of the work in the Bodleian Library there is inscribed at the foot of the title-page, "Written by Jo. Shirley, A.M.," and this is reported by Halkett and Laing *(Anonym. Dict.)* to be in the handwriting of Wood, who was contemporary with him (Wood, 1632-1695, Shirley, 1648-1679). The writers of this dictionary concur with Wood as to the name of the author, and their opinion appears to me to be the correct one. Shirley was the writer of several chirurgical treatises: he died at Islington, and the church registers of that place contain the following record of his interment:—"John Shurley, buried Dec. 30, 1679" (Lyson's *Environs of London*, III., 157, and Nelson's *Islington* (1829), page 336).

Edwards (I, xlvi, xlvij) ignores John Shirley altogether, and assigns the probable authorship either to Benjamin S., "of whom nothing is distinctly known"; or to James S., the dramatist, who died in 1666, eleven years prior to its publication. (It is not included in the list of his writings in the *Biograph. Dramat.*) On what grounds Benjamin S. is stated by Edwards, and in the Catalogue of the British Museum Library, to þe the author, it is difficult to suggest, the only one of which I am aware consisting in his name appearing as one of the publishers of the 8vo edition.

The trial took place at Winchester, owing to the severe epidemic of plague in London during that year. The report of it as given in Shirley's volume is reprinted in *Works* (1829), I., 649-690, the paragraph at page 170 of the former being omitted. *Harl. MS.*, 968, appears to be an exact transcript of it. Excepting in some additional evidence at pages 414-15, the account in Cayley (II., 16-58) is a copy of Shirley's version [Cf. 117].

A short abstract of the work is printed in Chambers' *Book of Days*, II. (1863), 512-14.

3.—Life. Antony à Wood's *Athenæ Oxoniensis*. London, 1691 (2 vols., folio), I., 369-374. Edition by Bliss, 1815 (4 vols., 4to, 1813-1820), II., 240-249.

Contains a list of works by Sir W. R.; much enlarged in the later editions.

4.—*The Worthies of Devon*, by John Prince.

Exeter, 1701, folio, 530-544. London, 1810, 4to, 666-683, portrait.

"Prince was the first of Ralegh's biographers who brought local knowledge to bear upon the treatment of the obscurer portious of his career. . . . . Until Oldys wrote, his brief memoir was by far the best account of its sub ject, and it is still worthy of perusal." (Edwards, I., xlvij.)

5.—"The Life, Tryal and Death of Sir Walter Raleigh." In Appendix to *Abridgment of the History of the World*. London, 1702 (3rd edition), 8vo., xxx [168], written by Laurence Echard (?).

6.—"Memoirs of Sir Walter Raleigh; His Life, His Military and Naval Exploits, his preferments and Death: In which are Inserted, The Private Intrigues between the Count of Gondamore, the Spanish Ambassador, and the Lord Salisbury, then Secretary of State. Written by Mr. [Lewis] Theobald.

London: Printed for W. Mears, at the Lamb without Temple-Bar. 1719." 8vo., 240.

7.—Life, by William Oldys.

First published as an Introduction to Sir W. R.'s *History of the World*, edition of 1736, iij-ccxxxij. Afterwards, in *Works* (1829), I., 3-568. A mutilated edition appeared in 1740. [9.]

A Memoir of Oldys, with some allusions to his Life of Sir W. R., appeared in *Notes & Queries*, 3rd Series, I., 1-3, *et seq.* *Vide* also "Oldys and his Manuscripts," in Isaac D'Israeli's *Curiosities of Literature*, III. (1858), 493-512. Gibbon (*Miscellaneous Writings*, I., 1814, 151) designates it as "a very poor performance."

8.—By Thomas Birch.

General Dictionary, Historical and Critical. London, 1739 (10 vols. folio, 1734-41), VIII., 678-691.

Reprinted in *Heads of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain*, with portraits by Houbraken and Vertue. London, 1747, folio, 53. 1756, folio, 69-70. 1813. Portrait in each edition.

Re-written and published in *Works* (1751) I., li-lxxxix; (1829) I., 571-648.

Was contemplating another memoir at the time of his death, the materials for which are now among the Additional MSS. of the British Museum. (Edwards, I., xlix.)

9.—"The Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, from his Birth to his Death on the Scaffold."

London, 1740. 8vo, 576. Portrait.

Is a copy of the *Life* by Oldys, and of the Trial, prefixed to the *History of the World*, edition 1736. It, however, omits many portions of the former—including the first 23 lines—and a large number of the notes. The title-page contains a brief list of contents, and at its foot is the statement, "Printed for the Booksellers in Town and Country." There is no name of author, publisher, or printer, and it is destitute of Preface. The title is faced by a portrait of Sir W. R., evidently copied from the one published in the earlier editions of the *History of the World*, but varied by the hair being represented as black, and the face destitute of wrinkles. There is an inscription below it, a verbatim copy of the one appended to Vertue's engraving: the engraver's name is absent. The account of the trial (528-576) is apparently an exact

copy (one foot-note only being omitted) of that appended to Oldys' *Life*, and from the same setting of type.

These considerations have led to the conclusion that it was an unauthorised or pirated copy of Oldys' work, and is the reason why it has been placed under a separate heading.

Though probably common enough at one time, it is now believed to be rare. The British Museum Library does not possess a copy: there is one in the Manchester Free Library, but without the portrait.

10.—Life. *Biographia Britannica.*
London, 1760 (7 vols. folio, 1747-66), v., 3467-3485.

11.—"The Life of Sir Walter Ralegh, Knt by Arthur Cayley, Jun. Esq."
London, 1805. 2 vols., 4to. I., xij, 320. II., viij, 115.
1806. 2 vols., 8vo. I., xv, 435. II., xj, 457.
Portrait in each edition.
Reviewed in *Southern Review* (American), IV. (1829) 433-66.

12.—Life. "A Biographical and Critical Introduction" to the *Poems of Sir W. R.*, by Sir Egerton Brydges. 1813, 1-37; 1814, 1-47. [215.]

13.—"Memoirs of the Life of Sir Walter Ralegh, with some account of the period in which he lived. By [Mrs. A. T.] Katherine Thomson."
London, 1830. 8vo. x., 496. Portrait. New York, 18mo. Philadelphia, 1831. 12mo.
Reviewed in *Fraser's Magazine* for July, 1832, 649-658. Also of American edition (Philadelphia), in *American Monthly Review*, I. (1832), 122-134.

The authoress was the wife of Dr. Anthony Todd Thomson, an eminent writer on medicine, and Professor at University College. He wrote the articles on the potato and on tobacco in the Appendix to the above work, 457-482.

14.—"Life of Sir Walter Raleigh: founded on authentic and original documents, some of them never before published: including a view of the most important transactions in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.; sketches of Burleigh, Essex, Secretary Cecil, Sidney, Spenser, and other eminent contemporaries: with a vindication of his character from the attacks of Hume and other writers. By Patrick Fraser Tytler, Esq."
Edinburgh, 1833. 12mo. 468. Portrait and wood-cuts (vol. XI. of *Edinburgh Cabinet Library*).

Other editions, 1836, 1839, 1851, 1853. There were two issues of the 1833 edition. The preface is dated from "Torquay, Devonshire, December 15, 1832." It is reviewed in *Gentleman's Magazine*, part I, 1833, 428-31. *Vide* also *Fraser's Magazine* (1833), 1-18, article, "Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Robert Cecil."

An article on Sir W. R., taken from this work, appears in *Men of History*, 1866, 90-92.

15.—"Lord Bacon and Sir Walter Raleigh, by the late Macvey Napier, Esq."
Cambridge, 1853. 8vo. ij, 273.
The notice of Sir W. R. occupies from page 73 to the end. It was reviewed in *Gentleman's Magazine*, part I (1853), 624-5. It is a reprint of an article that appeared in the *Edinburgh Review* for April, 1840, 1-98. Of this *Review* the author was for some time the editor, having succeeded Lord Jeffery in 1829.

16.—"The Life and Times of Sir Walter Raleigh: with copious extracts from his 'History of the World.' By Charles Whitehead." [*National Illustrated Library.*]
London, 1854. 8vo. xij, 309. Portrait and many wood-cuts, including a reduced copy of the Allegorical Frontispiece in the *History of the World.*

17.—"The Psychological History of Rawleigh."
Curiosities of Literature, by I. D'Israeli (1867), 590-616.

18.—"The Life of Sir Walter Ralegh. Based on contemporary documents preserved in the Rolls House, the Privy Council Office, Hatfield House, the British Museum, and other Manuscript Repositories, British and Foreign. Together with his Letters; now first collected. By Edward Edwards."
London, 1868. 2 vols., 8vo. I. (Life), lvi, 723. II. (Letters), lxxxv, 530. Portrait and *fac-similes.*
Reviewed in *Fortnightly Review* for March, 1869, New Series, v., 373-4; *Notes & Queries*, 4th Series, II., 406; *New Englander* (American) for October, 1872, in "The New Lives of Sir W. R." [with 21]; *Hours at Home* (American), VIII. (1869), 452-5; and in *National Magazine* (American), VIII., 456 [Poole's Index].
Is singular for containing no reference to the date, probable or actual, of the birth of Sir Walter. Contains but few notices of his literary works, in this respect presenting a striking contrast to the *Life* by Oldys. [Cf. 75, 155]

19.—Life, by Sir R. H. Schomburgk, as an Introduction to his edition of the *Discovery of Guiana* (Hakluyt Society, 1840, 8vo), xiij-lxxv. [84.]
A memoir of his life and exploits to the period of his return from his first voyage.

20.—By Edward Spender.
London Quarterly Review, XXX. (1868), 457-476. A review of [15, 21, 24, 216] and *Nouvelle Biographie Générale, Paris.*

The author was "one of the founders, chief proprietor, and managing director" of the *Western Morning News;* and was unfortunately drowned, with his two sons, while bathing in Whitsand Bay, June 9th, 1878. For an account of his life and works *vide Bib. Cornub.*, II., 678; III., 1339.

21.—"Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, 1552-1618. By James Augustus St. John."
London, 1868. 2 vols., 8vo. 1869, 1 vol., 8vo. x., 481.
Reviewed in the *Reliquary*, VIII., 245-6, and in the *New Englander* (American), [with 18].

Chambers' Journal for 1868, 308-311, contains a short memoir, condensed from this work.

22.—"Life of Sir Walter Ralegh, by Louise Creighton." London, 1877. 12mo., xij, 270. Wood-cut portrait, and 2 maps.

Noticed in *Notes & Queries*, 5th Series, VIII., 139-40.

23.—Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, and list of his works, with literary comments and extracts.

Critical Dictionary of English Literature, by S. A. Allibone. Philadelphia, 1878 (3 vols., royal 8vo), II., 1726-1730.

24.—"Sir Walter Raleigh and his Time." By the Rev. C. Kingsley.

London, 1880. 8vo. 83-207. Portrait (vol. XV. of the *Works* of Rev. C. K.)

Reprinted from the *North British Review* (a review of five works relating to Sir W. R.), XXII. (1855), 1-72, and the *Miscellanies* by the Rev. C. K., 1859, 1860, 1-108. It was republished in the *Eclectic Magazine* (American) XXXV., and in *Littell's Living Age* (American), XLV.

25.—"Sir Walter Ralegh in Ireland, by Sir John Pope Hennessy."

London, 1883. 8vo. xj, 263.

An article with the same title, and by the same author, appeared in the *Nineteenth Century*, X. (1881), 660-682; and was reprinted in *Littell's Living Age* (American), CLI. Reviewed in the *Times*, November 7th, 1883.

II.—SHORT MEMOIRS, &c.

26.—Character of Sir W. Raleigh.

In *Linea vitæ: A line of life. Pointing out the Immortalitie of a Vertuous Name.* [By Jo. Ford.] Printed by W. S. for N. Butter, and are to be sold at his shop neere Saint Austens Gate. 1620.

Reprinted, with "Honcur triumphant," by the same author, in Shakespeare Society's vol. for 1843 (page 55), and in Collected Works, edited by Rev. A. Dyce, 1869 (III., 399). In each of these, as well as in the original work, a portion of the "character" is missing. It is, however, included in a copy of the same work (containing several important variations from the printed vol.) in Lansdown MS., 350, which does not appear to have been known to the editors of the reprints. It has been printed for the first time in its complete form in the *Western Antiquary*, V., 51. The author (termed "John De la Ford" in the Lansdown MS.) was a dramatic writer of the early part of the 16th century, and a native of Devonshire.

27.—In *Fragmenta Regalia: or Observations on the late Queen Elizabeth her times and favourites. Written by Sir Robert Naunton, Master of the Court of Wards.* 1641. 4to.

Reprinted in *Harleian Misc.*, V. (1810), 144-146; in *Selections from Ditto* (1793), 184-5; in the *Phenix.* I. (1707); and in Somers' *Collection of Tracts*, I. (1809), 272-274.

28.—Short Memoir. *The History of the Worthies of England*, by Tho: Fuller, D.D.

London, 1662, part I, 261-2.

29.—"Observations on the Life of Sir Walter Rawleigh." *The Statesmen and Favourites of England since the Reformation* [by David Lloyd]. 1665. 485-492. 2nd edition in 1670 (*State-worthies*), 670-680. 3rd in 1766 2 vols. (edited by C. Whitworth), I., 560-567.

30.—Life. *Lives, English and Foreign.*

London, 1704 (2 vols., 8vo), I., 74-135.

31.—Life. *The Lives of the Poets of Great Britain and Ireland, to the time of Dean Swift.* By Mr. [Theophilus] Cibber.

London, 1753 (4 vols. 8vo), I., 180-202.

32.—"The Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, Knt. with his Head curiously engraved."

The London Magazine, XXIV. (1755). 149-152. Portrait.

33.—Life. *The Universal Museum* (1763), 6-8. Portrait.

34.—Short Memoir. *Biographia Literaria*, by John Pe kenhout, M.D.

London, 1777. 4to (xxxiv, 537), 518-524.

Includes a list of 26 of Sir W. R.'s works. (S. T. Coleridge published a work with a similar title.)

35.—"Life of Sir W. Raleigh."

The British Plutarch. London, 1791, (8 vols., 8vo), III., 22-52.

36.—Short Memoir. *Biographical Magazine*, 1794. One page, with portrait.

37.—*The Naval History of Great Britain*, by F. Hervey. London (5 vols., 8vo, 1779-1800), II., 29-33.

38.—Life and Character of Sir W. R.

Theatrum Poetarum Anglicanorum . . . by Edward Phillips . . . with additions by Sir Egerton Brydges. Canterbury. 8vo. 1800.

The notice of Sir W. R. occupies 285-317.

Lowndes states editions published in 1824, 8vo, 1828, 1856. Allibone adds one in 1830.

E. Phillips was the nephew of Milton, and the hand of the latter was employed in the work.

The first edition, published in 1675, with the title, *Theatrum Poetarum, or a compleat Collection of the Poets*, contained a very brief notice of Sir W. R. (part 2, page 233), forming the first lines to the edition of 1800.

39.—Life. *Naval Biography*, by E. Harding. (1800-1805, 2 vols., 8vo), I., 315-331. Portrait.

40.—Bekenntnisse merkwürdiger Männer von sich selbst, Johann George Mueller.

Winterthur (1806-1810, 6 vols.), V., 199-227.

41.—Short Memoir. *Cyclopædia, or universal Dictionary* . . . edited by Abraham Rees.

London (1803-1819, 4to), XXIX., 4.

42.—"Account of Sir Walter Ralegh."
In *Letters written by eminent persons, . . . Lives of eminent Men by John Aubrey Esq.*
London, 1813. 2 vols., 8vo.
Aubrey's portion occupies II., part 1, 197 to end, and all of part 2. It was intended originally to serve as memoranda for Wood's *Athen. Oxon.*
The account of Sir W. R. is contained in II., part 2, 509-521, and is reprinted, with additions, in *Works* (1829), VIII., 737-745. It is fragmentary, but of especial interest for containing copy of letter offering to purchase Hayes Barton, Sir W. R.'s birth-place. [148.]

43.—Life. *General Biography*, by John Aikin, M.D., Rev. W. Enfield, etc., etc.
London (10 vols., 4to., 1799-1815), VIII. (1813), 440-445.

44.—*Biographical Dictionary*, edited by Alexander Chalmers. London, 1816 (32 vols., 8vo., 1812-1817), XXV., 500-514.

45.—"Historical Memoirs of Sir Walter Raleigh, Knight." *The Naval History of Great Britain*, by Dr. John Campbell. 1818 (8 vols., 8vo), I., 487-539.

46.—Life. *Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain . . .* by Edmund Lodge.
London (1821-1834, 4 vols., folio), II. (1821), 6. Portrait.
Also in all the successive editions, 1823-1830, 1825, 1835, 1840, 1845-6, 1849-50, 1852 (Bohn's edition).

47.—*Select Biography. A Collection of lives of eminent men who have been an honour to their country.*
London (1821, etc., 13 vols., 12mo), V., 1-77.

48.—From the period of his liberation from the Tower until his death.
Memoirs of the Court of King James I., by Lucy Aikin.
London, 1822 (2 vols., 8vo), II., 86-108.

49.—*The Philo-Danmonian, a Western Magazine*, I. (1830), 397-410.
Sir W. R. is the subject of No. 2 of "Worthies of the West, Poets and Literati."

50.—Short Memoir. *Saturday Magazine*, III. (1833), 231.
In a series of "English Prose Writers."

51.—Life. *History of Devonshire*, by the Rev. Thomas Moore.
London, 1836 (2 vols. 8vo., 1829-36), II., 228-332.

52.—Short Memoir. *Lives of Eminent and Illustrious Englishmen*, edited by G. G. Cunningham.
London, 1837, 8vo (8 vols.), II., 356-362. Portrait.
Another edition in 1853.

53.—*Chambers' Edinburgh Journal*, VI. (1838), 266-7.

54.—*The British Cyclopædia of Biography*, edited by C. F. Partington.
London (2 vols., royal 8vo, 1837-8), II. (1838), 733-736.

55.—Life. *Lives of the British Admirals*, by Robert Southey.
London, 1840 (4 vols., 8vo, 1833-40), IV., 209-440, 444-7.

56.— *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal*, XI. (1843), 339-40.

57.—Memoir. *The Cabinet Portrait Gallery of British Worthies.* [C. Knight and Co.]
London, 1845 (7 vols., 12mo), V., 71-83. Portrait.

58.—*Memoirs of the Naval Worthies of Queen Elizabeth's Reign*, by John Barrow, F.R.S.
London, 1845. 8vo, 377-418.

59.—"Discourse on the Life and Character of Sir Walter Ralegh: delivered by J. Morrison Harris before the Maryland Historical Society."
Baltimore, 1846. 8vo, 71.

60.—Memoir. The first of a series of "Eminent Men of Devon and Cornwall," in the *South Devon Literary Chronicle*, Plymouth, 1846. 304-5, 310-12, 325-6, 347-8, 359-61, 370-73.

61.—*American Literary Magazine*, I (1847), 1-19. Portrait.
Unaware whether it is an original memoir, or a reprint of an English one.

62.—Life. *Addresses on various subjects*, by the Rev. J. S. M. Anderson.
London, 1849. 8vo, 266-359. Is the fourth address.

63.—"Biographical Essay on Sir Walter Ralegh, by 'Cornelia.'"
The Western Miscellany, Exeter, 1850. 107-112.

64.—"A Court Poet of the sixteenth century."
Chambers' Journal for October, 1851. 252-255.
Reprinted in *Eclectic Magazine* (American) for January, 1852.
An article on Sir W. R. and his poetry.

65.—"A Lecture on the Life and Times of Sir Walter Raleigh, by the Rev. J. Hamilton Davies, B.A.
Sherborne, 1851. 12mo, 38.

66.—*Materials for Life*, by J. Payne Collier.
(a) Sir Walter Raleigh, his Character, Services and Advancement; with new Particulars of his Life. *Archæologia*, XXXIV. (1852), 137-148, 149-159, 160-170.
(b) Conclusion of New Materials for a Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, *Ibid.*, 213-222.
(c) Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Francis Vere, *Ibid.*, XXXV. (1853), 368-378.
Many "particulars [copies of documents] regarding Sir Walter," from the same writer, appeared in *Notes & Queries*, 3rd Series, V., 7-8, 108-9, 207-8, 351-2.

67.—Short Memoir. *The English Cyclopædia* (Biography), edited by C. Knight.
London (6 vols., 4to 1856-1858), V., 16-19.

68.—*Biographical Dictionary*, by Rev. Hugh Rose.
London, 1857 (12 vols., 8vo), xj, 282-285.

69.—Life. "A portrait from History."
Tait's Magazine, XXV. (1858), 453-459. Reprinted in *Eclectic Magazine* (American), XLV. (1858), 392-400

70.—"Secret History of Sir Walter Rawleigh."
Curiosities of Literature, by I. D'Israeli (1858), III., 111-124.
Consists mainly of the description of the character of Sir W. R., and the history of Stucley's treachery to him.

71.—"Sir Walter Raleigh and his History of the World."
Prison Books and their Authors, by J. A. Langford. 1861, 8vo, 83-123. With wood-cut portrait.
Contains a short analysis of the *History of the World*, 104-118.

72.—"A brief memoir of Sir Walter Raleigh; prepared for and published in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register for April, 1862 [XVI., 105-118, article signed "S.G.D."]. And now reprinted with Additions by Samuel G. Drake formerly president of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society."
Boston, U.S., 1862. 4to, 35. Portrait.
Printed for private distribution.

73.—Life, by Sir Nathaniel [*sic*].
Colburn's *New Monthly Magazine*, CXXVI. (1862), 54-65.

74.—"The Queen's Favorites, by C. B. Gibson."
Once a Week, vol. for 1865, 511-513, 543-546.
Contains a notice of Sir W. R.

75.—"New facts in the Biography of Ralegh" [by E. Edwards].
(Drawn from the Papers of the Marquis of Salisbury, at Hatfield House; from the Privy Council Registers; and from other Manuscript Sources, hitherto unexamined by Ralegh's Biographers.)
St. Paul's Magazine, II. (1868), 185-197.
Included in the *Life* by Edwards. [18.]

76.—Short Memoir. *Devonshire Celebrities*. by T. L. Pridham. Exeter, 1869. Small 4to, 198-204. Portrait.

77.—"The Life and Times of Sir Walter Raleigh, Pioneer of Anglo-American Colonisation, by Charles K. True, D.D."
Cincinnati, 1877. London, 1881. 8vo, 207. Wood-cut portrait and plates.

78.—[Life of] "Sir Walter Raleigh.' 'Abstract of Lecture by Mr. R. Collier."
Read at a Meeting of the Plymouth Institution, March 29th, 1877, and published in their *Transactions*, VI., 133-147.

79.—Life and Character of Sir W. Ralegh.
Studies: Biographical and Literary, by George Ross, M.D.
London [1880?]. 8vo (iv, 168), 119-168.

80.—"The Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, Statesman, Soldier, Traveller, and Historian. The typical man of the Elizabethan age; Explorer of Guiana and Founder of Virginia; Court favourite and political Martyr."
London [1880?]. 8vo, 16.
A modern chap book, price one penny.

81.—Short Memoir. *A Dictionary of General Biography*, by W. L. R. Cates. Edition 1881. 1087-8.

82.—"Sir Walter Raleigh: his Life and Times, by F. L. Clarke."
London, 1883. 8vo, 112. Woodcut portrait.

83.—The following American publications contain short biographies of Sir W. R., but whether they are original articles or reprints is not known:—
Life. *Littell's Museum of Foreign Literature*, XXXIX., 265, etc.
Life. *National Magazine*, IX., 22, etc.
,, *Eclectic Magazine*, LXIII., 190-200.
Sir W. Raleigh and his Wife, by H. W. Herbert. *Godey's Ladies' Book*, XLII., 55-59.
Sidney and Raleigh, by E. P. Whipple. *Atlantic Monthly*, XXII., 305-313.

III.—VOYAGES. 1.—GUIANA, 1595-6.

84.—*R.* "The Discouerie of the large, rich and bewtiful Empyre of Gviana, with a relation of the Great and Golden Citie of Manoa (which the Spanyards call El Dorado) And of the Prouinces of Emeria, Arromaia, Amapaia, and other Countries, with their riuers, adioyning. Performed in the yeare 1595 by Sir W. Ralegh, Knight, Captaine of her Maiesties Guard, Lo. Warden of the Stannaries and her Highnefse Lieutenont generall of the Countie of Cornewall.
"Imprinted at London by Robert Robinson 1596." 4to, 7 ls., 112.
The latter portion, or Appendix, consists of "An Abstract taken out of certaine Spanyardes Letters concerning Guiana and the Countries lying upon the great riuer of Orenoque: with certaine reportes also touching the same." These had been taken at sea by Captain George Popham in the year 1594. The prefatory "advertisement to the Reader" is signed "W. R." In Cayley's work this "abstract" is printed by itself in the Appendix, II., 307-316.
"There were two distinct impressions this year," 1596 (Hazlitt, *Early English Literature*, 1867).
Reprinted in Hakluyt's *Voyages*, III. (1598); IV. (1811), 115-156; Cayley, I., 157-281; *Works* (1751), II., 137-245; (1829) VIII., 377-476; and in Appendix to *History of the World* (1820), VI., 3-110, with an additional preface.
The most important reprint is the edition by Sir R. H. Schomburgk (Hakluyt Society, vol. for 1848, 8vo, lxxxv, XV., 240, with map), containing copious explanatory notes, a life of the author [19], and an Appendix of documents previously unpublished, with remarks.
This, and other voyages to Guiana, were very popular on the continent. They were translated into German (Nuremberg, 1599, 1601, 1603, 4to; Frankfort, 1612, 1663, 4to); into Dutch (Amsterdam, 1598, 8vo; 1605, 1617, 4to; Leyden, 1707, 8vo; 1727, folio; 1747, 4to); into French (1722); and into Latin—one at Nuremberg,

in 1599, by L. Hulsius, which consists of a selection only, and one at Frankfort, in the same year, by De Bry, much praised by our English historian, Stow.

Sloane MS., 3272, contains "an abstract of diuerse memorable thinges, worthy the noting, selected out of Sr Walter Raleighes first booke of his discouerie of Guyana and by hym performed Anno Domini 1595." This MS. was written in 1618, as shown by a marginal note on folio 1. Copied from it is the list of captains and gentlemen who accompanied Sir W. R., that appears in Schomburgk's work (*Discovery of Guiana*, lxvij, lxviij.

Chapter X. of Edwards' work (I., 192-200) consists of an account of Guiana, and the expeditions to it in 1595-1596.

85.—*R.* "Considerations on the Voyage to Guiana."
Written after the first voyage in 1595. Is contained in Sloane MS., 1133, folios 45-52, where it was seen and noticed by Oldys (clxxvij).

First published in the Appendix to *History of the World* (1820), VI., 111-113; and reprinted in Schomburgk's edition of the *Discovery of Guiana*, 135-153.

86.—"Sir Walter Raleigh's First Voyage to Guiana."
J. Barrow, *Collection of Voyages and Discoveries*, London, 1765 (3 vols., 8vo) I., 184-193.
A condensed version of "A discouerie of Guiana" [84], preceded by a brief memoir.

87.—"El Dorado: being a narrative of the circumstances which gave rise to reports, in the sixteenth century, of the existence of a rich and splendid City in South America, to which that name was given, and which led to many enterprises in search of it; including a Defence of Sir Walter Raleigh, in regard to the relations made by him respecting it, and a Nation of Female Warriors, in the vicinity of the Amazon, in the narration of his expedition to the Oronoke in 1595. With a Map. By J. A. Van Heuvel.
New York (1844). 8vo, 165.

88.—"A Golden Legend." (*Household Words*, XVIII. (1858), 561-565.)
A description of Sir W. Ralegh's search for the City of Manoa, in his first voyage to Guiana in 1595.

89.—"Raleigh's Voyage to Guiana, 1595."
In *Voyages of the Elizabethan Seamen*, edited, with notes, from Hakluyt, by E. J. Payne.
London, 1880. 8vo, 325-396.
Is "The Discovery of Guiana" [84], with modernised spelling, and seven pages of introduction.

90.—"A Relation of the second Voyage to Guiana. Performed and written in the yeere 1596. By Lawrence Keymis, Gent."
London, 1596. 4to, 32 leaves.
Not paged in the original, but the copy in the British Museum Library has the paging inserted in ink by its first owner, "Robt. Nicolson, 1596."

Dedicated to Sir W. R., under whose direction Keymis had charge of the expedition. Folio edition published in 1590; reprinted in Hakluyt's *Voyages*, IV. (1811), 167-189, and in Cayley, II., 316-367.
Translated into Latin (1599, 1625); Dutch 1605, 1619); French (1722); and German (1747).
The author committed suicide during Sir W. R.'s last voyage in 1618.

91.—"The third voyage set forth by Sir Walter Ralegh to Guiana, with a pinnesse called The Watte, in the yeere 1596. Written by M. Thomas Masham a gentleman of the companie."
Hakluyt's *Voyages*, IV. (1811), 189-195.
Reprinted in Cayley, II., 368-382.

92.—"A relation of a voyage to Guiana: describing the Climate, Situation, Fertility, Provisions, and Commodities of that Country . . . Performed by Robert Harcourt, of Stanton Harcourt, Esq. The Patent for the Plantation of which Country, his Majesty hath granted to the said Robert Harcourt, under the Great Seal.
"At London, Printed by John Beale, for W. Welby, and are to be sold at his shop, in Paul's Churchyard, at the Sign of the Swan 1613. Quarto containing eighty-eight Pages."
(*Harl. Misc.*, III., 1809, 169-212.)
Another edition published in 1626. One in Dutch (Leyden) appeared in 1707. A long abstract in Harris's *Collection of Voyages, &c.* (1705), I., 715-719. Contains a description of the visit of Sir W. R. to that country.

93.—"The voyages of Sir Walter Raleigh and others."
In *A Collection of Authentic Voyages and Travels*, by E. C. Drake.
London, 1770. Folio, 285-302.
Contains a full account of the first voyage to Guiana, with a full-page plate showing Sir Walter setting "at Liberty five Indian Kings who were all linked together." Particulars of his other voyages, etc., are given in a connected biographical memoir.

There is also an account of these voyages in *English Seamen under the Tudors*, by H. Fox Bourne. (London, 1868, 2 vols., 8vo.)

94.—"The Voyages and Adventures of Sir Walter Raleigh; with the Voyage of Captain Cowley."
London, 1820. 12mo, 46.
The voyages of Sir W. R. occupy 1-36.

IV.—VOYAGES. 2.—GUIANA, 1617-8.

95.—"De Commissione Speciali directa Waltero Rawley Militi concernente Voiagium Guianianum."
Rymer *Fœdera*, XVI., 789-791.
Title in Hardy's *Syllabus of Rymer* (Rolls Series, 1873) 839:—"Aug 26. 1616. Licence to Sir Walter Rawleigh to make a voyage to South America."
For some remarks upon this, *vide* Schomburgk edition of the *Discovery of Guiana*, 169.

THE

WESTERN ANTIQUARY;

OR,

Note-Book for Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset.

No. 9.] FEBRUARY, 1886. [Vol. 5.

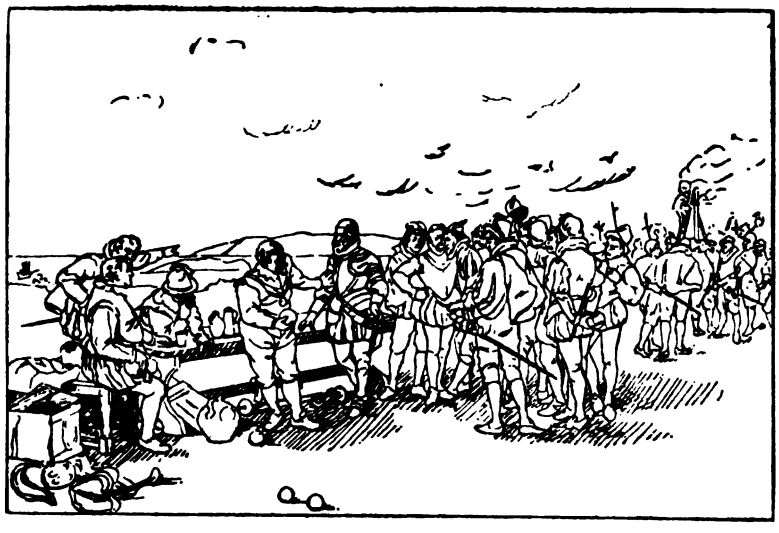
THE "ARMADA" TERCENTENARY, 1588-1888.

BY THE EDITOR.

THIS is an age of centennial celebrations; notable historical events, the births and deaths of great men, the discoveries in science, and other matters of varying degrees of importance are all made an occasion in this 19th century, of "keeping up" their anniversaries.

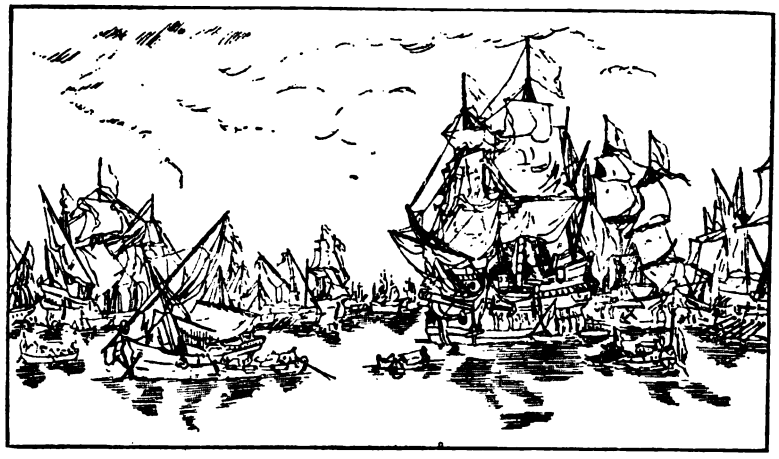
We regard it as a significant and satisfactory sign of the times, that in spite of the demand for novelties in politics, in art, in science, and in literature, this age does not disregard the great events, the great men, and the great discoveries of the past. We speak with a vivid remembrance of the Drake tercentenary which took place at Plymouth in Feb., 1884, and we then suggested incidentally that on the approach of the year 1888, it would be fitting to organize such a demonstration as should show Young England of the Victorian era how we regarded the deeds of their and our forefathers of the Elizabethan age. It may seem premature to make this suggestion two years in advance, but knowing, from past experience, how difficult it sometimes is to move the hearts of the people in any matters in which they are asked to take a practical part, we prefer thus to take Time by the forelock, and call upon the men of England, and particularly the men of Devon, to bestir themselves in this matter. As to the form and scope of such a demonstration we at present say nothing but this, that to our thinking, a combined naval and military display, to be participated in by all the available forces, and a series of Elizabethan spectacles, should form part of the programme. Whether or not the design, dear to the hearts of many of the promoters of the Drake Memorial, could be carried out, we do not venture to predict: we refer to the erection on Plymouth Hoe of a group of statues to supplement

THE FAMOUS GAME OF BOWLS ON PLYMOUTH HOE, JULY 15th, 1588.
Painted by Seymour Lucas, A.R.A.



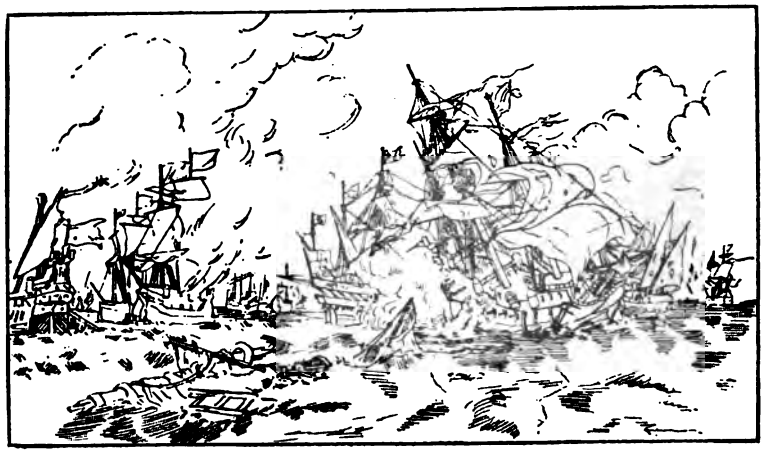
"There's time to win this game and thrash the Spaniards too."

Böehm's noble statue of Drake which now adorns that famous esplanade—representations of the other Devon worthies who, with Drake, assisted in defeating the machinations of the Spaniards.



THE ARMADA SAILING FROM FERROL, JULY 12th, 1588.
Painted by Sir Oswald W. Brierly, R.W.S.

We shall have occasion to call attention to this matter again and yet again; for the present, we simply commend the suggestion "to all whom it may concern," trusting that the men of Devon will be to the fore in this matter. We must not forget the debt that we, in common with the whole Anglo-Saxon race, the wide world over, owe to the brave captains and the dauntless crews who sailed from Plymouth Sound on that fateful summer's eve, 300 years ago —when the fate and future of England hung in the balance. Macaulay, in his inimitable ballad, says:—



THE DEFEAT OF THE ARMADA OFF GRAVELINES, JULY 30th, 1588.
Painted by Sir Oswald W. Brierly, R.W.S.

"Such night in England ne'er had been, nor e'er again shall be,"

And we, accepting his verdict, may reasonably conclude that the cause is worthy of the consideration for which we plead, and which we trust it will receive. "It is to the sea-life and labour of the men of Devon that England owes the foundation of her naval and commercial glory. It was the Drakes and Hawkinses, Gilberts and Raleighs, Grenvilles and Oxenhams, and a host more of forgotten worthies, to whom she owes her commerce, her colonies, her very existence. For had they not first crippled, by their West India raids, the ill-gotten resources of the Spaniard, and then crushed his last huge effort in Britain's Salamis, the glorious fight of 1588, what had we been by now but a Popish appanage of a world tyranny as cruel as heathen Rome itself, and far more devilish."

While fully endorsing the patriotic spirit of these striking words of Charles Kingsley, let us show by our earnest efforts to perpetuate the remembrance of their brave deeds, that these noble men of Devon are not "forgotten worthies."

A NORTH DEVON RECORD: EPISODE OF THE POET SHELLEY.

BY J. R. CHANTER.

THE proceedings of the borough court of Barnstaple in August, 1812, are enlivened by a case before the mayor and aldermen of one Daniel Hill, arrested for posting in the town and neighbourhood a number of placards of a seditious character, without a printer's name, for which, under the Act 39, George III., cap. 79, he was convicted in the penalty of £20 for each offence, and in default of payment was committed to the borough gaol for six months.

In the then troubled state of the country, prosecutions for seditious practices were common enough, and would therefore have excited little notice; though after circumstances appear to show that the mayor and magistrates were aware of some matters connected with the case which accounted for the somewhat severe penalties on a working man who professed to have been only employed by a strange gentleman.

More than half a century subsequently, while engaged in making researches as to books and publications printed at Barnstaple, I came upon the track of the above affair, in a communication from an old gentleman, Mr. Brooke, who had, in 1812, been foreman in Mr. Syle's printing-office, in Barnstaple, which connected the case with that exquisite poet and wild dreamer, Percy Bysshe Shelley. This I incorporated in a little volume entitled, *Sketches of the Literary History of Barnstaple*, printed locally, in 1866. It has recently become of such general interest, however, as part of the life and bibliography of Shelley, that I here reproduce it:—

"About the year 1812, soon after Shelley's strange and ill-omened marriage with Harriet Westbrooke, Shelley and his wife took up their residence at Lynton. He was then notorious for favouring the most wild and absurd ideas on religious and political freedom, and had been expelled from Oxford for publishing a pamphlet "on the necessity of Atheism." During this period, Shelley came into Barnstaple and called at Mr. Syle's printing-office, bringing with him a bundle of MSS., of which he desired Mr. Syle to have 1000 copies printed. This was done, Shelley coming in from time to time to read the copy and correct the proofs. The pamphlet was entitled, 'A letter to Lord Ellenborough, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, on the prosecution of Daniel Isaac Eaton for the publication of Paine's Age of Reason.'

"This Daniel Isaac Eaton was a bookseller: he was sentenced to stand in the pillory for one hour, which sentence was carried into effect. The contents of the pamphlet were of the most extreme, not to say violent, character; but the language was, as is the case in all Shelley's works, forcible and grand, and full of strong and indignant remarks on the prosecution, or, as Shelley considered it, *persecution*, of the mere publisher of a work on a theological subject. I am enabled, by the kindness of Mr. Barry, to give a line as a specimen. The writer is drawing a contrast between error and truth, and at the close of it exclaims, "Error skulks in holes and corners, letting 'I dare not' wait upon 'I would,' like the poor cat i' th' adage, but the eagle eye of truth darts through the undazzling sunbeam of the immutable and just, gathering wherewith to vivify and illumine the universe!' Shelley had about 50 copies, as they were printed, but before publication a strange circumstance occurred. A labouring man of the neighbourhood was taken up for posting bills about the town and neighbourhood headed, "Government has no rights." It being seditious, he was tried and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. His defence was, that a gentleman between Lynton and Barnstaple had given him the bills to post, and paid him 2s. 6d. for doing the job. This gentleman was Percy Bysshe Shelley. Mr. Brooke, who has furnished some of these particulars, and who superintended the printing of the pamphlet, has one of these bills, which were printed in London and brought down here by Shelley, who had at that time very wild and crude notions as to government and the regeneration of society.

This circumstance naturally alarmed Mr. Syle, as the pamphlet was quite as seditious in its tone and contents. He at once suppressed and destroyed the remaining sheets, and had several interviews with Shelley, to endeavour to get back the ones previously delivered, but unsuccessfully, as they had been mostly distributed. One copy came into the hands of Mr. Barry, and was given by him a few years since to Leigh Hunt, the friend and biographer of Shelley, though, I believe, neither the circumstances I have narrated nor the pamphlet itself, have ever been noticed or included in any biography of the poet or collection of his works; but the incident as stated is strictly correct."

Just 20 years have elapsed since the above was written and published, Shelley himself having, in 1822, closed a wild and romantic life by an equally romantic death and burial—an oft-told tale. The cremation of his body on the wild sea-shore, and entombment of his ashes and heart, "Cor Corduum," at Rome, by his west country friend, Trelawny, have an unequalled element of romance. He had not then obtained

that world-wide recognition of his wonderful power as a poet which came afterwards, and still remains. Of his private life, much was in obscurity, but while he was esteemed by a limited circle of friends and admirers, his more than dubious character as a man overshadowed, in public opinion, "Shelley, the poet." His wild and atheistical speculations and writings, and his conduct and contempt of all social laws, had not then passed out of memory, and threw into comparative shade his wonderful and brilliant poetic genius; but as time went on a revulsion occurred, and while his earlier poetical works, which had excited the horror and detestation of all good citizens and God-fearing people, were either suppressed or remodelled, by change of name and dropping out their more repugnant features, leaving only the beautiful poetic imagery and language unsullied, his later poems were mainly free from these defects, and many are so exquisitely beautiful as more than ever, as years rolled on, to have entranced the world. Thus it has happened that, in the successive eras which have elapsed since Shelley's death, no English poet has ever sustained more conflicting judgments on his life, character, and genius, and had so much critical ability brought to bear on his published works; and for the same reason no modern poet has ever had so many and such diverse biographers, many of them writers of great literary eminence—some simply giving memoirs, more or less correct, of the minute details of his life and works, but others treating him and his character as a psychological study—their criticisms on his life, actions, and aspirations exhibiting most divergent views. The Shelleyan enthusiasts describe him as taken from us in the flower of his days, before we had learned to appreciate him at his full value, and seem to think that because he lived to write incomparable poetry, he must always have been as faultless as his best verse—making him to appear as a regenerator of the world, and his faults simply as enthusiasm, or the pardonable eccentricities of youth and genius. Even Mr. Froude thought that any earlier extravagances and indiscretions should have been overlooked, because he was young and enthusiastic; while the other extreme school of thought treats him as a monster devoid of truth, and living through life in direct defiance of all laws, human and divine: all, however, agreeing in his excellency as a poet, and his wonderful power and genius.

Even now, above 60 years after Shelley's death, the subject appears as full of interest as ever; as, notwithstanding the long list of formal biographies and essays in the Shelleyan bibliography, I noted very recently (November, 1885), in a literary journal, the following paragraph of news:—

"Professor Dowden, in carrying out the biographical work on Shelley, undertaken at the request of Sir Percy and Lady Shelley, will have access to the whole of Mr. Buxton Forman's Shelley collections—books, pamphlets, magazines, original unpublished letters in considerable numbers, and manuscript papers of various kinds. These collections being by far the most considerable on the subject, with the exception of those at Boscombe Manor, no obstacle exists to the production of a work of capital importance, and, says the *Athenæum*, it is hoped that Professor Dowden's labours may be completed before the close of next year."

Of late years, every letter, scrap, record, or evidence bearing in any way on Shelley or his works, and all incidents of his life, have been eagerly sought after; among others, the State papers in the Record Office, which have only latterly been rendered accessible to students. Among these (in the Domestic Series), a few were discovered relating to Shelley, the most important and interesting being those which refer to the North Devon incident—the subject of this paper.

Mr. Rossetti appears to have first discovered them, which he made use of in elucidating an obscure publication and period in Shelley's life, in a memoir published in the *Fortnightly Review* in 1872; but he was then quite unaware of the publication of fuller details on the subject long before, in the *Literary History of Barnstaple*. Since then, it has been frequently referred to, the books dealing most fully with the episode being Mr. Florence Denis MacCarthy's *Shelley's Early Life* (1872) and Mr. Cordy Jeaffreson's *The Real Shelley* (1885), now just published. Both quote the *Literary*

History, and fill up some details omitted or imperfectly described by Mr. Brooke. Mr. MacCarthy says that the documents recently discovered confirm substantially the whole of the interesting record which Mr. Chanter gave. He also adds:—

"The copy of the letter to Lord Ellenborough, printed at Barnstaple, which Mr. Chanter states was given by Mr. Barry to Leigh Hunt, and which is almost, if not quite, unique, was probably the one from which Lady Shelley has printed the portion given in her *Shelley Memorials*."

Mr. Jeaffreson, after quoting the episode, as given in the *Literary History*, is certainly very complimentary in adding that he knows too much of his good friend, Mr. Chanter, to be capable of questioning the accuracy of his written statements. He, however, amplifies the story, from the Record Office documents and other sources, and also, I imagine, embellishes the local details with some graphic sketches of what occurred, or might have occurred, in North Devon, by way of local tattle.

It may be convenient here to perfect the story as given by Mr. Brooke from personal recollections, which is, so far, only incorrect in stating that Daniel Hill was a poor labouring man of the neighbourhood, who had the documents given him to post up by a gentleman on the road; the fact being that Hill was Shelley's servant, brought by him from Dublin, where he had been employed in the same way before by Shelley, and which brought him under the notice of the authorities. He then thought it wise to make a hasty retreat from Ireland, in the spring of 1812, and after a short stay in Wales, found his way, accompanied by his family and servant, to Lynton, on the 4th or 5th of July, 1812; and took up his abode in a cottage at Lynton, near the Valley of Rocks, which he appeared enraptured with. "The climate," he says, in a letter to Godwin, "is so mild, that myrtles of an immense size twine up our cottage, and roses bloom in the open air in winter."

He appears to have brought with him from Dublin a large stock of the seditious pamphlets which had got him into difficulty there, and, as Mr. Jeaffreson says, had not been many days in North Devon before it occurred to the youthful enthusiast that he could employ his leisure serviceably by sowing the seeds of revolutionary sentiment in Lynton and Barnstaple, for which he set his servant, Daniel Hill, in motion, as we have seen, while he occupied himself at home by writing or touching up his "Letter to Lord Ellenborough," which Syle printed; and we have Mr. Brooke's statement that Shelley himself brought the copy to the printing-office, and often visited it subsequently.

The three publications which Hill had were, (1) "The Declaration of Rights," (2) "The Devil's Walk," a parody to bring the Prince Regent into contempt, (3) "Proposals for an Association for Reforming the House of Commons," etc. We have seen the result in Daniel Hill's arrest. It is very probable that there was one or more remands of the prisoner, during which the town clerk, Henry Drake, privately communicated with the authorities in London, as it was very apparent there was someone more important in the background. His letter was referred to the solicitor of the treasury, Mr. Litchfield, and the local authorities no doubt acted on his advice and under his instructions, and probably they were made fully aware of Shelley's connection with the matter, though it might be difficult to prove anything legally against him, which accounts for the heavy penalties inflicted, as they might have hoped to reach Shelley thereby. The authorities, no doubt, thenceforth kept a close eye upon him and his actions, as, in a letter from the town clerk (now in the Record Office) it is stated that he had with him large chests, which were so heavy that scarcely three men could lift them, and were supposed to contain papers. However, if there were any efforts to make Shelley responsible or not, they came to nothing. Daniel Hill was convicted, and as his master could not pay the penalty for him, he went to prison, on which the town clerk, Henry Drake, wrote to Lord Sidmouth as follows:—

"Daniel Hill has been convicted by the Mayor in 10 penalties of £20 each for publishing and dispersing printed

papers without the printer's name being on them, under the Act 39 Geo. 3, c. 79, and is now committed to the common gaol of this Borough for not paying the penalties and having no goods on which they could be levied."

But Shelley himself appears to have been so alarmed that he made another hasty flitting from Lynton to North Wales, where Daniel Hill, having served out his six months, rejoined his master. He left Lynton so suddenly as to necessitate his not paying his lodging account to Mrs. Hooper, his landlady, and borrowing a small sum from one of her friends, which he repaid from Ilfracombe—showing that he left by sea.

The copy of the "Declaration of Rights," on which the conviction took place, and which is in the Record Office, has the name, "S. Bremridge"—who, as alderman, was then one of the magistrates—endorsed on it, the usual exhibit in such cases. And so ended the Barnstaple episode, which has now come to the fore again, more than 60 years after the poet's death. The fact of all the documents connected with the affair having been sent to London at the time of the trial, accounts for my not being able to find any in the borough chests. No copies of the letters, even, appear to have been kept. Both Mr. Brooke and Mr. Barry, from whom the account in the *Literary History of Barnstaple* was derived, are long since dead, but as the place and time when the "Letter to Lord Ellenborough" was printed have been the subject of considerable bibliographic question, it may be desirable to give Mr. Barry's own words in his written statement to me, which I only summarised :—

"When Mr. Syle left Barnstaple, in 1827, I assisted in packing up, etc.; and in clearing out the *débris* of the Editor's room we came across many fragments of old manuscripts, proof sheets, etc., amongst which was a revised proof of this very pamphlet, with the corrections in the author's own handwriting. But besides this, I remember hearing Mr. Syle on one occasion expressly state that the work was printed in his office, and that it was first intended to have inserted both the author's and printer's names on the title-page, but that after due consideration, and having the dread of prosecution before their eyes, they deemed it prudent to omit both. The copy handed over to me by Mr. Brooke I, about 25 years since, presented to Leigh Hunt, a friend of Shelley's."

A few North Devon extracts from Mr. Jeaffreson's book, *The Real Shelley: New Views of his Life*, may be amusing to some persons who know the district. The author, urged by the lavish and certainly ill-judged encomiums on Shelley's life and character before quoted, puts forth other, and what he deems real, views, showing the man in his moral deformity and utter want of truth, in two learned and elaborate volumes. He thinks that Shelley's sojourn in North Devon and connection with Daniel Hill were generally known, and he gives a graphic but possibly merely imaginative account of it :—

"There was commotion in the metropolis of North Devon, the fishing village beneath Lynton, and the petty townlets of the intervening 17 miles. While gossips clacked to each other about the young gentleman's declaration of rights and the Devil's walk, he was known to be in communication with Mr. Syle of Barnstaple, and to have commissioned that enterprising bookseller to print something even more racy than those poignant broadsides. . . . It was not in the nature of Mr. Syle's journeymen to be silent to their neighbours about the stinging letter to the Lord Chief Justice which they were setting up. It was talked about in the parlours of the two contiguous taverns, where the political leaders of the borough met each evening of the week to confer on matters of imperial or local politics. At the Whig tavern, feelings went in some degree with the youthful author of the daring essay, but at the adjoining house, where Tories held council, it was urged and agreed that measures should be taken promptly for the maintenance of social order and the timely stay of seditious practices. And after the trial all agreed as to the hardship of a poor man remaining in durance and undergoing the rigour of prison discipline, while the young gentleman who brought him into trouble escaped with perfect impunity, and it was whispered that the magistrates had not acted rightly in dealing so hardly with the poor and ignorant man, while they allowed the rich and educated one to go scot free."

The author of the book now quoted from, however, adds in conclusion :—

"The evidence that Shelley's hasty withdrawal from North Devon was connected with the stir and ferment occasioned by the publication of seditious literature is only circumstantial, but it is so strong of its weak kind that few readers will think it insufficient for the conclusion to which it brought the writer, *viz.*, making the migration at a moment when people were saying he ought to be sent to Barnstaple Gaol to keep Daniel Hill company, and the Barnstaple bookseller is fearful of being prosecuted for publishing what his customer had written."

* * *

THE MAIN ROAD FROM HONITON TO FALMOUTH, IN 1752.

BY WILLIAM GEORGE.

IF Arthur Young, the agriculturist, who rode through the southern counties in 1767, had visited Devonshire, his *Tour*, published in 1768, would have contained as graphic an account of the Devonshire high-roads, as it does of those of Gloucestershire:—

"I was infinitely surprized to find the same stony, hard, rough, and cursed roads, miscalled turnpikes, all the way from Gloucester to Newnham, which is 12 miles: it is all a narrow lane, and most infamous stony . . . it is not so much as level, but rutts all the way" (*A Six Weeks' Tour through the Southern Counties*, 2nd edition, 1769, page 143).

The state of the roads in the north of England appears to have been worse than those in the south. Of the road between Preston and Wigan, Young wrote in 1770:—

"I know not, in the whole range of language, terms sufficiently expressive to describe this infernal highway. Let me seriously caution all travellers . . . to avoid it as they would the devil, for a thousand to one but they break their necks or their limbs by overthrows or breakings down. They will here meet with ruts, which I actually measured, four feet deep, and floating with mud only from a wet summer: what, therefore, must it be after a winter?" (*Northern Tour*, IV., 431).

Bad as the highway from Exeter to Plymouth was in the middle of the last century, it would appear from the following notice, abridged from the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1752, to have been infinitely better than many of the roads described by Young in 1767 and 1770. Accustomed as we are to smooth macadamised roads in the present day, we can form but a faint idea of the delays and dangers of former travellers on our great highways:—

"I have now twice made the tour of our delicious island, nor found I that ferocity among the common people which all foreign travellers, the French especially, have taken a malicious pleasure to dwell upon. . . .

"What fine roads have we from London to the Land's-End or even to Exeter, Plymouth, or Falmouth? You have such roads as the lazy Italians have fruits, namely what God left them after the flood. What roads have you from Chester, or Oxford to Bath? Had the road on the western sea to Scotland been good for the march of an enemy and artillery, the young Pretender had been overtaken in spite of all his nimbleness. For the Highlanders, like horses bred in a stony country, might have stumbled in plain ground.

"The last tour I made was from London to Falmouth, which journey (comprising length of ground, and the great necessity of a fair opening from the western provinces to the capital) may be considered as the second principal road in the kingdom. After the first 47 miles from London you never set eye of a turnpike for 220 miles. The respective parishes either can or will do nothing; nor have the inhabitants abilities to make or mend a road, tho' one gave them all the revenues of the Exchequer.

"The Romans employed very dextrous persons on these occasions. The Austrians and French make use of their most expert engineers. Our farmers and peasants are very ready to complain at a pinch, yet never care to move a finger in the way of contrivance, and when their stupidity or laziness tries to do anything, 'tis all labour thrown away. They know not how to lay a foundation, nor make the proper slopes and drains; they throw an heap of loose huge stones into a swampy hole (as on the spongy hill near Honiton) which make the best of their way to the center of the earth. In a word they try to fill up Curtius's gulph; and they might as well expect (to adapt myself to their expression) that a musket ball would stick on the surface of a custard. Remonstrances and presentments signify nothing; the eloquence of my lords and judges has never prevailed.

"I question whether any road of the same length as that from Basingstoke to Falmouth, can be rendered good for less money than it may. Four turnpikes may suffice very well from Sarum to Exeter. The Downs will not demand much, the narrow ways, the chalky hills, the approaches to villages are the great objects. The road from Exeter to Falmouth may be easily effected after one general expence of pickaxe, and spade work: widening (and by the by, there is generally a reasonable width) and levelling, are the chief points; for the bottom is solid; and experience proves how long it has lasted good, since 'tis pretty much the same now as it stood in the days of Julius Cæsar. Four turnpikes will fully answer the purpose.

"It may be objected that the peasants will demolish these turnpikes as soon as they are erected but we will not suppose this in a well govern'd state like ours. The steadiness and spirit of the government hath at length surmounted the insolent oppositions near Bristol: and in the mildest administrations, as, God be praised, ours is, if the mob will not hear reason, they must be taught it.

[In 1749, a body of about 500 Somerset men destroyed the newly-erected turnpike gates at Ashton, Brislington, and Whitchurch, and pulled down the house of Durbin, an officer of the peace at Bedminster. Several of the rioters were taken; four of them were tried at Taunton Assizes, for pulling down Durbin's house, two of whom were convicted and executed at Ilchester. The Crown prosecuted them.]

"It may be urged farther, that there are not passengers enough on the western road to defray the expences of erecting these turnpikes. To this I answer, by denying the fact; 'tis a road very much frequented: and the natural demands from the west to London and all England on the one part, and from all the eastern countries to Exeter, Plymouth, and Falmouth &c. on the other part are very great: especially in war time.

"In picturesque countries like Cornwall and Devon, where the natural curiosities are innumerable, many gentlemen of taste would be found making purchases, and spending their fortunes, if, with common ease, they could go to and from their enchanted castle. Whereas a family, as things now stand, or a party of gentlemen and ladies would sooner travel to the south of France and back again, than down to Falmouth, or the Land's-End; and 'tis easier and pleasanter; so that all beyond Sarum, or Dorchester, is to us *terra incognita*, and the map makers might, if they pleased fill the vacuities of Devon and Cornwall with forests, sands, elephants, savages, or what they please. Travellers of every denomination, the wealthy, the man of taste, the idle, the valetudinary, would all, if the roads were good, visit once at least the western parts of this island. Whereas now every man and woman that has an hundred superflous guineas, must turn bird of passage, flirt away across the ocean, and expose themselves to the ridicule of the French.

"A rich citizen in London, a gentleman of large fortune eastwards, has perhaps some very valuable relations or friends in the west. Half a dozen times in his life time, he hears of their welfare by the post aud once perhaps receives a token when the western curate posts up to town to be instituted into a benefice, and that is all.—He thinks no more of visiting them than of traversing the deserts of Nubia, considering 'em as a sort of separate beings, which might as well be in the moon or in *Limbo Patrum*.

"I ought long before to have named the road from Bath to Exeter, which was deplorable; but I hear the nobility and gentry of Somersetshire have exerted a laudable spirit on the occasion, and are now actually erecting turnpikes; which will give that fruitful country a better intercourse with its neighbours, and bring an accession of wealth into it; for every wise traveller who goes from London to Exeter &c. will surely take Bath in his way: at least all the expensive people with coaches certainly will." —*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1752, pages 518-20, 552-53.

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JOHN GAY.—It may be interesting to admirers of this poet, and also to those who have lately been celebrating his bicentenary, to be informed that there is, in the "Forster Library," at the South Kensington Museum, a large paper copy of Maittaire's edition of *Horace*, 1715, with autograph and copious MS. notes of the poet. The "Horace" belonged afterwards to Thomas Grenville, and his book-plate is in it, with a MS. letter. We are indebted for this information to the kindness of Mr. R. F. Sketchley, Librarian of the Dyce and Forster Library.

RECORDS OF THE BOROUGH OF SAINT IVES.

BY "PORTHMINSTER."

(Continued.)

"PRIMO die Novembris Anno Dni: xpi: 1645. Ephraim Sise mchant: Maior. His Account. Disbursements:—

"Paid Richard Pollard for candlelight for the watch £1 : 3 : 10.

"Payd for bread and beere for the watch men from tyme to tyme £1 : 1 : 9.

"Payed Mr Cocke for vewinge (viewing) our Charter 10s./-

"Payd for one hhed: of wyne sent to our Recorder £3 : 0 : 0.

"Payd 7 watch men att the troopers beinge here 17/6d. (Under Sir Ralph Hopton. See *ante*.)

"Payd for beere att halinge & examininge our gunns 4/2d.

"Payd posts for carrieinge of letters att the tyme of the Irishe beinge here 4/8d.

[Probably some of the Irish troops sent over by the Duke of Ormond in 1643, to support the King's cause.]

"Given distressed seamen beinge taken by the Irish 3s./-

"Pd Paynter for 82 scouringe rodds for Musketts 6/2d.

"Pd for 2 Deales workemans wages and nayles for the guard howse & 3 bush: of coles 14/4d.

"I. for my expences & other charge on gentlemen all sundrie tymes £2 : 10 : 0."

[Here follows the first of the written laws or constitutions of the seine fishery, made at Saint Ives at various times by the municipal authorities, which were subsequently sanctioned by a special Act of Parliament.]

"St Ives. The ffifteenth Day of December 1646.

"Whereas itt is considered That our Towne of St Ives aforesaid hath been a verie good place of hooke ffishinge, And hath been verie beneficiall and helpfull to the countrie, and also to the inhabitants, And wee contrarie to our auncient custome have hyred our men for weeklie pay And have taken them in att Saint James Tyde in the cheepe tyme of hooke

ffishinge, wch is and hath been great dammadge to the Common good and contrarie to the custome of all our ffellow Sayners and neighbours throughout the countie

"We doe therefore constitute and order, That no owner of Sayne or saynes within our Towne of what condition soever shall take or hyer any seaman or ffisherman into his service for weeklie wages to serve in the sayninge crafte; ffor our constitution is, That the man that is owner of Sayne or saynes that soe doth shall pay unto the Maior of the Borough for his default the sume of twentie pounds to the use of the Towne and Borough To be leavyed on him by way of Action to be expended by the Maior Butt wee constitute and order That itt shall bee lawfull for any owner of sayne or saynes to hyer ffishermen for Rewards accordinge to our Auncient custome; And not to give aboue twentie shillings reward for any sayner of what condition soever hee bee, eyther directlie or indirectlie. And for the confirmation of this constitution we have subscribed our names.

[The signatures are the following, placed one under the other in the original].—

"Thomas Sprigge maior, Ephraim Syse, Rich: Hext, Thomas Stevens, Henry Hickes, Jno Payne, Edward Hammond, Alexander James, John Hichins, Henry Stevens, Thos Goode, John Player, Rich: Hicks, Alexander Bishopp, Henry Sterrie, George Hammond, Thomas Hicks, Reignald Paynter, Arthour Westcott, John + Cussens, Nich: Prigge, Andrew + Phillipps, Robt Arundell, Peter Gibbs, George Hicks, Thomas Purefoy, John Cocking, Thomas Painter, John Ann, Thomas Dayowe, John Noall, John + Perken."

[Of these names, about twelve are, I believe, still to be found at Saint Ives, namely, Stevens, Hickes, Payne, James, Hichens, Player, Westcott, Cussens, Phillipps, Cocking, Dayowe, Noall, and Perken, now Perking. Of the others, Syse, Hext, Sterrie, Arundell, and Purefoy, have not been represented in our borough for above a century. The memorial of Ephraim Syse in the parish church has been already referred to. Thomas Stevens was the last Portrieve and second Mayor of Saint Ives, and ancestor of the Stephens of Tregenna. John Payne was elected to Parliament for this borough in 1627. Edward Hammond was chosen Portrieve in 1636, and was afterwards Mayor. The name of Purefoy was long preserved in the designation of a piece of ground in the town, now built upon, which was called "Purfle's Plot." The family became allied with the Carnes of Penzance at the commencement of the 18th century. The above-named Thomas Purefoy is the person referred to by the manuscript of Hicks, quoted in Gilbert's *History* thus:—"In 1654, Thomas Purefoy, captain of a small privateer of four guns, belonging to Ceely, captured and brought to St. Ives two fine Breton barques laden with salt." It will not be out of place to remark here that an aged woman, still living at Saint Ives, told me that the names of the oldest families in the town were the following, the first being the oldest:—

"Cocking, Perking, Geen, Rosewall,
Hichens, Couch and Toman."]

"Thomas Sprigge mayor, 1646."

"Profits of the quay let to Thomas Purefoy and Nicholas Prigge for the sum of £20."

"Received of Wm Nance for goods which were John Hawk deceased £4 : 19 : 10."

[Hawk was the constable for several years, and probably fell a victim to the terrible plague which visited the parish at this time. See Gilbert's *History*:—"The Stevenses shut themselves up in their country house at Ayr, and escaped the contagion. More would have died of famine than plague, had not a ship belonging to Mr Opye of Plymouth come into the harbour, laden with wheat and some butts of sack. The cargo was purchased for £196 by the Mayor and other gentlemen." Some of our extracts will illustrate this gloomy bit of history]:—

"Received at seuerall tymes of Mr George Hicks for Corne monie £142 : 11 : 4."

"I. more of Stephen Harris by Georg Hicks order for corne £1 : 5 : 8."

"I. more of Mr George Hicks upon Major Ceelye Tickatts for corne £4 : 11 : 6."

"I. more of Mr Henry Sterie for a collection in St Just pish: £1 : 17 : 8."

"I. more sent into by Mr Sterie by the Towne post £3 : 0 : 0."

"I. received of Mr Wm Paynter who hath att London given to the use of the towne £1 : 0 : 0."

"I. more of Mr Arthur Westcott for puision: solde in the Markett £11 : 0 : 0."

"I. received of Mr Richard Pollard for the pish: howse £2 : 9 : 10."

[No name figures more largely in these records than that of Richard Pollard, successive eldest sons being so called from end to end of the book.]

"I. recd of Mr Harrison for the Towne upon our agreement for ffish £5 : 0 : 0."

"I. recd of Mr Hammond for a Butt of the Towne sacke £18 : 0 : 0."

"I. recd of Mrs Newman for 3 butts of sacke and pte of a 4th that she drew £80 : 7 : 5."

"I. recd of Henrie Hutchins for monie by him collected due to the Towne £3 : 12 : 2."

"I. receiued of the Towne serjeants for puision: by them deliuered £2 : 4 : 6."

"Pd Mr Hugget and Mr Whitworth for servinge the cure for a yeare £14 : 0 : 0."

"I. pd Dorothie Morrish for two souldiers dyet that lay there sicke 9/4d."

"I. payd for 30 bushells of coles for the guard att 12d the bushell £1 : 10 : 0."

"I. deliuered the constab: Bishopp for carrieinge of Liuetinant symons (who was he?) before the committee 4s./-"

"I. Spent att the tauern upon our Recorder Mr St Awbin and other gents with consent of the brethren 16s./-"

"I. payd for caring of Thomas Creed to his graue 2s./-"

"I. Layd out for John Hicks and Thomasin Philipps in time of sicknes 1s./-"

"I. delud then to constable Bishope to buy puision: for them time of their sicknes £6 : 0 : 0."

"I. delud Tho: Painter to deliu: Tho: Worvas (Gwavas) in Tim of his sicknes 2/6d."

"I. payd to Major Ceelye to wards the corne for Mr Opie £135 : 0 : 0."

"I. Pd then to Mr Opies footeman £30 : 0 : 0."

"I. Pd Mr Trout (the said footman) towards the Corne and wine for his master £31 : 0 : 0."

[He seems to have absconded with this money.]

"I. pd Mr Trout towards his cost for aresting him at Trerow (Truro) 12/2d."

"I. pd his atturnie, the serjeante and deliberating him out of that routh 14/4d."

[I am not sure about the last half of this sentence, but the above appears to be the reading.]

"I. pd for keeping of sixe bullocks for 7 weeks which were destrained by the St Earth constables £1 : 0 : 0."

"I. pd Mr Prad (Praed) for toe bushells of wheat and two bushells of barley £2 : 6 : 0."

"I pd the serjeants for collectinge of monie about the town 5s./-"

"I. pd John Thomas for three bushells of barley for the use of the poor & a quart of aquevite (brandy) for the sek (sick) £1 : 10 : 6."

[John Thomas was Hawke's successor in the office of parish constable: he died 1670, and his eldest son, John, was born 1651.]

"I pd Mr Hamond for racking the sack and trimige (trimming) the butts £2 : 0 : 0."

"I. pd Mrs Trewman for drawing of the buts of sack for the towns use £7 : 0 : 0."

"I. pd the porters for carrieinge them from the sellor (cellar) to her house 10s./-"

(To be continued.)

* * *

WULFHELM:

BISHOP OF WELLS, 914; ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, 925; DIED, 940.

BY MRS. EDMUND BOGER.

I HAVE been unable to find anything relating to Archbishop Wulfhelm's early life or parentage. He was consecrated by St. Athelm as his successor at Wells, and selected, it is said, by him to follow him to Canterbury.

It was during his episcopate that one of the periodical invasions of the Danes occurred, which, however, was valiantly repelled. In the year 918, "a great fleet came over from the Lidwiccas [Brittany] and with it two Earls Ohter and Rhoald; and they went west about till they arrived within the mouth of the Severn, and they spoiled the North Welsh everywhere by the sea-coast, where they then pleased. And in Archenfield they took Bishop Cameleac* and led him with them to their ships; and then King Edward ransomed him afterwards with forty pounds." The *Chronicle* goes on to say how the men of Hereford and Gloucester, and of the nearest towns, put them to flight and slew Earl Rhoald and Ohter's brother, and made them deliver hostages to depart from King Edward's dominion.

"And the King had so ordered it that his forces sat down against them on the south side of Severn-mouth, from the Welsh Coast westward to the mouth of the Avon

* Of Llandaff.

eastward; so that on that side they durst not anywhere attempt the land. Then nevertheless they stole away by night on some too occasions; once to the east of Watchet, and another time to Porlock. But they were beaten on either occasion, so that few of them got away, except those alone who there swam out to the ships. And then they sat down, out on the island of Bradan-relice [Flat Holms] until such time as they were quite destitute of food; and many men died of hunger because they could not obtain any food."

It is a bright little spot, and shows the more Christian feeling that existed between the Saxons and the British Church, that the great King Edward should condescend to the humiliation of paying a ransom in order to save the life of a British bishop.

The year 925 was a year to be marked in Anglo-Saxon story. Edward the Elder died, and Athelm, the Archbishop, did but survive him long enough to crown his son and successor, and then he too passed away, and Wulfhelm of Wells was raised to Augustine's chair. It is added in the *Chronicle* that in the same year St. Dunstan was born. In the life of Dunstan reasons will be given why this is probably a mistake.

In 927, Wulfhelm went to Rome to receive the pall and confirmation of his appointment as archbishop. During the period of Wulfhelm's archiepiscopate, one of his duties must have been to marry some of Edward the Elder's numerous family, to whom, with the exception of the young Prince Edwin, Athelstane proved himself a kind and loving brother. It was in memory of this young prince and his tragic end, that Athelstane founded the Abbey of Muchelney, in Somerset, not far from Langport. The ruins are most interesting at the present day, though, of course, they are of a much later date than the time of which we write. Edwin was accused by envious tongues of having plotted against his brother's crown and life, as believing that he had a better right to the throne, Athelstane's mother having been of humble birth. Athelstane said that he would not be guilty of his brother's blood, but would trust him to the judgment of God. He placed him, with a faithful friend and servant, in an open boat without oars, and sent him out to sea. The boat drifted to the coast of France, with the attendant in it, but Prince Edwin, in his impatient despair, had thrown himself into the sea. Athelstane discovered too late that he had been imposed upon by a false tale, and underwent a seven years' penance, and built other monasteries besides that of Muchelney, as a sin offering for his crime.

But it does not appear that Wulfhelm was an ardent friend of monasteries; for in the laws which he passed after the great battle of Brunanburgh or Brumby, for the regulation of the Church, there are many enactments with regard to parish churches, but nothing is said of the religious houses. The position of the clergy was assured. Priests were esteemed as holding the rank of thanes or gentlemen. A Saxon ceorl or franklin, if he were not rich enough to possess about 500 acres of land, a seat at the town gate (*i.e.*, in the grand jury), and a place in the Witenagemote, *if he had a church on his estate with a bell tower*, could obtain the rank of a thane. There can be no doubt that such a law as this would have great effect in increasing the number of parish churches.

Athelstane renewed the gift of his predecessors, of a tenth of the crown lands to the church. Trials by ordeal were regulated, but not encouraged. The coinage was carefully attended to, the archbishop having the power of coining; but the money was stamped with the King's, not the Archbishop's, head. In all these enactments, Archbishop Wulfhelm, from his position, must have borne a chief part.

Of Wulfhelm's, then, as of Athelm's, personal characteristics, we know little or nothing; but judging him by the work done—and we know Who says, "by their works ye shall know them"—we must believe him to have been a wise and conscientious man, labouring for the good of the Church and the people entrusted to his charge, and working harmoniously with one of the wisest and greatest of our kings.

Our next biography will not be the shadowy and impalpable presentment which is all we can furnish of the lives and characters of St.

Athelm and Archbishop Wulfhelm. We shall have to consider next the life of a man who was the central figure of at least four kings' reigns:—the much vilified and misunderstood Saint Dunstan.

Authorities: *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle;* William of Malmesbury; Palgrave's *Anglo-Saxons;* Churton's *Early English Church;* Dr. Hook's *Lives of the Archbishops.*

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Notes.

OLD TAVERN BILL.—I have in my possession the following printed form of what appears to be an old tavern or inn bill of the last century. It contains some curious and puzzling items which some western antiquary, versed in such lore, may be able to interpret. For instance, what was the meaning of the "Shovel and Tub" with which the customer's day appears to begin? What is "A Bag," and why should it immediately precede the "Cheese and Tobacco"? Was the "Settling" a charge for the trouble of making out and receiving payment of the amount of the bill, or does it refer to a seat in the settle by the fireside; and what was the "Morning Meter" with which the day's account ends? Thirty or forty years ago we used to be irritated by mine host's charge for imaginary "wax candles," but the manifold items of a "Blue Anchor" account must have caused a deal of wrangling. The bill is printed on paper five inches by four. There is nothing to indicate the locality of the "Blue Anchor," and the figures "17" afford the only clue to the date.

"Blue Anchor, 17	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Shovel and Tub -			
Breakfast for			
Tankard - - -			
Bread and Beer -			
Meat - - -			
Greens &c &c -			
Pudding - - -			
Butter - - -			
Dressing the Dinner -			
Liquor at Dinner -			
A Bag - - -			
Cheese and Tobacco -			
Tankard - - -			
Supper - - -			
Liquor for the Day -			
Tea			
Settling -			
Morning Meter - -			

Exeter. R. D.

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INTERESTING INSCRIPTION AT SHAUGH PRIOR CHURCH.—Beyond all doubt there must have been formerly in England many men who lived during the successive reigns of Charles II., James II., William and Mary, Queen Anne, George I., and George II., and therefore the case of Richard Lillicrap is not exceptional; but as I have never elsewhere seen the fact recorded in this manner, I send you the following, which I have copied from an inscription on a tombstone in Shaugh Prior churchyard:—

"Here lieth the Body of Richard
Lillicrape and Ipsibeth his wife
Richard died in the 80th year
of his age April the 10th 1744.
And lived to see seven Kings and
Queens reign.

"You that are living and pass by
Remember that you all must dye
Forsake your sins whilst tis to day
Relent Repent without delay
Implore Gods Grace trust in Christ's merit
If Heavenly Joy you will inherit."

Shaugh Prior. J. B. STROTHER.

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A CORNISH CAROL.—May I suggest a few emendations and explanations of the curious carol in your last number? The carol is an example of the popular "Number Carols," such as the "Seven Joys of Mary" and the "Dial of Ahaz," which are still sung in many rural villages. For "Five is the ferryman in the boat," I would read "Five are the fishermen in the boat" (*cf.* St. John, xxi, 2). Charon is a very unlikely personage to meet with in a carol. For "Six are the charming waiters," read "charmed waters" (St. John, ii, 6, one of the Epiphany Gospels). The "eight archangels" may be the "eight in the ark" (*cf.* St. Peter, iii, 20), the number of archangels being only four. For "Nine is the moonshine bright and clear," read "Nine moons so bright and clear," the nine months from March 25th, Annunciation, to December 25th, Christmas Day. J. F. C.

Tisbury, Wilts.

HERE is another rendering of the ancient Cornish ditty published in the last number of the *Western Antiquary.* It was very common in North Devon fifty years ago, and was often sung at the harvest feasts. After "Come and I will sing you," etc., as given by Mr. Boase, the other lines ran thus:—

"One is One and all alone
And evermore shall be so.
Two of them are lily-white babes
All adorned in green O.
Three of them are triers.
Four are the gospel preachers.
Five are the five were all alive.
Six are the silver cymbals.
Seven are the seven stars in the sky.
Eight are the eight archangels.
Nine of them once bright did shine.
Ten are the ten commandments.
Eleven are the eleven who went to heaven.
Twelve are the twelve apostles."

E. CAPERN.

Brannock's Vale, Braunton, North Devon.

BISHOP PETER COURTENAY.—The following extract from the *Standard* of the 30th of January may interest the readers of the *Western Antiquary*:—

"A very interesting discovery has been made in the crypt of Winchester Cathedral, in which excavations are being carried on by the direction of Dr. Kitchen, the dean, to restore the crypts to their ancient proportions, by removing modern accumulations of earth. In a mass of masonry just under the groined arch of the 15th century Lady Chapel, a leaden coffin enclosing a wooden one was found, and in the latter was the skeleton of Bishop Peter Courtenay, this fact being established by the coat of arms at the foot of the cross, cast on the coffin lid. This Bishop, in the troubles of Richard III.'s reign, was a Lancastrian and an exile with his brother in the cause of Henry Tudor; after the battle of Bosworth they returned, and the Bishop was subsequently translated from *Oxford* to Winchester. He died in 1492. He gave the great Bell 'Peter' to Exeter Cathedral (since recast), and he was an ancestor of the present Earl of Devon. The restoration of the great Norman crypts is exciting great interest among antiquarians."

The *Standard*, however, is in error. Peter Courtenay was made Bishop of Exeter in 1478, and was translated to Winchester in 1487, where he died in 1492. Besides this, I believe the see of Oxford was not formed till fully fifty years later. J. N.

Exeter.

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EPITAPH IN HEAVITREE CHURCH.—A few days ago, being in Heavitree Church, I noticed a gravestone near the chancel, partly covered with a piece of carpet and in an excellent state of preservation, the inscription of which ran as follows:—

"Here Lyeth the Bodyes of
Thomas Georges of Heavitree
Esqr and Rose his wife: Hee
Departed this life the 17th
of October 1670 and shee
the 14th Day of Aprill. 1672.

"The Louinge Turtell hauinge mist her mate
Beg'd she might enter ere they shut the Gate
Their Dust here lies whose Soules to Heaven are Gonne
And waite till Angells Rowle away the stone.

Exeter. OLD CLIFTONIAN.

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OLD POETRY OF 1199.—Blomefield's *History of Norwich*, page 39:—

"Eboracum silvis Excestria clara metallis
Norwicum Ducis, Hibernis: Coestria Gallis."

Equal to:—

"Yorkshire for woods,
Exeter for metals,
Norwich for Danes and Irish,
Chester for French."

Were any mines in or around Exeter, or is it only speaking generally of the West of England?

Kilmarth. E. W. RASHLEIGH.

REPORTED CASE OF RESUSCITATION AT TEIGNMOUTH.—During the past month our daily, weekly, and even medical, papers have been setting forth (some of them with full particulars) an extraordinary story of supposed resuscitation at Teignmouth. Being there last week, I made inquiries concerning the case, and, to my great surprise, found that the whole story, from beginning to end, was nothing more or less than a hoax. No one could tell me anything about it, and they said it was only a story "the papers had made up."

"A curious instance of resuscitation of an apparently dead person is reported from the pleasant little town of Teignmouth, in Devonshire, where an old man, who had been some days ill, was recently supposed to have died, and preparations were being made for his appropriate 'laying out.' The reality of his decease, however, was not accepted by all his friends; and, on the suggestion of a doubting mind, the potent agency of brandy was resorted to as a final test of the presumed corpse's vitality. Under the influence of the spirit, signs of existence rapidly developed, and, after a time, the object of so much anxious attention raised himself up, and put the not unnatural query, 'What is all this about?' It need hardly be added that, after so satisfactory a proof of continued interest in things mundane on the part of the principal, his subsequent complete recovery was hastened by every expedient. This case will recall to the mind professional the oft repeated discussion on the signs of death, the difficulty in connection with which is proverbial. Spite of all our modern advances, however, it still remains that we cannot positively assert the departure of life until the onset of decomposition affords incontrovertible evidence that the normal functions of the body are in abeyance. Than this, there is nothing else that is absolute, even rigor mortis—notwithstanding the contradiction of terms involved—being a fallible sign by itself. But there can be no doubt that the numerous stories of premature burial which have from time to time been narrated are in most instances exaggerated, and that in reality the number of persons who have been buried alive is excessively small, although there is evidence undoubted that this distressing accident has sometimes occurred."—*Hospital Gazette.*

Notes and queries have from time to time appeared in your journal respecting resuscitations which are said to have taken place in years gone by, and as inquiries may some day be made concerning this case, I think it advisable that the *Western Antiquary* should bear record that no resuscitation took place at Teignmouth during January, 1886. P. F. ROWSELL.

85, Canonbury Road, N.

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GOVERNMENT PURCHASES OF TIN IN 1604:—

"James by the Grace of God, etc., To the treasurer and chamberlain of our Exchequer for the time being. Whereas we in September last for and towards the buying of the tin which then remained in the tinners hands in the counties of Devon and Cornwall, addressed our letters of

privy seal unto sundry aldermen and others of the city of London for the loan of diuers sums of money unto us for six months time, and we to pay interest for the same after the rate of ten pounds in the hundred. As namely of Sir Robert Lee knight the 16 Sept £1000; of Sir Thomas Middleton £1500; of Sir James Deane knight, John Porter and Walter Plomer merchants 15 Sept £500 each; of Robert Gandy and Sebastan Harvy merchants 13 Sept £500 each. All which sums of money amounting to the sum of £5000 they have paid unto Sir Richard Smyth knight, generall receiver of the Duchy of Cornwall and by us appointed for the buying of the tin. We therefore fully minding that instant repayment shall to them be duly made, do will and require you, at the end of the six months, out of such our treasures as shall be remaining in the receipts of our Exchequer, you make payment of the sums of money so to us lent and for the use thereof after the rate aforesaid, the said six months to be accompted from the days before set down.

"And whereas we are minded to keep the penntion [pre-emption] of tin in our own hands and for that purpose send down into Cornwall and Devonshire by Sir Richard Smyth so much money as shall be sufficient to pay for the tin coined at Helfloy [Helston] Trewroe and Lostwithiel in Cornwall the last Michaelmas coinage, and as shall be coined there also this past coinage of February and at the coinage of Devonshire and Liskerdin in Cornwall the next Midsummer coinage which as we are informed after the usual rate and price with other charges incident to the same will amount to £1700 at the least. These are therefore to require you to pay to Sir Richard Smyth the sum of £1700.

"And for as much as we shall have cause shortly to give orders for the selling of the said tin unto merchants and pewterers, for which respect it will be needful and requisite that the same be brought and laid up in some place in our said City of London, our will and pleasure is that you give orders that our tin now remaining in the custody of Sir Richard Smyth, as likewise such as shall be bought by him, may be removed from such coinage houses and brought from time to time by sea out of Cornwall and Devonshire to our City of London by him and his deputies to be sold to our use according to such rates as you shall prescribe.

"And for the freight and all other charges our will is that you cause the same to be payed according to such agreement as shall be made by Sir Richard Smyth. Moreover our pleasure is that you repay the accompts of Sir Richard Smyth from time to time, give unto him such allowances of disbursements by him disbursed or to be laid out in those our services and affairs of tin together with such consideration and recompense of his pains and travails therein as you shall think reasonable for the which and all other things before declared this shall be unto you a sufficient warrant and discharge in that behalf. Given, etc. Dated Westminster 16th Feb. 1604."

The above very curious account of the purchasing of the tin in the counties of Cornwall and Devon is taken from *Pell's Privy Seal Books, 1-4. James I., 1603-1606, No. 23, Folio 110 (b).* The preservation of a fictitious price of tin, first by the Duchy of Cornwall or the government of the day, and afterwards by the Honourable East India Company, was a practice which was continued down to a comparatively recent period. The reason why James I. had the management of the Duchy was, that in 1604 Henry Frederick Stuart was a minor, and the king took advantage of this circumstance and had the revenues of the duchy paid into the exchequer; and consequently he had also to make arrangements regarding the pre-emption of the tin.

GEORGE C. BOASE.

15, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

* * *

Queries.

REV. DR. HUMPHREY HUTCHINSON.—Is anything known of the parentage and descent of Dr. Humphrey Hutchinson, one of the translators of the authorised version of the Bible of 1611? He was Rector of Kenn, in the county of Devon, and Chaplain to Charles I. Lysons mentions him in vol. VI., page 350, note, and says he had a son, William—also rector of the same parish, Canon of Exeter, and Chaplain to Charles II.—who married Frances, sister of Sir Lewis Stuckley; a grandson, John, who married the daughter of William Longford; and two great-grandsons, the elder not named, but the younger called John. It is difficult to understand a pedigree, unless it is in a tabular form:—

Dr. Humphrey Hutchinson ... = ...
Rector of Kenn, Chaplain to Charles I., Translator of the Bible, 1611.

Dr. William Hutchinson, D.D. = Frances, sister of Sir Lewis Stuckley.
Rector of Kenn, Canon of Exeter, Chaplain to Charles II.

John Hutchinson ... ... = Daughter of W. Longford.

Eldest son, whose name is not given by Lysons.

John Hutchinson of Collumpton. Monument in the church, dated 1729.

Humphrey was probably an offshoot of the great Yorkshire stock which is given in Lucy Apsley's life of her husband, Colonel John Hutchinson; but I would wish to know whether John of Collumpton left any representatives, and whether they survive to the present day. I have been told that there was formerly a tablet or monument in Kenn Church commemorative of one or both of the rectors, with the armorials depicted thereon, but that in or about the year 1850 the church was "restored," as it is called, when the monument was improved out of existence. Perhaps some readers may know something of the subject, both at Kenn and Collumpton.

P. O. HUTCHINSON.

Sidmouth.

WILLIAM BEAUMONT, S.J.—In the chancel of the parish church of Ston Easton, Somerset, there is this inscription:—

"Hic infra jacet | Revdus Dominus Gul: Beaumont, | Sacerdos, S.J. Obiit 22do Septem: | Ætatis suæ 66, Anno Dom: 1764.—Hodie mihi, cras tibi."

And in the register this entry appears:—

"Mr William Beaumont was was [*sic*] Buryed the 18 of Octor, 1764."

Can you give me any information regarding the above-named priest of the Church of Rome? His burial would seem not to have been for nearly a month after his death.

Clifton. B. H. BLACKER.

[The following extract from Dr. Oliver's "Collections towards illustrating the Biography of the Scotch, English, and Irish Members, S.J." may give some information on this matter:—

"XCV. Beaumont, William, of Stone Easton, in the county of Somerset, born 28th January, 1697; joined the order at the age of 21; was Professed 2d February, 1737: after labouring in the residence of S. Stanislaus, and at Bonham, and Lulworth, he retired to his native place, where he departed in peace, 15th October, 1764."

According to the above, there would seem to be some discrepancy in the entries quoted from the parish registers, as Dr. Oliver states that Beaumont died on the 15th October; the entry of his burial, three days later, would correspond.—EDITOR.]

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SINGULAR EPITAPH.—*The Exeter Evening Post, or Plymouth and Cornish Courant* (a title that was shortly afterwards changed to its present one of *Trewman's Exeter Flying Post*), mentions on the 31st October, 1765, that the following epitaph appears in a country churchyard in Devonshire. Can any of your correspondents identify the locality?

"Here lies honest Roger with Susan his Bride,
Who merrily lived and chearfully died:
They laugh'd and they lov'd, and drank while they were able,
But now they are forc'd to knock under the Table.
This Marble which formerly served them to drink on
Now covers their Bodies, a sad Thing to think on:
That do what we can to moisten our Clay
'Twill one Day be Ashes and moulder away.

Exeter. R. D.

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EXETER PRINTER IN 1688.—"The SPEECH of the PRINCE of ORANGE to some Principle Gentlemen of SOMERSETSHIRE and DORSETSHIRE, on the coming to Joyn his Highness at *Exeter* the 15th *Nov.* 1688.

"EXETER, Printed by J. B. 1688."

Who was "J. B.," the printer of the above-named broadside? The typographical errors it contains, as, "ihat" for "that," and "mueh" for "much," evidence how hurriedly it was printed. The summary of the speech in Lord Macaulay's *England* (2 vol. edition, i, 577), is from the *Fourth Collection of State Papers, 1688*."

Clifton. WILLIAM GEORGE.

SIR FERDINANDO GORGES.—Can any reader of *Notes and Queries* inform me if any letters of, or documents relating to, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, not printed or mentioned in the reports of the Royal Manuscripts Commissioners, are in existence? Is any portrait of him known?

JAMES P. BAXTER.

(*Notes & Queries*, January 9th, 1886.)

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ST. SIDWELL'S BELLS.—The eight bells of St. Sidwell's Church, Exeter, were recast in 1773 to form the present peal. Can any one enlighten me as to the previous history of these bells, which were recast 122 years ago? Dr. Oliver states that the bells of All Hallows, Goldsmith Street, were sold in 1767 to St. Sidwell's Church, but does not state how many. The same authority states that three bells belonging to All Hallows-on-the-Walls were taken down in 1657 and sold for £30, but does not state to whom. Jenkins, in his history, states that there is a tradition that three of St. Sidwell's bells belonged formerly to All Hallows-on-the-Walls. When the church was demolished, they were ordered by the Republican Governor of the city to be converted into cannon. The inhabitants of St. Sidwell's, having intelligence of this, privately conveyed them away by night, one George Checke, brewer, of St. Sidwell's, lending them his cart and horses for that purpose. I should be very grateful if anyone can throw some light on this subject. OLD CLIFTONIAN.

Exeter.

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REV. MR. LEANE.—In what parish, either in Somerset, Devon, Cornwall, or Wilts, was he minister during the 17th century? I have a snuff-box given by him to Mr. John Lee. Where also could I find traces of the Lee family? W. H. COTTELL.

Yeolmbridge, Wood Vale, S.E.

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EXETER TOWN HALL.—In the farthest corner of the left-hand side or entrance is a coat-of-arms: or, a bend gules; at least it was there some seven years since. These are the arms of Cottell of Devon. For whom were they painted there? I think there is a label for first son.

Yeolmbridge, Wood Vale, S.E. W. H. COTTELL.

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"A SHARD IN THE HEDGE."—This expression came under my notice in Somersetshire last week, and upon inquiring the meaning of it I was informed that it referred to a gap or opening in the hedge. Can this phrase be claimed as belonging solely to Somersetshire? P. F. R.

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"BRIDE STEEL."—The above is the appellation of a licensed victualler in Morice Town. Can your readers throw any light on the Christian name "Bride"? Is it a form of "Bridget"? or must it be reckoned among the curiosities of Christian (or rather quasi-Christian) names that we come across now and then? HIBYSKWE.

SWILLY AND OTHER LOCAL PLACE-NAMES. — One rarely hears this local name now, for it appears to have been superseded by the modern Ford, near Devonport. Can any of your readers give me the origin of the name Swilly? In the same locality is Bold Venture, now almost forgotten, a junketing place in former days, and several other local appellations of almost equal interest and obsoleteness. KEARLEY.

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CAWSAND.—I think this name was some time since the subject of enquiry as to its origin. If so, it may be well to note that the name given to Cawsand Bay in Speed's Map is "Cousham," and we know that Cosdon was an early form of the name as applied to the modern Cawsand Beacon, near Okehampton. Perhaps some reader may be prepared with a reference to an earlier form for Cawsand Bay than that given by Speed. W. S. B. H.

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COTTELL FAMILY.—In the *Visitation of Wilts, 1623*, the pedigree of Mark Cottell, of Cricklade, is given "as of the ancient family of Devon." His father's name is stated to have been Robert Cottell. Mark Cottell died in 1627, bequeathing by his will "to the town of Plymouth, where my father some time dwelt, and where he lies buried, £50." Is there any trace of this Robert Cottell, or this gift? Probably St. Andrew's Register could throw some light on this enquiry. I shall be glad to receive any information respecting my people. W. H. COTTELL.

Yeolmbridge, Wood Vale, S.E.

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ANCIENT PORTRAIT OF THE POPE FROM AN OLD DEVONSHIRE CHURCH.—A friend has just shown me a well-painted oak panel, in oil in a good state of preservation, representing a pope fully habited, and with triple crown, and cloak or vestment, with brooch beautifully painted. The outer garb or vestment is handsomely damascened; the colours are still bright; the crown and brooch golden; the vestments dark-patterned, and crimson over white. Both hands are holding a cross the full height of the standing figure. It evidently was a panel inserted in some cusped-pointed arched framing, and is of cleft oak, slightly worm eaten. Total size, about 20 inches high by 6 inches wide. It appears to have been a portion of the panelling of a rood screen, and, I am informed, was originally in the ancient church of Widecombe-in-the-Moor, in Dartmoor Forest, near Ashburton, which church is dedicated to St. Pancras.

Perhaps some of your correspondents may be able to say if there is still any framing in the church in which such a panel would fit. Tradition says that it was found in a heap of rubbish in the church when it was restored. If I remember rightly, this was but a few years ago, and that the vicar published a history of his church and restoration, which, although I saw a copy at the time, I cannot now remember where; but this much I recollect, that it was a fine edifice of the quasi-cathedral class, that it possessed good features, and was highly esteemed in the neighbourhood. EDWARD JEBOULT.

Mediæval Hall, Taunton.

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CULLOMPTON.—What authority is there for spelling the name of this market town "Collumpton"? Kelly's *Directory of Devonshire and Cornwall, 1883*, appears to favour either method. FRANC PLUME.

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NEWTON ST. CYRES AND ITS "RESTANT."—In *Merry England* for January of this year there is an account of an apparition in a certain rectory in the West of England which the writer (Rev. F. G. Lee of Lambeth) calls "Nutleigh St. Cyran's Rectory." He was staying there in 1880, during a conference of clergy, and had strange experiences; not only seeing and hearing, but feeling the presence, or rather the *pressure*, of his inquiet visitor. Am I right in guessing the real name of the locality? FRANC PLUME.

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Replies.

SIR THOMAS FRY (v., 6, pages 131, 177).—It is quite certain that no person of this name held the Attorney-Generalship in the reign of Elizabeth, neither does Metcalfe's *Book of Knights* include any knight of the name.

Leigh, Lancashire. W. D. PINK.

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FORREL = BINDING OR COVER OF A BOOK. — This was the subject of investigation in the earlier numbers of your journal, to which I can add nothing but the record, if you think it worth insertion, of having just heard the word used in the older part of Plymouth. I was remarking to a shopkeeper on a curious old folio, with quaint engravings, that was lying on his counter, minus the binding, when he replied, "Yes, 'tis a queer old book. It is a pity though; 'twas taken into the bakehouse and had the forrels pulled off." BIBLIOPHILE.

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SAMUEL EYLES PIERCE.—Seeing the correspondence relating to "Samuel Eyles Pierce" in the last number of the *Western Antiquary* reminds me of the following circumstance, which I take the liberty of sending you. When greatly advanced in age (73) Pierce married a second wife, young in years (36). The deacons of Shoe Lane somewhat demurred to it, and remonstrated with him on the subject. His reply, *and only one*, was, "*If a ripe cherry fell into your mouth, would'n't you eat it?*" I had this from one of the deacon's own lips.

Chard. THOMAS C. JUDGE.

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JOCKEY.—With reference to the query by "Hibyskwe," in the *Western Antiquary* for January last, on the phrase "Jockey" or "Jockeying," on the part of one who does not pay his debts *promptly*, I beg to say that I have frequently

heard this term used in many parts of Kent, but in a sense applying to those who do not pay their debts *at all*—tantamount to "swindling," or in the common slang, "*chiselling*." S. S.

Plymouth.

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EXETER CHURCHES (5th Series, page 172).—Your correspondent will find a list of the churches ordered to be sold by order of the Chamber in 1657 (not 1646) in Oliver's *History of Exeter*, 1862, page 119, with the prices they realised. J. S. ATTWOOD.

Exeter.

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ST. OLAVE'S, EXETER.—Any English history will tell "Old Cliftonian" that Gytha, whom he mentions, was the wife of Earl Godwine, and mother of King Harold Godwineson. She was the sister of Jarl Ulf, regent of Denmark, who married King Cnut's sister, Estrith, and was father of Sweyn Estrithson, afterwards King of Denmark. St. Olave, by which name Olaf Tryggrason is generally known in England, was the favourite saint of the Danish settlers in England; fourteen churches still retain dedications in his name. He was converted during a wiking expedition in the Scilly Isles by a hermit, and confirmed by an English bishop, and was the first Christian King of Norway. Longfellow's versification of the Saga of King Olaf gives a pretty full account of his life. I don't know whether the Exon *Domesday* gives any particulars of the connection of Gytha with Devon. But she is said also to have been the founder of Hartland Abbey in honour of St. Nectau, by whose intercessions she believed her husband to have escaped shipwreck. J. F. C.

Tisbury, Wilts.

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CORNISH M.P.s IN THE LONG PARLIAMENT.—Your correspondent, "W. D. Pink," in the January number of the *Antiquary* states that Thomas *Povey* was Member for Liskeard in the Long Parliament, and gives his authority for the correctness of the name. In Allen's *History of Liskeard* (page 312) the names given of the members for the borough from 1643 to 1658 are Thomas *Fowey* and George Kekewich. A foot-note states that *Fowey* and Kekewich were members of the Long Parliament, and that their return was probably irregular. Which name is correct, *Povey* or *Fowey*? C. W. J.

Liskeard.

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OLD DEVONSHIRE CUSTOMS.—In reply to the editor's query in your December number, page 153, the manor of West Ashford, which was one of the numerous small manors in this neighbourhood, has long ceased to exist as such. I acted for a considerable period as steward of the manor forty years since. It then only consisted of a few small estates and cottages held by copy of Court Roll for three lives in succession, and a right of weare and fishery in the River Taw. Most of the copy-holder's rights had then fallen in, and no renewals granted, and the few remaining ones were bought up by the lord, the whole thus becoming a mere fee-simple estate in the hands of Mr. Hole, the lord, who soon after sold it to Sir W. Williams. The customs, of which you give a copy, were, I believe, the same as entered in the Court Book; but as it was then handed over to the purchaser I cannot compare it. They are, however, the usual ones, common to all small manors in the district, but had become practically dead letters in my time, and Courts had ceased to be held.

One singular circumstance may be named. Although called the Manor of West Ashford, it did not lie in that parish at all, but in the adjoining parish of Heanton Punchardon. A far more interesting and elaborate set of customs appertained to the nearly adjacent parish of Braunton, in which were three manors—Braunton Abbot, Braunton Deane, and Braunton Gorges—which possessed a set of customs dated in 1516, and referring to all the manors. These also are now disused, and almost, if not quite, come to an end. I could, if so wished, give a *resumé* of them; but I doubt whether as a whole they are of sufficient general interest. J. R. CHANTER.

Barnstaple.

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PLYMOUTH LEAT AND THE DOCUMENT FROM BUDLEIGH.—There is so much in the communications of H. Sharrock and "W.S.B.H." on pages 117 and 231 of *Western Antiquary*, vol. 3, which "Wyvern Gules" has left all this time unanswered, that he can hardly have any cause for wonder that no one has taken the trouble to notice the document sent you by Dr. Brushfield. It is "Wyvern Gules'" turn to throw some light on the matter.

As, however, he has referred to me, perhaps you will allow me to say that a study of the Budleigh deed shows that the document, instead of disposing of the Warleigh Mill Leat myth, confirms the existence of some such stream. Again, there is no difficulty respecting water running uphill in connection with Longstone Mill Leat; for that leat was not the "illegal tapping of Plym Leat mill purposes" which was mentioned by "W.G." on page 69, vol. iii. If your readers will take the trouble to find Longstone on the ordnance map, they will see that it is close to the actual head-weir of the Plymouth Leat on the river Meavy. There is therefore no difficulty in understanding how the "water-course which runs *to* Longstone Mills" could be turned, on occasions of necessary repairs, either into the Meavy above Plymouth Leat head-weir, or into the "*ancient* course . . which fell into" that river below the said weir. What does "W.G." mean by the weir within the manor of Buckland Monachorum? Is it where the water leaves the Plymouth Leat to go to Warleigh Mill?

"Wyvern Gules" evidently does not see that the liberty reserved to John Elford to turn the water out of Longstone Mill Leat refers to a different thing entirely from the right to take water out of the Plymouth Leat as before in "the leat or course which then it ran in," which went "from the Plymouth Leat towards the Barton of Bickham, in the Parish of Buckland Monachorum." Longstone Leat was in Sheepstor Parish, and the other was in Buckland, with

the Plymouth Leat in part between. Does not this look very much as if the leat running towards Bickham was really the continuation in that direction of the old leat, which Mr. Worth says Sir Francis Drake made use of?

QUÆRENS.

**** *Other important "REPLIES" are in type, but must stand over in consequence of unusual pressure on our space.*—EDITOR.

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Bibliographical Notes & Notices.

A History of Devonshire, with Sketches of its Leading Worthies. By R. N. WORTH, F.G.S. London: Stock, 1886.

We cordially welcome this second volume of Stock's "Popular County Histories." We were delighted with the first, and from our present knowledge of the book before us we are convinced that we have another treat in store in the careful perusal of Mr. Worth's volume. We say this, as it were in self-defence, for as the book comes to hand just as we are going to press we have been unable to give it that thorough scrutiny which it deserves. We must therefore defer a more lengthened criticism for a subsequent number. In the meantime we may say that Mr. Stock has chosen wisely in engaging Mr. Worth to write a history of Devonshire, for no man has given more attention to the subject than the author of the *History of Plymouth* and similar works. We can quite imagine that the author was cramped in the endeavour to compress a history such as Devonshire possesses into a single volume; but he has succeeded well in so doing, and although we might have wished fuller details on some important epochs of Devonshire history, and have preferred a somewhat different arrangement of the contents of the volume, we are bound to confess that Mr. Worth has produced a popular county history, such as will lead the student to search in other directions for more extended information. But more anon.

Gray's Inn: its History and Associations. Compiled from Original and Unpublished Documents. By WILLIAM RALPH DOUTHWAITE, Librarian. London: Reeves and Turner, 1886.

Those who know Gray's Inn, with its quietude and solitariness in the very heart of London's immensity, turmoil, and roar, will appreciate this tribute of affection from one whose lot it is to be cast in that delightful retreat. Mr. Douthwaite is a model librarian, he presides over a valuable library, and he has in this volume given us the results of his loving investigations into the history and associations of this time-honoured spot. He tells us that "for centuries Gray's Inn has been esteemed a most agreeable residence, and not only barristers and students of the law, but divines and literary men have been tempted to live here by the quietness of the spot." The volume is most comprehensive, for it includes not only a history of the origin of this ancient home of the law, but gives, as well, a list of all the eminent men, whether readers, preachers, or members, who have been connected with it. There is particular mention of Bacon, Pepys, Addison, Lamb, Gascoigne, Fitzherbert, Romilly, and many others. Some account of the masques and revels formerly in vogue are also appended, and other valuable and interesting information. The work extends to nearly 300 pages, is well illustrated and printed, and is altogether such a volume as will be sure to find purchasers amongst the many men of learning who at one time or another have had their temporary home in the secluded spot off High Holborn, London City.

A Bookseller of the Last Century. Being some Account of the Life of John Newbery, and of the Books he published, with a Notice of the later Newberys. By CHARLES WELSH. London: Griffith, Farran, Okeden, and Welsh, 1885.

A most important and interesting volume, dealing, as it does, with the career of a very remarkable man. John Newbery was, as Mr. Welsh informs us, "the first bookseller who made the issue of books, specially intended for children, a business of any importance: he brought before the world a number of works which have proved of great benefit, and of which the memory and the influence have survived to the present day." We may note, in passing, that his mantle has fallen upon a worthy successor, to wit, the gentleman who has prepared this valuable book. Mr. Welsh has spared no pains to make the work complete and reliable: it is admirably compiled, and abounds in matters of great interest. To all who are interested in the progress of English literature it is valuable, to students of bibliography it is invaluable, while to those who are in any way associated with libraries and great collections of books it is simply a necessity. For in addition to a large fund of information respecting the Newberys and their noted house at the corner of St. Paul's Churchyard, it contains as complete a list as possible of all the books published by the Newberys from 1740 to 1800; and as this list occupies more than half the volume of 400 pages its importance to bibliographers and librarians may be easily estimated. The work contains a series of illustrations depicting the old house which for more than a hundred years has been the printing and publishing establishment of this enterprising family and their successors. It is interesting to note that almost simultaneously with the issue of Mr. Welsh's book came the re-opening of the premises after being rebuilt and considerably extended by the present representatives of the Newberys, of whom Mr. Welsh is one. We congratulate the editor upon the completion of his agreeable task, and also upon the fact that he is succeeding so well in following the footsteps of "John Newbery, the philanthropic publisher of St. Paul's Churchyard," as Goldsmith calls him in his *Vicar of Wakefield.*

Men, Women, and Progress. By the late EMMA HOSKEN WOODWARD. London: Dulau & Co., 1885.

This is a tale of to-day, intended to advocate women's rights, and published under the auspices of the association

founded for that purpose. The book deals with the "Woman Question," which, under some one of its aspects, enters into every detail of social life. Its object is to advocate certain much-needed reforms, as well as to give various arguments for and against the points treated of. It is a well-written story, and shows that the writer had a brilliant and very active mind. Appended to each chapter will be found a series of illustrative quotations from the best authors, bearing upon the general subject of the book. It is well worthy of perusal.

Silex Scintillans. Sacred Poems and Private Ejaculations. By Henry Vaughan (Silurist). Being a *fac-simile* of the First Edition, published in 1650, with an Introduction by the Rev. William Clare, B.A. (Adelaide). London: Stock, 1885.

Another of those admirable reprints which Mr. Elliot Stock has made such a specialty. This volume is a worthy companion to the *fac-simile* of George Herbert's *Temple* issued by Mr. Stock a short time since, and we are sure many admirers of our sacred poetry will be glad to add this little work to their collections. The introduction by Mr. Clare considerably enhances the value of the volume, for it is becomingly critical, and moreover contains a list of the previous editions of the *Silex Scintillans*.

Australian Lyrics (Second Edition). *A Poetry of Exiles* (Second Edition). By DOUGLAS B. W. SLADEN. London: Griffith, Farran & Co., 1885.

We had the pleasure a few months since to notice a volume of poems by Mr. Sladen, entitled *In Cornwall and Across the Sea, etc.* We have now the additional pleasure and satisfaction of welcoming two more books from the same source. Mr. Sladen is a genuine poet; every page breathes the right odour. His "Society Verses" are happily conceived; but we prefer the patriotic fire of some of his lyrics, which, in themselves, are enough to give him a fair claim to the proud position of being the premier-poet of our Australian colonies. Quotations would be out of place in these pages, and the difficulty would be rather what not to select than what to quote, where all is so good, so real, and so true. Even as we admire the contents of these charming little tomes, so we, as becomes us, find equal satisfaction in the books themselves; for in the first place, they are marvels of cheapness (published at one shilling each), with their thick rough-edged paper, broad margins, antique type, and scarlet banded parchment cover. We doubt if such works, in such a style, and at such a price, have ever before been offered to the public.

The Praise of Gardens. A Prose Cento, collected and in part Englished by ALBERT F. SIEVEKING. With Proem by E. V. B. London: Stock, 1885.

This is truly a book of many thoughts of many minds, for in this delightful volume we have a collection of word-flowers culled from the gardens of all ages and all lands. The leaves seem fairly redolent with the perfumes of flowers, with this difference, that the flowers fade and lose both their freshness and their fragrance, but the words here gathered into a posy will live as long as man and man's works shall exist. Leaving metaphor, we will say simply, that the compiler of this charming book has shown the most exquisite taste and love of his work, he has given quotations ranging from an ancient Egyptian MS. (dating B.C. 1300) to the writers of our own days, and all the selections are happy. The "Proem" is an exquisite introduction to this garden of sweet enchantment, this fairy-ground of innocent delight.

A True And most Dreadfull Discourse of a Woman Possessed with the Devil, at Dichet in Somersetshire. A matter as miraculous as ever was seen in our time, A.D. *1584.* Edited by ERNEST E. BAKER. Robins: Weston-super-mare, 1886.

We quite agree with the editor of this reprint, that "he who brings to light any almost extinct and unknown tract, or other matter of the 16th century relating to a special part of England, does some service, not only to that spot in particular, but also to his country generally, notwithstanding the gross absurdities or outlandish improbabilities which may be, and most probably are, contained therein; for by means of these publications of bygone days one is, in some measure, the better enabled to guage the minds of those who read them while yet damp from the printing press, and to realise their superstitious surroundings." We need add nothing more in commending this curious little work to our readers.

Prudence Palfrey. By T. B. ALDRICH. Edinburgh: Douglas, 1885.

A charming little tale, full of character, and equal to any of the works which we have yet seen from the pen of this talented American author. Mr. Douglas is to be congratulated upon the inspiration which led him to produce, for English readers, some of the gems of American authors; for the works of John Burroughs, W. D. Howells, O. W. Holmes, and others, form in themselves a capital library of very popular books.

A Time and Times:—Ballads, and Lyrics of East and West. By A. WERNER. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1886.

This volume contains many charming lyrics to which we would willingly refer at length, did space permit. The writer has evidently wandered the wide world over, and has noted scenes and events with skilful pen and poetic power. Several of the lyrics relate to the western counties, to wit, "The White Witch of Perranporth"; "The Mermaid of Zennor"; "The Wrecker's Daughter"; Towan Cross"; "The Ballad of the Ship *Elisabeth*," and others. These lyrics are well worth perusal, and we trust this notice may be the means of inducing some of our readers to send for the little volume, the price of which is 3/6.

Orpheus, and other Poems. By ALFRED EMERY. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1885.

We find much to admire in this little book of poems, and although the author offers an apology for the youth of his poems, we are sure that no such apology is needed The translations are particularly happy.

HH

GILDA MERCATORIA.

Gilda Mercatoria. Ein beitrag zur geschichte der Englischen Städteverfassung. By Dr. CHARLES GROSS. Published by Deuerlich of Göttingen.

This work on the history of the constitution of English towns is a most valuable contribution to the study of constitutional history. The author tells us in his preface, that in order to understand the nature of merchant guilds, it is necessary to have a knowledge of the development of guilds generally. This latter subject has received attention from Wilda, Fortuyn, Brentano, Walford, and Herbert especially, and all these writers have depended for their materials chiefly upon Madox, Brady, and the Berwick statutes. Madox is spoken of as an investigator of the first order in regard to the history of English towns; but Heusler is looked upon as the most reliable authority on the subject. In constitutional history generally, Dr. Stubbs, Bishop of Chester, occupies the first place as a great authority; whilst Gneist is of the highest importance as an authority on the question of the significance of guilds in English towns. In the first chapter our author goes back to the history of guilds in Anglo-Saxon times, and concludes that the spread and the developed constitutional form of the Anglo-Saxon guilds, as compared with those of the continent, does not support the theory that guilds originated in England. The guilds of the middle ages are either a mere remnant of heathen communities of a similar character, or the remains of the Roman collegia and sodalitates, as has been advanced by other writers; but they have undoubtedly originated in Christianity. There still are in existence from the time of the Conquest Anglo-Saxon statutes of four religious guilds, and these have an especial interest, inasmuch as they are the oldest statutes preserved to us. In one is mentioned the cniht, as a guild-member of second rank. He belonged to the hired family of the lord: he often held land of his own, and sometimes he managed it for his lord. When his lord, who was often a bishop or an Œtheling, died, he was not seldom made a present of a piece of land. He appears armed with a sword, and it is probable that he frequently occupied the position of thegn. And the conclusion is arrived at, that if any guilds of the Anglo-Saxon period had any important influence on the latter *Gilda Mercatoria*, it must have been the cniht-guilds. The author then proceeds to speak of the merchant guilds from the Conquest to the death of Edward I. (1066-1307). No mention of them, however, appears in any documents until after the time of the Conquest; and it is certain that these guilds were far more widespread in England at that time than in the continental countries. From a study of their organization, he concludes that the merchant guilds were at this period manifestly an organic part of the municipal constitution, and not, as some have thought, a private company of a few merchants; neither were they identical with the town-corporation or with any governing body. There are many records to prove that the guilds were not the whole nor the chief part of the civic administrative machinery. The *Gilda Mercatoria* was an important part of the corporation, and helped to make it complete. Then our author goes on to inquire into the aim and object of such a community. He declines justly to accept the view that it was a private company whose aims were directed towards making a profitable trade; and the Latin words used when a person was made a member of the guild show beyond question, that "no person who was not a member of that guild could carry on any trade in the said borough, except by the consent of its burgesses." The members had the exclusive right of buying and selling all sorts of commodities freely. In the following chapters are discussed the questions as to who had the right of being members of the *Gilda Mercatoria*, and what were their duties as such? In an interesting paragraph in the 4th chapter, our author discusses the significance of the idea, *liber burgus*, "free borough," and points out that Brady and Thompson, held that the *liber burgus* was invariably a merchant guild; according to Brady, the *Gilda Mercatoria* was a trading society. Documents go to show that the *Gilda Mercatoria* at this time were contained in and presupposed what was known by the general name "free burgh." In a further paragraph, he points out how closely allied is the question of the co-operative form of English towns with the question of the trade-guilds; in several free-letters, the guild and the communitas are clearly distinguished from one another. In a concluding chapter, Dr. Gross goes into the general course of the development of the merchant guilds down to the year 1882. Several important appendices are given at the end; and I do not hesitate to recommend to the student of our constitutional history this most valuable work, most carefully and thoughtfully written. I could only in this brief notice touch upon the main topics discussed in it, but I believe that I have supplied the reader with sufficient matter to induce him to get the book and read it for himself. May we not hope that the learned author would give the English-reading public his work in an English dress?

Plymouth. G. E.

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THE LISMORE PAPERS.

The Lismore Papers. Two vols. small 4to (I., XXVII, 301; II., 425); privately printed.

About the year 1587, Sir Walter Ralegh became possessed of the castle and manor of Lismore, situated adjacent to the forfeited Irish estates which had been bestowed upon him by Queen Elizabeth. He either rebuilt that castle or made considerable additions to it, and the building operations are alluded to by him in a letter dated December 27th, 1589. In 1602, after much trouble and litigation, he sold the whole of his property in Ireland, including Lismore, to Sir Richard Boyle, who was afterwards to become the "Great" Earl of Cork. (Edwards, in his *Life of Ralegh*, i. 97, somewhat cynically suggests the word *fortunate* should replace that of *great*.) These estates subsequently descended by inheritance to the Cavendish family, who also at the same time became the possessors of the muniments of the Boyle family—a large mass of manuscript

materials, which, excepting as to a few fragments, have never appeared in the printed form. Through the wisdom and great liberality of the present Duke of Devonshire these papers have been entrusted to the editorial care of the Rev. A. B. Grosart, and under the name of *The Lismore Papers* are now in course of publication in eight volumes, two of which have been recently published. The general nature of their contents will be apparent from the following heading of the original prospectus :—

"*The Lismore Papers, viz.*, Autobiography, Remembrances, and Diaries of Sir Richard Boyle, First and 'Great' Earl of Cork. With State and private Correspondence, including many important Historical Documents and Narratives, etc. Never before printed. Edited, with Introduction and Notes and Illustrations, by the Rev. Alexander B. Grosart, LL.D., F.S.A.

This affords, however, but a faint idea of the character, extent, and value of this marvellous collection. The first two volumes contain a portion of the Earl's Diaries to the close of the year 1620; and then the editor remarks in his Introduction, xij, xiij, "They remain substantially virgin materials of a history over a long and momentous period. . . Nothing could exceed the frankness and unmistakableness with which facts are given, affect whom they might, from King to Kern."

The correspondence and papers to be included in future volumes, will comprise letters hitherto unpublished, from a large number of the leading historical personages of the period; and probably, more than any other work that has been published in recent years, it will contribute much new material and throw a new light upon many of the stirring events of the early part of the 17th century, especially with reference to the great movements that took place in Scotland and Ireland. "As one turns over the Calendar [the descriptive MS. Index drawn up by the direction of the present Duke of Devonshire] one's breath is nearly taken away by coming on (literally) sheaf on sheaf of letters and papers to and from the foremost actors in events and circumstances of deathless interest." This is another extract from the original prospectus, and Devonshire people, and your readers generally, will feel deeply interested in the following passage, which comes immediately after it :—

"As the purchaser of the Irish estates of Sir Walter Raleigh, the Earl of Cork's *Lismore Papers* inevitably shed new light on that illustrious Englishman's residence in and relation to Ireland. None of his considerable number of letters, nor of Lady Raleigh's, has hitherto been printed. Edwards and other biographers of Raleigh knew nothing of them."

Probably many gaps in Sir Walter's history will be filled up by the contents of these papers. It is a matter of regret that the number of copies issued will be exceedingly limited; this, however, appears to be the stipulation as to their publication. Of 110 copies printed, 20 are reserved for the Duke of Devonshire, 10 for the Editor, 43 pass into public libraries, and only 37 into private hands (3 of which to Devonshire residents); the work must, therefore, always be a scarce one. It need hardly be said that the full number has been subscribed for.

Those who have been fortunate enough to receive the two handsome volumes just issued must own that better specimens of printing and of paper were probably never issued from the "Chiswick Press." The first has for frontispiece an excellent portrait of the Great Earl. The name of the Rev. A. B. Grosart is a sufficient guarantee that the editorial supervision, equally with the notes and illustrations, will be complete and satisfactory.

Budleigh Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

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Correspondence.

YEOMEN.

Sir,

Your notice of Mr. Cornelius Walford led me to infer that he had a pedigree, because it is sufficiently well known that the best blood of England remained among our ancient yeomanry. I know men of exceptional descent, so far as numerous traces from royalty go, who are proud of their yeomanry ancestry. Some yeomen founded county families; others sank down to agricultural labourers, ignorant of their legitimate title to bear real arms, which had actually confronted lances, battle-axes, and ballistic weapons—arms distinct from those spurious imitations granted within the last two centuries or more. It was, therefore, "with some little astonishment" that I found that the statement on page 162, of Mr. Walford's "being descended from an Essex family of old yeomanry stock, with a clear pedigree from the time of Edward II.," had offended Edward Walford, M.A., of the *Antiquarian Magazine* office (page 181); and happening to be turning over the index of Collins's *Peerage* (Brydges' edition) when your last number was brought to me, I naturally looked for the name of "Walford" where most of the old "upper ten" appear. It was only the idle curiosity of the moment, but, failing to find the name, the orthodox inference followed that an unnamed wanderer out of Herefordshire had been called "Walford" by his comrades or neighbours, by way of distinction. The Walfords may be more than your correspondent intimates for aught I know to the contrary, and I respect the name of Cornelius Walford with or without a "yeomanry" ancestry. I attach no genealogical importance to the possession of a deer-park, unless the family had an ancient right to empark; nor to the possession of a manor, since park and manor might have been purchased by a prosperous trader to whom the shrievalty or deputy-lieutenancy of a county was open.

Your correspondent says:—"On the transparent absurdity of a simple yeoman being able to 'carry back his pedigree to Edward the Second,' I need not remark; but I do not like to see a name, which I at least hold in high honour, thus exposed to ridicule." I would assure him that in the opinion of those who are allowed to know, neither dishonour nor ridicule is conveyed in your sentence. Yeomen can trace from the Conquest, through ancestry

who were summoned to sit among the barons of the realm, and the Crown has terminated the abeyance of certain titles in favour of dukes, marquises, and earls, to which yeomen had a better claim. I was taken to task many years ago for underrating yeomen, and my correction induces me to warn others. GENEALOGIST.

Sir,

Perhaps the following extract from a notice of Harrison's *History of Yorkshire* may reconcile Mr. Walford to the description of his ancestry:—

"General Harrison observes in his preface that the blood of the ancient nobility and gentry of Yorkshire is not so much to be found amongst the present landowners (some of whom will not, perhaps, thank him for drawing attention to their obscure origin), but amongst the farmers and even the labourers of the county; and this is true of every part of the kingdom."

Yours truly,

A YEOMAN.

Another correspondent writes:—"Mr. Walford is, I think, unnecessarily disconcerted at his family being styled "yeomen," which, in fact, scarcely represents what is said of them; and even if they were so originally, I do not see that there is anything for him to be ashamed of. I know I have seen (I think in Burke's *Landed Gentry*) that the family of Law was originally descended from yeomen, in Cheshire, though they furnished no less than four bishops, all living at the same time, and, subsequently, also the great law lord, Lord Ellenborough. The family of Yea, too, noticed in your last number from Mr. Monday's work, can point to a long line of baronets, but were originally sprung from yeomen, and such instances are no doubt numerous.

THE GORGES SOCIETY.

I have received your note asking for information respecting the foundation of the Gorges Society, and will endeavour to answer your queries; but if I do not do so satisfactorily, please write me, stating what you require additional, and I will endeavour to meet your wishes. New England, as you are well aware, is very largely indebted to Plymouth and Devonshire for its early colonization; indeed, Southern England sent a class of men to the untamed shores of the New World unmatched, I believe, for courage, perseverance, thrift, and practical wisdom, by any other which ever attempted a great and difficult enterprise. They were always masters of the situation from the moment they landed until the French power was annihilated on the continent and their barbarous Indian allies were reduced to subjection. Maine is the northernmost part of New England, and is my native state. Its motto, as you know, is *Dirigo*. To a Plymouth man, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, it is much indebted for its early colonization. When George Waymouth, in 1605, came into the port of Plymouth in the *Gift of God*, having on board several Indian savages whom he had captured on the shores of Maine, these wild men were taken charge of by Gorges, who kept them until they could speak the English tongue, when he sent them back in an expedition to Maine in which he was interested. From the time he received these natives from Waymouth until his death, nearly forty years later, his interest in colonizing Maine never flagged, and Maine people are, of course, grateful to him for what he did. He was the original European proprietor of her soil; and in organizing a society for printing works relating to the history of Maine, it seemed fitting to name it the "Gorges Society." The Society has several interesting works in preparation, which are issued to subscribers only at cost price; among these are Rosier's *Narrative of Waymouth's Voyage**; Levett's *Voyage to New England in 1623*, and the *Usurpation of the Province of Maine*. So much for your questions. With respect to my intended visit to Plymouth, I have concluded to defer it until May or June, when I hope to spend several days amid its interesting scenes.

Yours very truly,

London. JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER.

* * *

Notes to Illustrations.

WITH this number of the *Western Antiquary* we present two illustrations, for which we are indebted to correspondents. One represents "The Old Parclose Screens at Aveton Gifford Church, Devon," which have recently been restored under the direction of Mr. Harry Hems. Owing to unusual pressure on our space this month, we are compelled to hold over a full description to our next issue. The admirable drawing which is here reproduced has been executed especially for the *Western Antiquary*, by Mr. Herbert Henry Read of Exeter.

The other illustration is a portrait of one who was a a noted character in Devonport about thirty years since. The portrait is from a painting by Mr. Henry Hainsselin, now in Australia, who also engraved the plate. John Vivian, or as he was more commonly called, "Johnny Vivian," was the town crier of Devonport about thirty years ago, or more. When the Raglan Barracks were building, he put on his robes, took his bell and some notices, and went through the avenue of trees that used to lead right through the present cricket ground at Mount Wise, and on reaching the ramparts took off his gown and jumped off the top of the quarry, close by the old "Forty-five Steps"—nearer Richmond Walk than the Stonehouse side. One of the Devonport police named Hoare was told off to superintend the blasting, and saw Johnny Vivian commit suicide. Johnny was a well-known character, and is remembered by many old Devonport people. He was deformed, his face being very "lop-sided," and was knock-kneed: he spoke as if he had a plum in his mouth. One of the stories told about him is as follows:—On his 21st birthday he awoke his mother early in the morning by crying: "Mother, wake up; there's a man in the house!" "Where, Johnny?" said his affrighted parent. "Why, here, mother," he answered, "I'm 21 to day."

* An original copy of this work is now advertised in Quaritch's Catalogue for £325.

PORTRAIT OF JOHNNY VIVIAN,

Town Crier of Devonport thirty years ago.

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

THE RALEGH BIBLIOGRAPHY.

IV.—VOYAGES. 2.—GUIANA, 1617-8 *(Continued)*.

96.—"Newes of Sr Walter Rauleigh, with the true Description of GVIANA: As also a Relation of the excellent Gouernment, and much hope of the prosperity of the Voyage. Sent from a Gentleman of his Fleet, to a most especial Friend of his in London. From the Riuer of Caliana, on the coast of Guiana, Nouemb. 17. 1617.

"London, Printed for H. G. and are to be sold by J. Wright at the signe of the Bible without New-gate 1618." 4to. 45.

On the title-page is a rough woodcut portrait of Sir W. R. The end of the work is signed "R. M."

Two editions were published in this year (1618), copies of which are in the British Museum Library. The titles and paging are similar. An official list of the ships employed in the expedition, is printed on the back of the last page of one edition, but is omitted from the other. This list is given in Schomburgk's edition *Discovery of Guiana*, 171-2. Cf. Cayley, II., 64-5.

Reprinted in "Tracts and other papers relating principally to the Origin, Settlement, and Progress of the Colonies of North America . . . Collected by Peter Force." Washington, 8vo. Is the fourth tract in vol. 3 (1844).

97.—*R.* "Orders to be observed by the Commanders of the Fleet with Land Companies, under the Charge and Conduct of Sir Walter Ralegh, Knight, bound for the south parts of America or elsewhere. Given at Plymouth in Devon the third of May 1617."

Newes of Sr Walter Rauleigh. 17, etc. [96].

Reprinted in *Works* (1751), I., xcvij-civ; (1829) VIII., 682-688; in Cayley, II., 403-409; and in Appendix to *History of the World* (1820), VI., 135-146. There is a long extract from it in Brydges' *Censura Literaria*, V. (1807), 168-9.

"Admirable as exponents of maritime and soldierly discipline . . . They illustrate, with some new light, . . . the character and energies of their framer" (Edwards, I., 600).

98.—*R.* "Sir Walter Rawleigh his Apologie for his voyage to Guiana: By Sir Walter Rawleigh Knight. London, Printed by T. W. for Hum: Moseley and are to be sold at the Princes Armes in St. Pauls Church Yard 1650." 12mo. 69.

First published in *Judicious and Select Essays* [158 d], with separate title and paging.

Reprinted in *Works* (1751), II., 249-281; (1829) VIII., 479-507; and by Cayley, II., 82-122, 160-1. Also in the Appendix to the *Abridgment of the History of the World* (1700, 1702), 71-91, with the heading, "An Apology, written by Sir Walter Raleigh, for his last unlucky Voyage to Guiana" ("Guinea," in edition of 1702); and in the Appendix to the *History of the World* (1820), VI., 149-76, with a prefatory note; but both of these works omit "A letter of Sir W. R. to my Lord Carew touching Guiana" and "Sir W. R. his answer to some things at his death," which are included in the *Essays* and the *Collected Works*.

Wood (*Athen. Oxon.* [1691], I., 373) affirms, "'Twas by him [Sir W. R.] penned (at Salisbury) in July 1617." He states further, "I have a copy of it in MS. bound with his Confession [117] which is in MS. also." "In *Henry Hexam's Tongue-Combat between two Soldiers in the Gravesend Tilt-boat*, 4to. 1623, p. 75, &c. it is quoted as a piece then well known, in manuscript at least, if not in print" (Oldys, ccxv).

In Wood's *Athen. Oxon.*, by Bliss (1815), II., 246, is mentioned "'Sir Walter Rauleigh's Apologie, written to the King and the Councill, in Defence of his last Action in Guiana, since his last Coming into the Towne' (MS. Tanner in Bibl. Bodl. No 299, p. 253)."

In *Harl. MS.* (39, s. 40, folio 342) is a "Letter from Cap. Parker one of Sr W. R's Company at Guiana," giving details incident to this voyage, including an account of the suicide of L. Keymis—reprinted by Schomburgk (edition *Discovery of Guiana*, 217-219).

"Raleigh's last voyage," with the closing events of his life, forms the subject of chapter 25 of Gardiner's *History of England*, III. (1883), 108-155.

The Cotton MSS. contains (Vitellius C, XVII., folio 439, etc.) "Sir Walter Rawleighes Apologie," but this consists solely of his letter to Lord Carew. In the same collection (Titus C. VII., folio 96, etc.) there is, according to the catalogue, Sir Walter's "apology for his ill success in Guiana," but it is in reality only an abstract of three pages.

99.—Incidents of Sir W. Ralegh's voyage to Guiana, and of Gondomar's action towards him.

Two letters in James Howell's *Epistolæ Ho-Elianæ*, edition 1673. I.—Letter 4, pages 5-7. II.—Letter 63, pages 368-373.

Reprinted in *Works* (1829), VIII., 746-755; and in Cayley, II., 124-35.

Some years after Letter 4, in vol. I (dated March 28th, 1618), was written, the expression as to the gold mine in Guiana proving "a mere chimera," gave offence to Carew Ralegh, the son of Sir Walter, to whom, in reply, Howell, then a prisoner in the Fleet, addressed Letter 63, in vol. 2, "To the Hon Master Car. Ra.," under date, May 5th, 1645.

In *Works* (1829), VIII., 771-2, is a copy of a remarkable letter from "Gondomar to some secretary or minister of state concerning Sir Walter Raleigh's expedition to Guiana."

100.—"An Historical Account of the Voyages and Adventures of Sir Walter Raleigh. With the Discoveries and Conquests He made for the Crown of England. Also a particular Account of his several Attempts for the

Discovery of the Gold Mines in Guiana, and the Reason of the Miscarriage, shewing, that it was not from any Defect in the Scheme he had laid, or in the Reality of the Thing it self, but in a treacherous Discovery of his Design, and of the Strength he had with him, to the Spaniards. To which is added, An Account how that rich Country might now be with Ease, Possess'd, Planted, and Secur'd to the British Nation, and what Immense Wealth and Encrease of Commerce might be rais'd from thence. Humbly Proposed to the South-Sea-Company.

London: Printed and sold by W. Boreham, at the Angel in Pater-noster-row. MDCCXIX." 8vo, 55.

Oldys (xxij) states, "I take it to be written by some relation of Philip Ralegh."

101.—"An examination of Mr. David Hume's arguments against Sir Walter Raleigh, in note 1, vol. VI., p. 555, of his *History of England*."

Cayley, II., 447-455.

Relates to the charges brought by Hume against the proceedings of Sir W. R. during his last voyage to Guiana. The "mis-statements" of Hume are commented upon by Edwards (I., 720-1).

102.—"Sir Walter Raleigh's last Voyage to Guiana."

J. Barrow, *Collection of Voyages and Discoveries*. London, 1765 (3 vols., 8vo), I., 193-199.

A brief account of the voyage of 1617-18, with a notice of Sir W. R.'s death.

103.—*R.* "An original Letter of Sir Walter Raleigh, containing a full account of his tempestuous Voyage to Guiana, which he undertook at the command of his Sovereign, King James I.," etc.

Archæologia, XVI., (1812), 188-192.

Read at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, May 22nd, 1806, at which time it was "in the possession of Richard Carew, Esq. of Beddington."

Reprinted in Cayley (II., 69-78); and in *Works* (1829), VIII., 632-638. Also in Edwards (II., 350-358), from an official copy (Rolls House), collated with another transcript in the Hatfield Collection: the former endorsed, "Copie of Sir Walter Ralegh's letter of 21° Martii, 1617" (O.S.), contains a postscript relating the circumstances of the death of Capt. Keymis; this in the latter collection forms a separate letter, and is altogether absent in the Carew copy.

There is a copy in the Harleian MS., 1327, folio 53, with the title, "Sir Walter Raleigh his Letter unto Thomas Howard Earle of Arundell"; but the compiler of the catalogue adds: "Notwithstanding this Title, by the Body of the Letter, it doth seem to be written to some other person," evidently alluding to this sentence in it: "Remember my service to my lords of *Arundell* and Pembroke." Oldys, Cayley, and Edwards affirm it to have been addressed to Sir Ralph Winwood, and it is also so assigned in the heading of the Hatfield copy. It so happens that Winwood died on October 27th, 1617, about five months before the date on which the letter was written.

It is quite distinct from the *Journal* [104] and also from the *Apology* [98].

104.—*R.* "Sir Walter Ralegh's Journal of his second voyage to Guiana."

Schomburgk edition *Discovery of Guiana* (1847), 177-208.

Printed from Cotton MS., Titus B, VIII., folio 153, in the catalogue of which it appears as "A journal of sir Walter Raleigh's 'last' (?) voyage to the West Indies: said to be written in his own hand."

Is absent from the Collected *Works* of Sir W. R., of 1751 and 1829. Oldys (clxxvij, cciv), however, saw and described it.

105.—"Mr. [Samuel] Jones, touching Sir Walter Raleigh his Voyage."

Notes & Queries, 2nd Series (1861), XI., 5-7.

The writer was chaplain to the *Flying Chudleigh*, one of the ships that accompanied Sir Walter, in his last voyage to Guiana. The MS. is in Corpus Christi College, Oxford (Edwards, I., 604-5, 643).

106.—"Documents relating to Sir Walter Raleigh's last Voyage."

(a) Proceedings at the Privy Council relating to Captain Bayly's desertion.

(b) Proceedings at the Privy Council against Sir Walter Raleigh, August 17th, 1618.

Camden Miscellany, V. (1864), part 2, 7-13.

(a) Taken from the Council Register, January 11th, 1618. Captain Bayly's conduct and proceedings are fully entered into by Edwards, I., 606, 612-614, and II., (in a letter from Sir Walter to Lady Ralegh), 348. *Vide* also, a letter from Sir Thomas Lake to the Marquis of Buckingham, of January 12th, 1617 (O.S.), in *The Fortescue Papers* (Camden Society, 1871), 40.

(b) Copied from Lansdowne MS., 142, folio 396; in the catalogue of which it is described as "Minutes taken by Sir Julius Cæsar at the trial of Sir Walter Raleigh."

V.—VOYAGES. 3.—VIRGINIA.

107.—"A briefe and true Report of the new found land of Virginia; of the commodities, and of the nature and manners of the naturall Inhabitants: discouered by the English Colony there seated, by Sir Richard Greinuile, Knight, in the yeere 1585. Which remained vnder the gouernement of twelue monethes, at the speciall charge and direction of the Honourable Sir Walter Raleigh, Knight, Lord Warden of the Stanneries, who therein hath beene fauored and authorised by Her Maiestie and her Letters Patents: This pore book is made in English, by Thomas Hariot, seruant to the abouenamed Sir Walter, a member of the Colony, and there employed in discouering."

London, 1588. 4to, 24 leaves.

Contains an address to the reader by "Rafe Lane one of her Maiesties Equieres and Governour of the Colony in Virginia." [110 d, e.]

An edition published by De Bry, in 1590. According to Allibone, it was translated into Latin, French, and German.

Reprinted in Hakluyt's *Voyages* [110 (g)]. A short notice of it is given in Purchas' *Pilgrimage*, IV. (1626), 828, etc.

The author was an eminent mathematician aud astronomer, and was sent over to Virginia by Sir W. R., to survey that country and report upon its resources, etc. Schomburgk (edition *Discovery of Guiana*, xxxiv) reports the work as one of several publications that "attracted general attention to the desirableness of following up more energetically the settlement of colonies." There is a notice of the author in Aubrey's *Lives*, etc., II. (1813), part 2, 367-369.

108.—*R.* "An Assignment from Sir Walter Ralegh to divers Gentlemen and Merchants of London, for the inhabiting and planting of our people in Virginia."

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, edition 1589, 815-817, the article being dated March 31st in the same year. Reprinted in Cayley, II., 301-306.

109.—*R.* (?) "A good speed to Virginia . . . London. Printed by Felix Kyngston for William Welbie and are to be sold at his shop at the signe of the Greyhound in Pauls Church-yard. 1609."

From *Illustrations of Early English Popular Literature*, by J. Payne Collier (1863-4), 2 vols., 4to. The work is No. 9 in vol. 2, iij, iv. 5-36.

J. P. C. states, "in spite of the introductory Epistle, signed R. G. [probably Gualterius Ralegh reversed], in which, be it observed, no authorship is claimed, there is some slight reason for thinking that we are here making an addition to the printed works of no less a man than Sir Walter Raleigh."

110.—"The Voyages and Nauigations of the English Nation to Virginia, and the seuerall discoueries thereof chiefly at the Charges of the Honourable Sir Walter Ralegh, Knight, from 33 to 40 degrees of latitude: together with the successe of the English Colonies there planted as likewise a description of the Countrey, with the inhabitants, and the manifold commodities. Whereunto are annexed the Patents, Letters, Discourses, &c. to this part belonging."

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, III. (1810), 297-357.

Cf. "On the part taken by North Devon in the earliest English enterprises for the purpose of colonizing America." by Mr. R. W. Cotton (*Devon Trans.*, II., 279-282).

There is a short "account of the first English Plantations in Virginia," in *A Collection of Voyages and Travels*, by J. Harris, 1702, I., 815.

Under this heading, Hakluyt includes the following, (a) to (j):—

(a).—"The letters patent granted by the Queenes Maiestie to M. Walter Ralegh now Knight, for the discouering and planting of new lands and countries, to continue the space of 6 yeeres and no more" [granted March 25th, 1584].

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, III. (1810), 297-301.

Reprinted in Cayley, II., 253-260. There is a long abstract in Edwards, I., 84-86.

(b).—"The first voyage made to the coasts of America, with two barks, wherein were Captaines M. Philip Amadas, and M. Arthur Barlowe, who discouered part of the Countrey now called Virginia Anno 1584. Written by one of the said Captaines, and sent to Sir Walter Ralegh Knight, at whose charge and direction, the said voyage was set forth."

Ibid., III., 301-307.

Reprinted in Cayley, I., 52-70.

(c).—"The voyage made by Sir Richard Greenuile, for Sir Walter Ralegh, to Virginia, in the yeere 1585."

Ibid., III., 307-310.

Reprinted in Cayley, II., 260-267.

(d 1).—"The names of those as well Gentlemen as others, that remained one whole yeere in Virginia, vnder the Gouernment of Master Ralph Lane.

(d 2).—An extract of Master Ralph Lanes letter to M. Richard Hakluyt Esquire, and another Gentleman of the middle Temple, from Virginia."

Ibid., III., 310-311.

(1) Contains the names of 107 persons, including Amadas and Hariot [b, g].

(2) Reprinted in Cayley, II., 267-8.

(e).—"An account of the particularities of the employments of the English men left in Virginia by Sir Richard Greeneuill vnder the charge of Master Ralph Lane Generall of the same, from the 17. of August 1585. vntil the 18 of June 1586. at which time they departed the Countrey: sent and directed to Sir Walter Ralegh."

Ibid., III., 311-322.

Reprinted in Cayley, II., 269-293.

(f).—"The third voyage made by a ship sent in the yeere 1586, to the reliefe of the Colony planted in Virginia, at the sole charges of Sir Walter Ralegh."

Ibid., III., 323.

Reprinted in Cayley, I., 76-79.

(g).—"A briefe and true report of the new found land of Virginia: of the commodities there found, and to be raised, as well merchantable as others: Written by Thomas Heriot, seruant to Sir Walter Ralegh, a member of the Colony and there imployed in discouering a full twelue moneth."

Ibid., III., 324-346.

Published separately in 1588. [Cf. 107.]

(h).—"The fourth voyage made to Virginia with three ships, in the yere 1587, wherein was transported the second Colonie."

Ibid., III., 340-348.

Extract printed in Cayley, I., 88-99.

(i).—"The names of all the men, women and children, which safely arrived in Virginia, and remained to inhabite there, 1587. Anno regni Reginæ Elizabethæ, 29."

Ibid., III., 348.

The name of John White appears first in the list. [j].

(j).—The fift voyage of M. John White into the West Indies and parts of America called Virginia, in the yeere 1599."

Ibid., III., 348-357.

Prefatory letter, "To the Worshipful and my very friend Master Hakluyt, much happiness in the Lord."

111.—"Was Raleigh in Virginia?"

A long letter by "T. N." in *Notes & Queries*, 1st Series, IV. (1851), 448-452. Shows conclusively that he never was there; the popular idea to the contrary forms the subject of an ingenious suggestion of Mr. D. M. Stevens in *Notes & Queries*, 3rd Series, I., 147-8, that it was owing to an error in De Bry's translation.

Both Shirley and Theobald, in their biographies of Sir W. R., assert that he visited Virginia.

VI.—VOYAGES. 4.—MISCELLANEOUS.

112.—"A voyage to the Azores with two pinases, the one called the Serpent, and the other the Mary Sparke of Plimouth, both of them belonging to Sir Walter Ralegh, written by John Euesham Gentleman, wherein were taken the gouernour, of the Isle of Sainct Michael, and Pedro Sarmiento gouernour of the Straits of Magalanes, in the yeere 1586."

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, II. (1810), 606-7.

Reprinted in Cayley, II., 293-296.

These pinnaces were commanded by Captain John Whitton, and the author.

113.—"A Voyage undertaken by Sir Walter Rawleigh, but himself returninge left the charge thereof to Sir Martyn Frobusher. Anno 1592."

Archæologia, XXXIV. (1852), 310-1.

Transcribed from Cotton MS., Titus B, VIII., folio 87, etc., by Sir Henry Ellis. From an article entitled, "A Narrative of the principal Naval Expeditions of English Fleets, beginning with that against the Spanish Armada in 1588 down to 1603."

It was during this voyage that the Portuguese carrac, the *Madre de Dios*, was captured. [114.]

Cf. Edwards, I., 146-148, and Letter to Sir R. Cecil in II., 44-46.

114.—"The Great Carrac."

Chambers' Journal, III. (1855), 371-374.

Contains a full description, etc., of the *Madre de Dios*. "This prize was reckon'd the greatest and richest that ever had been brought into England" (Oldys, lxiv).

Reprinted in *Littell's Living Age* (American) for August, 1855, 300-304.

There is an extended account of the capture, partition of spoils, and correspondence relating to it, in Edwards, II., 59-74.

A copy of a proclamation of Queen Elizabeth, dated September 23rd, 1592, respecting the disposal, etc., of the spoil of the Great Carrac, is given at length in *Western Antiquary*, III., 212-3. The accompanying note reports it as "the first prize taken from the Armada": this is an error. The defeat of the Armada took place four years before. The expedition of 1592, got up by "adventurers," consisted of two vessels only; and the capture was effected by Ralegh's ship, *The Roebuck*. Edwards terms it "the most brilliant feat of privateering ever accomplished by Englishmen, even in the days of Queen Elizabeth."

115.—"An agreement betweene Sr Wa: Raleigh and the Lords for the Journey of Guiana, to be performed by Captaine Keemish in Anno 1611."

Schomburgk, edition *Discovery of Guiana*, 165-7,

Taken from Harleian MS., 39, folio 350.

Reprinted by Edwards (II., 336-7), who remarks, "the date assigned to this transaction is . . . questionable."

VII.—TRIAL, RESIDENCE IN THE TOWER, AND EXECUTION.

116.—"The Arraignment and Conviction of Sr Walter Rawleigh, At the Kings Bench-Barre at Winchester, on the 17. of November, 1603. Before the right Honorable the Earle of Suffolke, Lord Chamberline, The Earle of Devonshire, Lord Henry Howard, Lord Cecill, Lord Wotton, Sir John Stanhope Lord Chiefe Justice of the Common-Pleas, Popham and Andrewes, Justice Gaudy, Justice Warberton, Sir William Wade, Commissioners. Coppied by Sir Tho: Overbvry."

London, 1648. 4to, 38.

Though not stated on the title-page, this work also contains, "The Proceedings against Sir Walter Raleigh, Kt., at the King's Bench Bar in Westminster, the 28th of October, 1618. Together with his execution at Westminster, on the 29th of October, Anno 16, Jacobi Regis," etc., his speech on the scaffold, letter to the king, etc.

Reprinted in Somers' *Collection of Tracts*, vol. 2 (1809), 408-420, 438-444.

According to the catalogue of the Cotton MSS., there should be in Julius F 6, folio 73 b, an article on "the Arraignment of Sir Walter Raleigh," but it consists of one leaf only, and is confined to "the poynts of his en-

dightment." There is a more extended account in the same collection, Titus C, VII., 32.

In *A Collection of Letters made by Sr Tobie Mathews Kt* (London, 8vo, 1660), there is at pages 279-286, "a letter from one friend to another, largely discoursing of the arraignment and charge of a third person," etc., and this in Lansdowne MS., 983, folio 331 (Kennett Coll.), is described as "the most free account of the trial."

In *Losely Manuscripts* (edited by A. I. Kempe, 1836, 374-377) is a copy of a letter written by Lord Aungier, "From Wynchester this 15th of Novemb.' 1603," commencing: "This day was an arraignment of seven prisoners. . . . On Thursday next Sr Walter Rawley shall be tryed for ye mayne," etc.

There is in Cayley (ij, 413-418) a letter from "Mr. Thomas Lorkin to Sir Thomas Puckering, Bart. descriptive of Sir Walter's Execution" (from "The Harleian Collection"). [Cf. 106, 117.]

117.—"The Tryal of Sir Walter Raleigh Kt. with his Speech on the Scaffold.

"London: Printed for S. Redmayne, and sold by W. Boreham, at the Angel in Pater-noster-Row, 1719." 8vo, 50.

The account of the trial is nearly the same as that reported in Shirley's *Life of Sir W. R.* [2], and is reprinted in *Works* (1829), I., 649-690.

The speech on the scaffold (termed by Wood his "confession") is printed in all the principal biographies of Sir W. R.; in *Works* (1751), I., xc-xcvj; (1829) I., 691-696; in Cayley, II., 163-170; and in all editions of the *Remains;* but they vary considerably. In the last-named work it consists of a short abstract only, excepting in the last edition (1702), where it is printed in full. An epitome of it, entitled, "Sir Walter Rawleigh his Answer to some things at his Death," appears as an appendix to all the reprints of his "Apology" [98]. It was written the night before his execution, and "he took measures for its sure preservation, so that it might eventually be published, should he be prevented from speaking freely" (Edwards, I., 697).

In *Additional MSS.*, 30,663, folio 480, etc., there is an account in French of the proceedings and execution; and the same collection, 14,015, folio 128, contains a translation in Spanish of his speech on the scaffold.

Particulars of the trial are given in Nichol's *Progresses of King James I.* (I., 291-302); and a summary of it, with an account of the execution, in Bayley's *History of the Tower of London* (1830), 519-527.

118.—"The Trial of Sir Walter Raleigh, Knight, at Winton for High Treason, November 17th, 1603. 1 Jac. 1."

A Complete Collection of State Trials, by Francis Hargrave, 1776, I., 211-223.

In addition to the trial, it contains an account of his imprisonment, last speech and execution, copies of letters, etc.

The trial alone is reprinted in Cayley I., 374-435.

119.—"The Trial of Sir Walter Raleigh, Knt, at Winchester, for High Treason. James I, 17th of November A.D. 1603."

T. B. Howell, *State Trials* (34 vols., 1809-1828), 8vo, II., 1-60.

Contains, also, an account of the second trial, in 1618, the king's warrant for the execution, letters to the king and to his wife, account of the execution, etc.

120.—The Trial of Sir Walter Raleigh.

In *State Trials*, by Samuel L. Phillipps. London, 1826 (2 vols.), 8vo, I., 57-83.

121.—In *Criminal Trials*, by D. Jardine. London (2 vols.) 1847. 8vo. I., 389-520.

Cf. *The Lives of the Chief Justices*, by Lord Campbell, (1874), I., 263-266, 304-306, 419-421.

122.—"The Case against Sir Walter Raleigh. By S. R. Gardiner."

Fortnightly Review, New Series, I. (1867), 602-614.

Cf. the *History of England*, by the same author, I. (1883), 117-140.

123.—"At the Tower Window with Sir W. R. A Vexed Question. By Francis Jacox."

Bentley's Miscellany, LIV. (1863), 240-247.

Reflections on the incident recorded of Sir W. R. having watched a quarrel from his prison window, and of the totally different account given by other witnesses of the same transaction. Parallel instances adduced, and the opinions of several writers cited as to the general untrustworthiness of statements as to facts, made by eye-witnesses of them. The portion relating to Sir W. R. forms the subject of several articles in *Notes & Queries*, 3rd Series, XI., 55, 187, 201, headed, "Raleigh at his Prison Window."

124.—In the Tower.

Memorials of the Tower of London, by Lieut.-General Lord de Ros. London, 1866. 8vo, 298. 158-176.

125.—*Her Majesty's Tower*, by W. Hepworth Dixon, contains (I., 1869, 334-392), six chapters (29 to 34) relating to Sir W. R.'s imprisonment there, and under the following headings:—"Sir Walter Raleigh," "The Arabella Plot," "Raleigh's Walk," "The Villain Waad," "The Garden House," "The Brick Tower."

Parts of the Tower named after him, *vide* 39, 40, 334, 335, of the same vol.

In J. Bayley's *History of the Tower of London* (1830, folio 106), is mentioned the tradition of Sir W. R. having been confined in one of the small cells below the White Tower. The probable place of his confinement is fully entered into by Edwards (I., 487-8). Cf. *The Tower*, by J. Hewitt (1841), 3.

D. G. Rossetti wrote a sonnet entitled, "Raleigh's Cell in the Tower" (*Sonnets of Three Centuries*, edited by T. H. Caine. London, 1882. 170).

126.—Release from the Tower.

(a) "Original Royal Warrant, addressed to the Lieutenant of the Tower, requiring him to permit Sir Walter Ralegh to go abroad to make preparations for his voyage" [Whitehall, March 19th, 1615 (o.s.)].

(b).—"Original Royal Warrant, addressed as the preceding, fully and wholly enlarging Sir Walter Ralegh, notwithstanding any attainder or judgment given against him" [Westminster, January 30th, 1616 (o.s.)].

The Losely Manuscripts, edited by A. J. Kempe (1836), 377-379.

(a) On the same day, the Privy Council addressed a minute to Sir W. R. on the same subject: printed in Edwards, I, 563. Eight days afterwards (March 27th) he arranged with Phineas Pette, "one of the Master Shipwrights to King James," to build the ship *Destiny*, which was launched on December 16th of the same year *Archæologia*, XII. (1796), 179.

127.—"By the King. A Proclamation declaring His Maiesties pleasure concerning Sir Walter Rawleigh, and those who aduentured with him."

London, 1618. Folio, 1 page.

Signed at Greenwich, June 9th, 1618. A second similar proclamation was signed at Westminster on June 11th. A copy of the former is printed in the *Western Antiquary*, III., 196-7.

The second is printed in Rymer's *Fœdera*, XVI., 92, with the heading, "Proclamatio, concernens Walterum Rawleigh, Militem, et Viagium suum ad Guianam." An abstract of this is given in Hardy's *Syllabus* (Rolls Series, 1873), 842:—June 11th, 1618. "Proclamation declaring the King's displeasure at the capture of the town of S. Thomas by Sir Walter Rawleigh, and ordering all who know of it to give information to the Privy Council." Reprinted in Cayley, II., 410-1.

128.—"Captain Samuel King's Narrative of Sir Walter Ralegh's Motives and opportunities for conveying himself out of the Kingdom. With the manner how he was betray'd. MS. two sheets, fol. 1618. p. 2."

[Oldys' *Life of Sir W. R.*, 1736, ccix.]

Edwards (I., 654) quotes from it:—"Samuel King's Narrative, B. M." It has, however, not been found, either in the British Museum or in the Bodleian Libraries; and it is very possible he copied from Oldys. The latter gives no clue to the whereabouts of the MS.

129.—"Sir Lewise Stukelye's Apologie writte with his owne hand [MS. Ashmole, 830, 20]."

Works (1829), VIII., 783-5.

Distinct from [130], but relating to the same matter.

130.—"The Humble Petition and Information of Sir Lewis Stucley, Vice Admiral of Devon: Touching his own Behaviour in the charge committed to him, for the bringing up of Sir Walter Raleigh, and the Scandalous Aspersions cast upon him for the same. London. Printed by Bonham Norton. 1618." Small 4to, 17.

In a letter from Sir R. Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham, dated November 27th, 1618 (*The Fortescue Papers* [Camden Society), 1871], 67, Stucley's petition is stated to have been published on the previous day.

According to a letter from Chamberlain to Carleton, of December 4th, 1618 (*Collection of State Papers*, 1611-1618), "Sir Lewis Stukeley's pamphlet was penned by Dr. Sharpe," adding, "he is commonly called Sir Judas Stukeley." The Dr. had been chaplain to Henry, Prince of Wales (*vide Curiosities of Literature*, III. (1858), 122). Spedding (*Letters, etc., of Lord Bacon*, VI. 1872, 381) assigns as the reason of this, that Stukeley, "thinking perhaps that his first defence [129] had failed of effect for want of literary skill—had now called in the aid of a practical penman to point the sentences."

Reprinted in *Harleian Miscellany*, III. (1809) 388-395, and in Somers' *Collection of Tracts*, II. (1809), 444-451.

131.—"James I. to the Commissioners for the examination of Sir Walter Raleigh."

The Fortescue Papers (Camden Society, 1871), 57-8.

Is dated October 20th, 1618 (eight days before the final trial), and "is a reply to the letter of October 18, from the Commissioners to the King, printed in *Bacon's Works*, ed. Montague XII, 331."

132.—"De Warranto Speciali pro Decollatione Walteri Raleigh, Militis, A.D. 1618."

Rymer's *Fœdera*, XVII., 115-6.

Abstract given in Hardy's *Syllabus of Rymer* (Rolls Series, 1873), 843:—"Francis Lord Verulam, Chancellor, is ordered to issue warrants to the lieutenant of the Tower of London & the sheriff of Middlesex for the beheading of Sir Walter Raleigh."

Reprinted in Cayley, II., 411-413; and in *Works* (1829), VIII., 773-4.

133.—"To day a man, To morrow none: or Sir Walter Rawleigh's Farewell to his Lady, The night before he was beheaded. Together with his advice concerning Her and her Sonne."

London, 1644. 4to, 6.

Reprinted in Mr. Ashbee's *Occasional . . . Reprints* (in *fac-simile*), No. 26 of the series, London, 1872, 4to; in the *Old Book Collector's Miscellany*, by C. Hindley, London, 8vo, III. (1873), No. 21, 6; in *Remains* (1702), 193-6; *Works* (1751), II., 383-6; (1829) VIII., 648-50; in Cayley (1806), II., 33-37; and in Edwards, II., 283-287.

Written in December, 1603, "the night before he expected to be put to death at Winchester," so that the

above title is erroneous. He was reprieved and sent to the Tower on the 15th of the same month.

At the end of the work are two of his poems; one, "Even such is Time," believed to have been composed the night before his execution on October 29th, 1618; the other, "Like Hermit poor," one of his early compositions.

134.—"A Letter relating to the last behaviour of Sir Walter Rawleigh, written by Dr. Robert Tounson, Dean of Westminster, and afterwards Bishop of Sarum, to Sr John Isham [see Hearnes Hemingford, App. p. clxxxiv.]"

J. Gutch, *Collectanea Curiosa*, 1781 (2 vols., 8vo), II., 421-424.

Reprinted in *Works* (1829), 780-783; in Edwards, II., 489-492, and (except as to concluding portion) in Cayley (1806), II., 173-177. In *Collectanea Curiosa* it is preceded, 775-780, by "The effect of Sir Walter Rauleigh's Speech, written in the hearing of him, before he was beheaded, Oct 29, 1618 [From a MSS. in Archbishop Sancroft's own hand writing]."

135.—"An authentic narrative of the last hours of Sir Walter Rawleigh."

Curiosities of Literature, by I. Disraeli (1858), III., 124-130.

136.—"A Declaration of the Demeanour and Cariage of Sir Walter Raleigh, Knight, aswell in his Voyage, as in, and sithence his Returne; and of the true motiues and inducements which occasioned His Maiestie to Proceed in doing Justice vpon him, as hath bene done. London, Printed by Bonham Norton and John Bill, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Maiestie. MDC.XVIII." 4to, 68.

This edition is printed in uniform type, and there is no colophon. Another edition, published in the same year, has 63 pages. To page 43, the two issues are identical, but from page 45 to the end, they are different, a portion being printed in smaller type; and there is a colophon.

A copy of the letter from Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham (in *The Fortescue Papers*, Camden Society, 1871, 67) shows the date of publication to have been November 27th, 1618; and relates particulars of the great haste of the Government to publish both it and Sir Lewis Stukeley's petition. [130.]

Reprinted in *Harleian Miscellany*, III. (1809), 368-387; in *Selections from Do.* (1793), 214-225; in Cayley, II., 418-447; in *Lord Bacon's Life and Letters*, by J. Spedding, VI. (1872), 384-413; and in Somers' *Collection of Tracts*, II. (1809), 421-437, where it has the heading, "His Majesty's Reasons for his Proceeding against Sir Walter Raleigh, 1618." A Dutch translation was published in 1619, 4to, 40.

According to Edwards (I., 654-5, 715), Lord Bacon suggested it, "penned it and published it"; and he attempts to exonerate the king, not only from all knowledge of it, but from any blame attaching to it. Apart from the extreme improbability of this, we have the following distinct statement of Lord Bacon, in a letter to Buckingham, under date November 22nd, 1618:—"We have put the Declaration touching Ralegh to the press, *with his Majesty's additions, which were very material, and fit to proceed from his Majesty*" (*Lord Bacon's Life, &c., op. cit.*, VI., 378).

VIII.—MATTERS RELATING TO PERSONAL HISTORY.

137.—Epistle Dedicatory. "To the Right Worthie and Honorable Gentleman Sir Walter Raleigh Knight, Seneschall of the Duchies of Cornewall and Excester, and Lord Warden of the Stannaries in Deuon and Cornewall: John Hooker wisheth a long, a happie, and a prosperous life, with the increased honor."

Dated, "Exon, Octob. 12, 1586." In "Irish Historie composed and written by Giraldus Cambrensis, and translated into English (with Scholies to the same) by John Hooker," in Holinshed's *Chronicles*, first published in 1586.

The epistle occupies 101-110 of VI. (1808), and is reprinted by Cayley II., 237-246.

138.—"A Counterpart of an Indenture made March 18th, 29 Queen Elizabeth (1586), between Sir Walter Ralegh, Knight, of the One Part, and John Claye of Cryche, in the co. of Derby, Gentleman, of the Other Part. The document relates to lands and tenements in Holmesford, co. Derby, late in the occupation of of Roger Hatcher, and forming part of the possessions of Anthony Babington, but forfeited by his attainder, and granted to Sir Walter Raleigh, his heirs and assigns, and by him sold to the said John Claye in consideration of £15.

"W. Ralegh
Sigillat deliberat et
recognit corā me
Matthe. Carew.

"Sealed and Deliv'd in the pñce of Andrew Coltsmith; S. H. Langhorn: Roberte Mawle: Robt. Roper, Fraunces Asseynall: Thom's Isley."

"Exhibited by Edward Basil Jupp, F.S.A."

Catalogue of Antiquities, &c., exhibited at Ironmongers' Hall, London, in May 1861, page 627.

Reprinted in the *Reliquary*, XVII., 256.

Vide Glover's *History of Derbyshire*, II., 320; Edwards, I., 70-1; *Additional MSS.*, 6697, folio 444; and *Reliquary*, II., 199; XVIII., 130.

A *fac-simile* of the seal, and of the autograph of Sir W. R., copied from this deed, appear in Howard's *Misc. Geneal. et Herald.*, II. (1869-1876), 155. [151.]

139.—"An Epistle Dedicatorie to Sir Walter Ralegh, prefixed by master Richard Hakluyt before the history of Florida, which he translated out of French 1587."

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, III. (1810), 364-367.
Reprinted in Cayley, II., 246-253.

140.—"Th' indenture for Sir Walter Raleigh for the License for Wines. Licensed to Robert Robinson, May 2, 1596."
[Hazlitt's *Early English Literature* (1867), 496.]
For much information respecting this license, *vide* articles by J. Payne Collier in *Archæologia*, XXXIV., XXXV. [66]; and Oldys, xxvj, xlvij.

The following is preserved in the Leicester Corporation Records (*Histor. MSS. Com.*, 8th Rep., 434), "28 February 1603. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor and his brethren of Leicester. Circular letter requiring all vintners not especially licensed by Sir Walter Raleigh to cease from drawing and vending wines."

"The letters patent by which Sir W. R. first obtained the 'Farm of Wines,' bear date the 4th of May, in the 25th of Elizabeth, 1583" (Edwards, II., 23).

Much hostility was experienced at Cambridge, at a license being granted to John Keymer of that place, which terminated in Sir Walter withdrawing it (Edwards, I., 63-65., II., 23-25). [Cf. 201.]

141.—"The dispairinge complainte of wretched Rawleigh for his treacheries wrought against the worthy Essex. Whereunto is added his caveat to secure Courtiers. *Ashmole MS.*, 36."
[Hazlitt's *Early English Literature* (1867), 496.]

142.—"Concessio pro Waltero Ralegh Milite Officii Gubernatoris et Capitanei Insulæ de Jersey."
Rymer's *Fœdera*, XVI., 398-400.
Abstract given in Hardy's *Syllabus of Rymer* (Rolls Series, 1873), 828:—"Aug 26. 1600. Sir Walter Raleigh is appointed governor and captain of Jersey and the Castle of Gurry alias Montorgueil to hold as Sir Amias Pawlet or Sir Anthony Pawlet held them, and the manor of S. Germayne is granted to him."
Reprinted in Cayley, II., 382-386.

143.—"A brief Relation of Sir Walter Ralegh's Troubles; with the taking away of the Lands and Castle of Sherborn, in Dorset, from him and his Heirs; being his indubitable Inheritance. By Carew Ralegh."
London, 1669. 4to, 11.
Reprinted in *Harleian Miscellany*, VII. (1810), 388-392; in *Selections from Do.* (1793), 225-227; in Somers' *Collection of Tracts*, II. (1809), 451-457; in *Works* (1751), I., cxiv-cxx; (1829) VIII., 786-791; and in Cayley, II., 386-392.
The author was the second son of Sir W. R.

144.—"De Concessione Johanni Shelbery & Roberto Smyth de bonis et catallis quæ fuerunt Walteri Raleigh militis attincti."
Rymer's *Fœdera*, XVI., 569-572,
Title given in Hardy's *Syllabus of Rymer* (Rolls Series, 1873), 833:—"Feb. 14. 1604. Grant to John Shelbery and Robert Smyth of London, of the goods of Sir Walter Raleigh, convicted of high treason."
Reprinted in Cayley, II., 393-398.

145.—"Divers Speeches and Arguments in several Parliaments towards the latter end of Q. Elizabeth. See in H. Townsend's *Historical Collections*. Lond. 1680. fol." [Wood.]
Vide Edwards, I., chapter xiv: "In Parliament."

146.—"Instructions to Sir W. Raleigh to make true certificates of the state of Cornwall and Devon. *Yelverton MSS. cf. Bernards Cat. MSS.* (1696), ij, 171."
[*Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*, 543.]

147.—"Literary and Critical Remarks, on sundry eminent Divines and Philosophers of the Last and Present Age, particularly Sir Walter Raleigh, etc. etc."
London, 1795. 8vo, 489.
The remarks on Sir W. R. are contained in the preface, vij-xiij.

148.—"The Birthplace of Sir Walter Raleigh."
Penny Magazine, IV. (1835), 52-3, with illustration of Hayes Barton.
There is a description of it in Walter White's *Londoner's Walk to the Land's End* (1855), 98-100; another, with an illustration, in the *Mirror*, XV. (1830), 81-83; and a singular note respecting it in Hennessy's *Sir W. R. in Ireland*, 140 [25].

Woodcuts of it appear as the heading to the preface in Whitehead's *Life* [16], and at page 3 of True's *Life* [77].

The copy of a letter of Sir W. R. to Mr. Rich. Duke of Otterton, dated July 26th, 1584, "transcribed from the original by John Aubrey," expressing his desire to purchase Hayes Barton, is printed by Edwards, II., 26, who states, the original was "for a time kept at Hayes, and was shown to visitors." But in I., 10, he affirms it "was preserved at Otterton House." It has been lost sight of for some years, but, if not destroyed, may probably be found among the papers of the Duke family. This copy is preserved among Aubrey's MSS., in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, and was first printed in an "Account of Sir Walter Raleigh," in his *Lives of Eminent Men* (II., 1813. 509-521), and subsequently in *Works* (1829), VIII., 744-5.

"Lines written after visiting Hays Farm, near Budleigh, the Birthplace of Sir Walter Raleigh," in *Poems*, by Lewis Gidley. Exeter (1857), 68-73; (1884) 39-44.

149.—"Alleged confession of intended Piracy by Sir Walter Raleigh." By James Spedding.
Gentleman's Magazine, XXXII. (1850), 360-363.
A comment upon a passage in the article on Sir W. R. by Macvey Napier. [15.]

(To be continued.)

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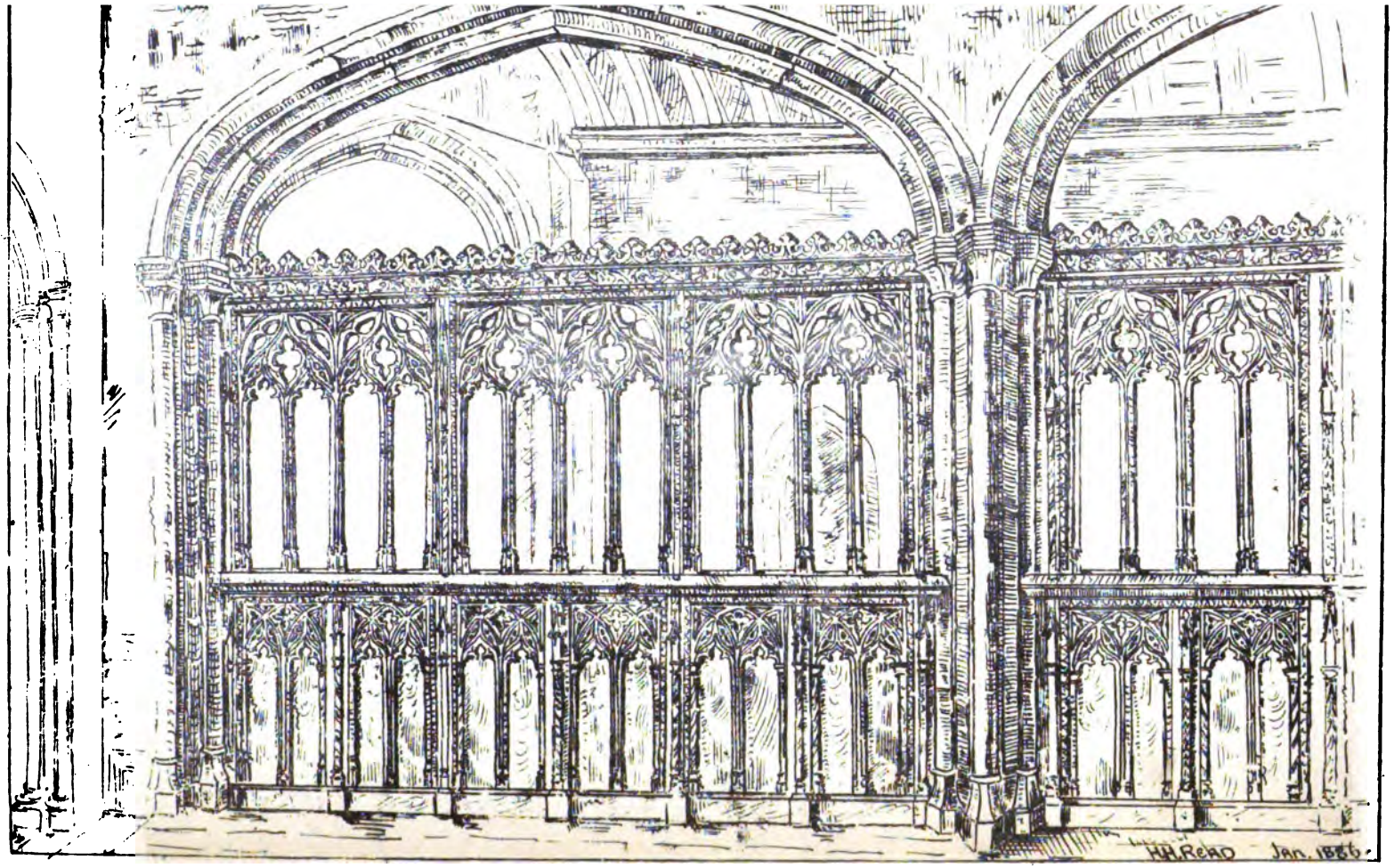


PARCLOSE SCREENS AT AVETON GIFFORD CHURCH.

THE

WESTERN ANTIQUARY;

OR,

Note-Book for Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset.

No. 10.] MARCH, 1886. [Vol. 5.

THE SHAPLEIGHS OF DEVONSHIRE.

BY W. M. SARGENT, A.M.

MR. ALEXANDER SHAPLEIGH was probably first induced to visit America by "the good and pieous report that was spread abroad into our Native Land of this Country," that proved so alluring to many of his countrymen, and is thus epitomized by one of his contemporaries who also emigrated.

From his large experience in business affairs and his prominent position as a merchant and an extensive owner of shipping, his aid was sought by Sir Ferdinando Gorges; and there is record evidence that he had been, as early as 1635, acting as agent for that proprietor, for he that year sent over his grandson, John Trewergy, as supercargo in one of his ships, who here conducted his affairs and acted as his deputy-agent; and that he received from Gorges, in behalf of his grandfather and as compensation for his services, a grant* of 500 acres of land on Kittery Point, 5th May, 1636.

"1 May 1634; Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. John Mason confirm to Capt. Thomas Cammock, 'a tract of land lying on the East side of the River of Pascattaquack bounded North by Cammocks creek and on the East side to extend so farre as to the one halfe of the distance betweene the said River of Pascattaquack and the River of Agomenticus'—This land Shapleigh soon after bought, and 'at a Generall Courte holden at Saco on the 20th day of July 1642 this deede was presented to the said Courte by Alexander Shapleigh Marchant and by order of the said Courte was here enrolled.'" *(York Register.)*

This land lies in the present town of Eliot, Maine, then a part of Kittery, and portions of it are still held by lineal descendants.

* *York Registry*, I., 19.

Mr. Edward Johnson testifies* to this fact; and Mrs. Elizabeth Trickley† adds the information that he "came himself for New England about forty-four years past." The old lady's memory was at fault in the exactness of the time, for we find that by a deed,‡ dated 26th May, 1642, Shapleigh, describing himself as then "of Pasquataqua," conveyed to his son-in-law, James Trewergy, all his estate real and personal, in America, for the consideration "of his being bound and undertaking to satisfy bonds of £700 to several persons in England."

This would seem to indicate that his affairs at home were not prospering; and although it might have been intended by the parties thereto that this conveyance should operate only as a mortgage by way of security for a loan—an inference that derives probability from Mrs. Joan Atwell's testimony,¶ "that he did without disturbance peaceably Enjoy the aforesaid Kittery Point . . . & this so long as the sd Shapleigh lived, and after his decease was possessed by his son Major Nicholas Shapleigh," and by Mrs. Trickley's additional testimony,‖ that "at his arrival in New England there was one [James, his son-in-law, as above] Treworgie in possession of the whole estate of the sd Shapleigh . . . but Immediately upon ye said Shapleigh's arrival ye sd Trewergie did Surrender ye whole to him ye said Alexander Shapleigh who did peaceably

* Deposition, *York Records*, 13th August, 1678.

† Deposition, *York Records*, 1st May, 1688; quoted from elsewhere.

‡ *York Register*, I., 9.

¶ Deposition, *York Records*, 11th May, 1688; quoted elsewhere also.

‖ *Vide supra.*

enjoy it all his life. Neither did the Depont ever hear of any that pretended or challenged any right to the aforesaid Land"; but, in whatever light this transaction should be viewed as between him and his son-in-law, it is evident that his possessions were preserved to this now elderly gentleman, and he was saved from a possible eviction, not so much by the forbearance of his son-in-law, James Treworgy, as by the intervention of a dutiful son, Nicholas, who seems, not only then, but in his subsequent career, to have prospered as only superior business qualifications could have enabled him to do. He was able to buy back from his brother-in-law "all interest in New England," paying therefor £1,500, 22nd April, 1641*—quite a heavy exaction as between relatives!—and if in the musty records of antiquity there be precedence and place of honour, then surely this deed fittingly stands recorded the first of our muniments of title, a fitting memorial of a filial and generous act.

The Treworgies seem to have been of coarser stuff than were the Shapleighs; and with the recollection of this bit of sharp practice, one can but trace with complacency their widely differing fortunes.

After the death of the elderly Alexander Shapleigh, who had about him certainly six grandchildren, and had apparently lived to have at least one great-grandchild (John Treworgy, born 12th August, 1649), the bitter feeling engendered by these transactions broke out into open strife, and on the 5th July, 1650, Mrs. Katherine Treworgy was cited in by the Court at Agamenticus (York, Maine), "to Shew what Cause She had to Challenge or claim any Interest or Propriety [*sic*] in the Estate of Mr. Alexander Shapleigh, dec'd";† and after considering the two conveyances above cited, and deciding that as they were absolute in form and must stand, the Court decreed:—

"That the Estate of Mr. Alexander Shapleigh was of no consequence or to be approved of as Capable of bequest nor no will proved: So it was determined that Estate was Mr. Nicholas Shapleigh's & Mrs Katherine Treworgy to Renounce all Interest therein. So the Court did find and determine that the sd Mrs. Treworgie is [not] any way possessed of the estate."

To Alexander Shapleigh belongs the distinction of becoming the first permanent resident of Kittery, as we have seen he was also the first grantee of lands therein; for in the Court Records of 1650 is preserved this record:—

"Forasmuch as the house at the River's mouth where Mr. Shapleigh's Father first built & Mr. William Hilton now dwelleth: In regard it was first house ther bylt."*

Major Nicholas Shapleigh(2) came from Kingsweare,‡ Devonshire, England, and settled first at Portsmouth, N. H.—the first record we have of him being his redemption of his father's property in 1641, as related above—but sold his house and land at Strawberry Bank, 9th October, 1644, to Thomas Beard of Dover,† and on March 22nd, 1645, bought of Thomas Oliver a house and garden at Boston,‡ on the east side of the common, where he undoubtedly resided until in 1649, being chosen Treasurer of the Province of Maine, and his father's death occurring about this time, and the right to the property in Kittery being decided in his favour, as by the above decree of the Court, he took up his residence in that town.

His sojourn in Boston has not been noted by others, so far as I know, but there can be no doubt of his residing there for several years, since in 1652 he petitions for and obtains leave to come into this jurisdiction, and has liberty to sue for any debts and to settle his affairs.‖

His payment of so large a sum of money for the paternal property, and his elevation to such a position of trust, evince his standing as one of the wealthiest men of that early day.

He was a member of Governor Godfrey's Council in 1652, but after the spirited political

* *York Register*, I., 1. † *Court Records.*

* This seems to show a still earlier possession than the other records have disclosed.

† Deed, *York Register.*

‡ *Suffolk Register*, I., 60. ¶ *Ibia.*

‖ *Massachusetts Court Records.*

contest submitted to Massachusetts, with his fellow-townsmen, and was on May 18th, 1653, appointed one of five commissioners to hear and determine civil causes on the Isles of Shoals; chosen Captain in 1653, and in the same year appointed Associate Justice to hold Courts at York and Kittery. He was later one of the commissioners who received Kittery into the Massachusetts Bay government, and as a reward for his services was promoted to the rank of Major, and given chief command in Yorkshire, which then included the whole State of Maine. Although he had submitted to Massachusetts, when it looked as though the younger Ferdinando Gorges through royal favour would succeed in restoring the palatinate government of that family, being appointed by the Commission of 23rd May, 1661, a Commissioner of Maine, he accepted that office, and gave his services where his sympathies were enlisted, to the cause of his family's patrons, the Gorges.

Though never dignified with a higher military title, he was really the commanding general of the province forces, an order of the commissioners of that year being:—

"In case of disturbance Major Nicholas Shapleigh to muster and command the militia, according to charter, using all possible means for a most speedy council and advice from the rest of the Commissioners."

His magistratical authority extended throughout the whole of Maine; and pending the final usurpation of authority by the Massachusetts authorities, he, with Josselyn, representing the Gorges party, with two Commissioners of Massachusetts as Associate Justices, held the last Court at Wells, 28th May, 1662.

With Josselyn he clung to the Gorges interest so long as it was maintained, and with that distinguished associate refused to qualify under the commission issued to him by Massachusetts; for this he was fined £200 and imprisoned,* but the greater part of it was remitted and he was soon released.

* *Josselyn's Two Voyages*, page 151; *Massachusetts Court Records.*

The persecuting spirit adopted by his political opponents failing to find justifiable grounds for his removal in the conduct of his public duties, prying into the sanctity of his private life, and scrutinizing his religious tenets, caused his prosecution in 1662 upon a seemingly trivial charge:—

"Major Nicholas Shapleigh & Mrs. Aylse Shapleigh presented for not frequenting the place of public worship." *(Court Records.)*

And he was upon this pretext superseded in office the following year by Major William Phillips, his commission as Major being revoked.

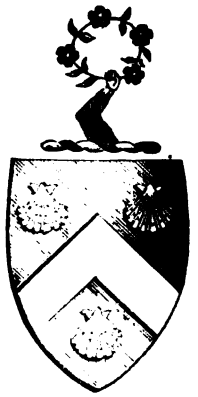
His name occurs very frequently upon the earliest records extant, both officially and in his private capacity as a large landed proprietor and merchant and shipbuilder; and *Sainsbury's Calendar of Colonial Papers* contains eleven references to him, and shows that five of his original letters have been preserved on file. In that collection Joseph Mason writes to his kinsman, Robert Mason (the proprietor of the Province of New Hampshire), whose agent he then was, 28th Sept., 1667:—

"Gen. Nicholls not coming himself [into New Hampshire] empowered Major Shapleigh to settle it after the other Commissioners had sat to no purpose; so that it now remains in the management of Major Shapleigh, a man every way fit for the employment, though not so looked upon, being a Quaker and neither taking or imposing oaths," and is therefore, in the writer's opinion, "unfit for a magistrate or Governor."

But such considerations weighed, if at all, only favourably with the Lord Proprietor, and we find Shapleigh acting as his agent from 1661, when he writes that he had disposed of two tracts of Mason's lands to Edward Hilton and Capt. Walter Barefoote, until the extension by Massachusetts of her authority over this territory.

The old animosity of religious intolerance again crops out: among the positions of minor trust, Shapleigh had been continuously elected by his townsmen a Selectman, but at a Court at York, 6th July, 1669, it was ordered:—

"That whereas the Town of Kittery had acted contrary to law in choosing Mr. Nickollus Shapleigh James Heard



Arms:—Vert, a chevron between three escallops argent.

Crest:—An arm vested gules turned up argent, holding in the hand, proper, a chaplet vert, garnished with roses of the first.

The Shapleighs of Devonshire and Maine.

BY W. M. SARGENT, A.M.

THE SHAPLEIGHS OF DEVONSHIRE.

Mr. ALEXANDER SHAPLEIGH.(1) = ——— ?
(Born 1585.)
From Totnes, Devons., merchant; agent for Sir Ferdinando Gorges; owned with Francis Champernowne in ship *Benediction* of Dartmouth, besides others employed in his trade with Piscataqua. Savage says he went home and died there before 1650: certain it is that his estate was being settled that year at York, Maine.

A Nicholas Shapleigh
Of Boston, Captain of the ship *George*, sailed from Bristol, England, 28th September, and arrived at Boston 7th November, 1635.
Query: Suspect was a brother of above Alexander, but confirmation is desired.

Anne ———,
Who had a son ——— Knight, and is called "cousin" in John Spencer's will.

Mr. Edward Hilton, = 2nd Catherine Shapleigh = 1st Mr. James Treworgy(3)
the father of the settlement of N. Hampshire; was at Dover, 1624, about 1640 at Exeter. Died 1671, leaving an estate of £2,204.

Bought lands at Piscataqua as early as 1635. Died in Newfoundland some time before 1650, before he was 35 years of age.

Major Nicholas Shapleigh,(2) = Aylse ——— ?
From Kingsweare, Devon; first at Portsmouth, N.H.; sold his estate there in 1644; then to Kittery, Maine. Chosen Treasurer of the province, 1649; Captain, 1653; Major, 1656; was superseded by Wm. Phillips, on the usurpation by Massachusetts, being in 1662 Magistrate next to the Rt. Worshipful Henry Josselyn. Estate went by order of Court to his nephew, John Shapleigh, after contest by other nieces.

Alexander Shapleigh, = Mary ——— ?
born in Devonshire, England, 1606; died there, 1642.

Came over with her father-in-law's family; married 2nd John Druett, 9th February, 1701-2.

John Treworgy,(5) from Dartmouth;(4) m. ——— Spencer.

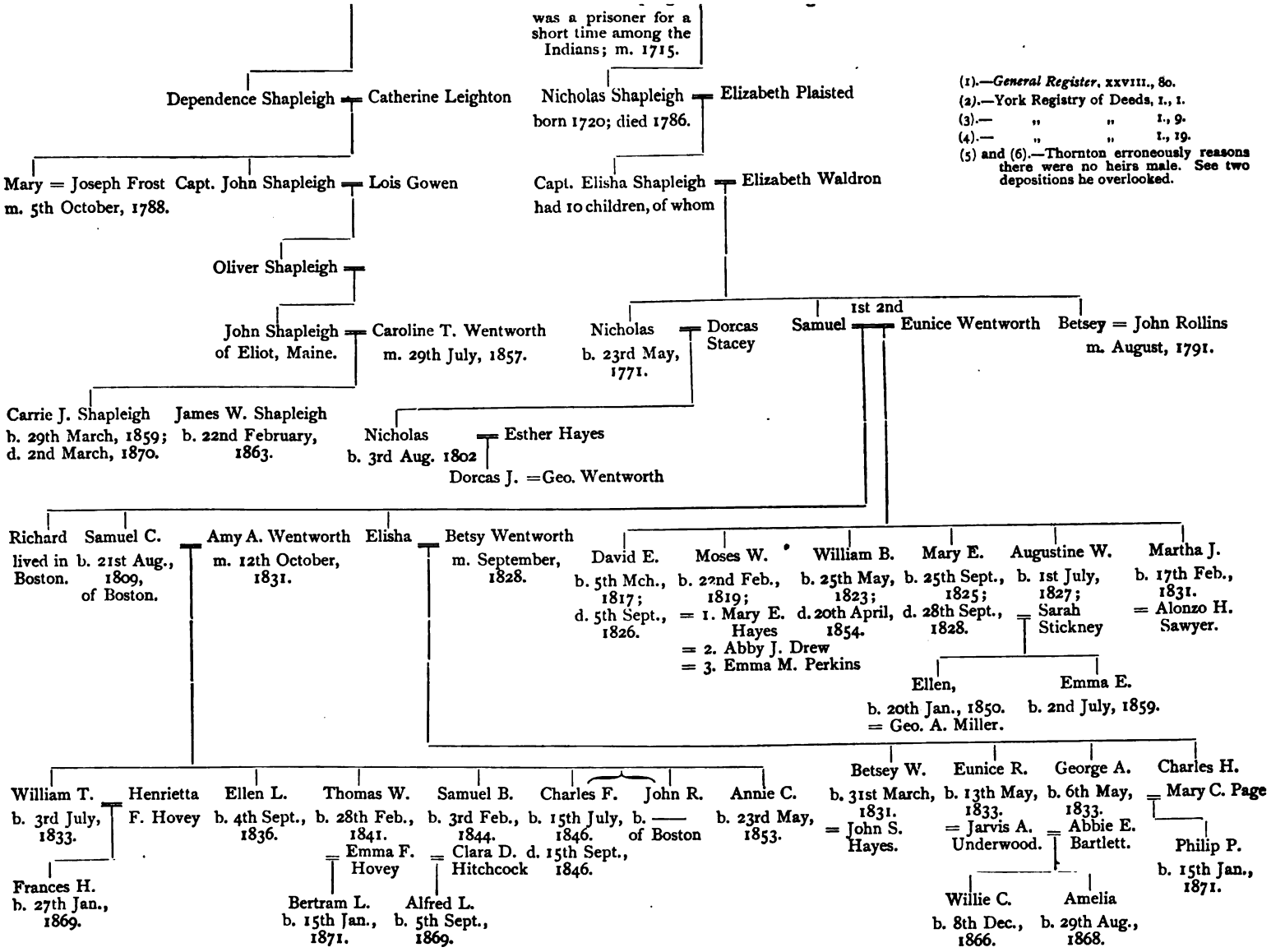
Joan Treworgy, m. John Ameredith of Kittery.

Elizabeth Treworgy, born 1639; died 8th September, 1719. m. Hon. John Gilman of Exeter, N.H.

Lucy Treworgy, m. 1st, Humphrey Chadbourne ,, 2nd, Thos. Wills ,, 3rd, Elias Stileman.

Samuel Treworgy,(6) m. Dorcas Walton.

John Shapleigh, = Sarah ———
born 1642; of Kittery. inherited from his uncle Nicholas. Killed by the Indians, April 19th, 1706.


was a prisoner for a short time among the Indians; m. 1715.
Dependence Shapleigh = Catherine Leighton
Nicholas Shapleigh = Elizabeth Plaisted
born 1720; died 1786.
(1).—General Register, XXVIII., 80.
(2).—York Registry of Deeds, I., 1.
(3).— " " I., 9.
(4).— " " I., 19.
(5) and (6).—Thornton erroneously reasons there were no heirs male. See two depositions he overlooked.
Mary = Joseph Frost
m. 5th October, 1788.
Capt. John Shapleigh = Lois Gowen
Capt. Elisha Shapleigh = Elizabeth Waldron
had 10 children, of whom
Oliver Shapleigh
John Shapleigh of Eliot, Maine. = Caroline T. Wentworth m. 29th July, 1857.
Nicholas b. 23rd May, 1771. = Dorcas Stacey
Samuel 1st 2nd = Eunice Wentworth
Betsey = John Rollins m. August, 1791.
Carrie J. Shapleigh b. 29th March, 1859; d. 2nd March, 1870.
James W. Shapleigh b. 22nd February, 1863.
Nicholas b. 3rd Aug. 1802 = Esther Hayes
Dorcas J. =Geo. Wentworth
Richard lived in Boston.
Samuel C. b. 21st Aug., 1809, of Boston.
Amy A. Wentworth m. 12th October, 1831.
Elisha
Betsy Wentworth m. September, 1828.
David E. b. 5th Mch., 1817; d. 5th Sept., 1826.
Moses W. b. 22nd Feb., 1819; = 1. Mary E. Hayes = 2. Abby J. Drew = 3. Emma M. Perkins
William B. b. 25th May, 1823; d. 20th April, 1854.
Mary E. b. 25th Sept., 1825; d. 28th Sept., 1828.
Augustine W. b. 1st July, 1827; = Sarah Stickney
Martha J. b. 17th Feb., 1831. = Alonzo H. Sawyer.
Ellen, b. 20th Jan., 1850. = Geo. A. Miller.
Emma E. b. 2nd July, 1859.
William T. b. 3rd July, 1833. = Henrietta F. Hovey
Ellen L. b. 4th Sept., 1836.
Thomas W. b. 28th Feb., 1841. = Emma F. Hovey
Samuel B. b. 3rd Feb., 1844. = Clara D. Hitchcock
Charles F. b. 15th July, 1846. d. 15th Sept., 1846.
John R. b. —— of Boston
Annie C. b. 23rd May, 1853.
Betsey W. b. 31st March, 1831. = John S. Hayes.
Eunice R. b. 13th May, 1833. = Jarvis A. Underwood.
George A. b. 6th May, 1833. = Abbie E. Bartlett.
Charles H. = Mary C. Page
Frances H. b. 27th Jan., 1869.
Bertram L. b. 15th Jan., 1871.
Alfred L. b. 5th Sept., 1869.
Willie C. b. 8th Dec., 1866.
Amelia b. 29th Aug., 1868.
Philip P. b. 15th Jan., 1871.

& Richard Naly townsmen. They being Quakers are dismissed from that trust and the Town is ordered to make another choice." *(Court Records.)*

But a too rigid proscription would have debarred much the most respectable portion of the inhabitants of the then District of Maine from civil positions, and by 1676 Shapleigh seems to have been fully restored to the confidence and favour of the Massachusetts Bay authorities, and he was that year appointed an auditor of the charges of York County, and in 1678 one of the commissioners to settle a treaty with the Indians, which was done at Casco. This seems to have been his last notable public service.

In 1659 Major Shapleigh, by Francis Small, his servant, who became his tenant there, purchased from the Indians Mericoneage Neck and Sebascodiggan Island, constituting almost the entire town of Harpswell, Maine, which, added to his home possessions, made him one of the largest resident landowners in the State of Maine. This passed by inheritance to his nephew, John Shapleigh,(3) who, on July 4th, 1683, sold out to Richard Wharton.

Major Shapleigh, not having been blessed with children of his own, would seem to have provided generously for some, if not all, of his nephews and nieces. Humphrey Chadbourne conveys "land and marsh lying and being at Sturgeon Creek which Nicholas Shapleigh of Kittery conveyed to me," to his friend Francis Champernoone, "to hold in trust for the use and behoof of my loving wife Lucy (Treworgy) Chadbourne";* but this assumption may or may not be verified by the discovery of other records than have so far come under consideration, or how else shall we regard the fact that the Court, after full consideration of the matter, awarded on 27th June, 1683, "one-third of Major Nicholas Shapleigh's estate to Mrs. Aylce his widow, the other two-thirds to Mr. John Shapleigh . . . of his Ouncle Major Nicho. Shapleigh . . . and after the decease of his aunt, etc. . . . wr/by hee is Adjudged and Concluded to bee ye soole & proper heyre of his Ouncle Major Nicholas Shapleigh his estate"? †

* *Court Files*, 12th April, 1663. † *Court Records.*

It would certainly seem that other considerations than can now be gleaned from papers now on file must have been presented to the minds of the Court; but they could not have seemed satisfactory or conclusive to the other heirs who were thus shut out, for they brought action, but were *non-suited* in 1684: "John Shapleigh recovers costs 8s against John Ameredith and the rest for not prosecuting their action."*

Having followed this worthy gentleman, magistrate, and general through his long and honourable career, it but remains to supply from our Court Records the manner and date of his death, since no epitaph to his memory furnishes it: on the 30th May, 1682, the coroner's jury report "that Maj. Nicholas Shapleigh was accidentally killed by a blow from a small Mast or Coolprize which gave way wn the vessel [then launched] started which wounded his head & was the cause of his death 29 April 1682. at house of John Dyamont at Kittery." This record corrects Savage's error in stating that he died in England in 1681 or 2.

John Shapleigh(3) succeeding under the decree of the Court to his uncle's considerable estates, successfully resisted the suit of the other heirs for recovery, as stated above; but the case was re-opened in 1684 by the Court, on petition of his persistent cousins, and administration *de novo* was granted "to the said widow, to Mr John Shapleigh and to Mrs. Joane Meridath, Mrs Lucie Wills and Mrs. Elizabeth Gillman daughters to Mr. James Treworgye sonn in law to Mr. Allexander Shapleigh."†

John seems later to have compromised or, at any rate, to have purchased peace, for on July 14th, 1685, he conveys to his cousins, "Joan Merriday [Ameredith] wife of John; Lucy Wills [formerly widow Chadbourne] wife of Thomas, both of Kittery; and Elizabeth Gilman, wife of John, of Exeter, N.H.; as they stand related to the estate of Major Nicholas Shapleigh deceased, let it be by what ways & manner Soever, three hundred acres of

* *Court Records.* † *Ibid.*

land or thereabouts in Kittery, etc., etc., in consideration that they have given unto me an Instrument under their hand and Seals that neither they nor any one of their heirs etc., will lay any claim to Major Shapleigh's estate."*

[N.B.—It was because he found none of the male Treworgies participating in this suit or compromise that Mr. Thornton argued so erroneously that James Treworgy left no male descendants.]

The fate of this John Shapleigh illustrates the hardships and vicissitudes of our early settlers, and is thus recorded in *Niles' History of the Indian and French Wars*:—

"Two days after [April 19th, 1706] Mr. Shapleigh and his son [Nicholas] fell into their [the Indians'] hands as they were going to Kittery; him they killed, and carried away his son to Canada, and in their march they were so inhuman and barbarously cruel as to bite off the tops of his fingers, and to stop the blood they seared them with hot tobacco pipes."

The name has, of course, been perpetuated only through John's sons, and his and their male descendants still occupy ancestral possessions in Kittery—a tenure extending over 250 years in our family, and almost without parallel in this country.

Vide passim: Williamson's Maine; Belknap's New Hampshire; Mr. J. W. Thornton in *General Register*, v., 345; *Wentworth Book*, II., 33.

NOTES.

(5) Mr. Thornton, to support his theory that James Treworgy left no male heirs, combats the sworn testimony of Mrs. Elizabeth Trickley, who states that in 1636 "she lived with Mr. Alexander Shapleigh in Old England" (at Totnes?), and that he sent John Treworgy over to New England in one of his ships; and even goes so far as to change the name to James, having confounded the grandson with the son-in-law; and, further, attributes a mental confusion into which he had himself fallen to Joan Atwell, who testified that "she heard John Treworgy say that what dealings he had in New England was all on the acconnt of his grandfather Alexander Shapleigh" (*vide General Register*, v., 349, and *n.*

But John Treworgy (*York Register*, I., 19) describes himself as "of Dartmouth"; and, as if to utterly confute Mr. Thornton's argument, in his deposition of 25th Oct., 1650 (*Suffolk Register*, I., 128), testifies "that the cellar wch is at Pascataway now standing neere the house wch Wm Hilton now liues in did not in any way belong to the land wch was bought by me for my Grantffather mr Alexander Shapleigh."

(6) *York Register*, 3-10: 6th November, 1674, Samuel Trueworgy of Portsmouth conveys to Richard Rich of Dover land at Sturgeon Creek in Kittery, "wch tract of Land my Mother Mis Katherin Hilton bought of Mr. Rowles the Indean while she was my father Mr. James Treworgys widdow."

James Treworgy, the father of the above children, had preceded his father-in-law, Shapleigh, to this country, as appears by Mrs. Trickley's testimony, quoted elsewhere. He stands upon record guilty of revealing the secret proceedings of the Grand Jury to John Winter in 1640.

* *York Register.*

✣ ✣ ✣

A VESTAL FESTIVAL.

BY JOHN ALT PORTER.

ALL persons interested in Cornish customs are looking expectantly forward to a folk-comedy to be played on the summit of Worvas Hill, in the parish of Lelant, on the 25th of next July. It is then the feast of Saint James the Apostle, and on that day one John Knill, of pious, but most eccentric, memory, provided by will that every five years, two widows and ten virgins should dance round his tomb! The time occupied by this healthful and invigorating exercise was to be one quarter of an hour; it was to be accompanied by fiddler's music; and at its expiration the breathless ladies were to sing the 100th Psalm!! The deed of the foundation of this observance is comparatively modern, dating from 29th May, 1797. In 1881 the 17th quinquennial celebration took place—in the wet. I was a spectator; however, it is not my intention to give here an account of the ludicrous performance, but rather to confine myself to the particulars of its origin.

According, then, to the local papers, John Knill, who confessed in his will that vanity prompted him to erect his mausoleum on that lonely hill-top, was a Cornishman. He was born at Callington, in East Cornwall, on the first of January, 1735, and died at his chambers in Gray's Inn Square, London, on the 29th March, 1811, at the age of 77. His

family connections were highly respectable. Knill's mother was one of the seven daughters of a Mr. Pike of Plympton, Devon, who married an Edgcumbe of Edgcumbe. His father descended from an old knight of that name, at Knill, in Herefordshire. Of his early years no record has been preserved: nothing, in fact, is known, either of his education or pursuits, until he reached the age of 30, except that he was trained for the profession of the law. He served his clerkship as an attorney in Penzance, and from thence removed to the office of a London lawyer. He then became a local agent to the Earl of Buckinghamshire, who at that time held the political interest of St. Ives. In the year 1762 Mr. Knill accepted the office of collector of Customs at St. Ives; in 1773 he went to Jamaica; in 1774 he once again resumes his position in the little Cornish town; and in 1782 bethinks himself of his latter end, and resolves on a memorial. This takes the shape of a pyramid built of huge blocks of granite, 50 feet high, a cavity reached by an arch in the base being left for the reception of a coffin. On one face of the superstructure are the words, "Johannes Knill"; on the second, the word "*Resurgam*," carved high up in bold relief; underneath are the Knill arms and motto, "*Nil desperandum*,"* while on the third side is the text, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." Knill obtained the design himself, and superintended its erection by John Dennis, of Penzance. The cost, including five guineas paid to Lord Arundel for the land, was £226 1s. 6d.

"Man proposes, but God disposes"; and as a standing rebuke to the pride of man God decreed that John Knill should be buried in London, where his remains now rest.

The *Royal Cornwall Gazette* of the 29th July, 1881, gives the following particulars of the will of this peculiar man. By a deed dated 29th May, 1797, Knill settled upon the mayor and capital burgesses of the borough of St. Ives, and their successors for ever, an annuity of £10, as a rent-charge, to be paid out of the manor of Glivian, in the parish of Mawgan, in the county of Cornwall, to the said mayor and burgesses, in the town hall, at twelve o'clock at noon, on the feast of the Nativity of Saint John (Midsummer Day) in every year. The £10 then received are to be immediately paid by the mayor and burgesses to the mayor, collector of Customs, and the clergyman of the parish for the time being, to be by them deposited in a chest secured by three locks, of which each of them is to have a key, and the box is left in the custody of the mayor. Of this annuity a portion is directed to be applied to the repair and support of the mausoleum, another sum for the establishment of various ceremonies, to be observed once every five years, and the remainder "to the effectuating and establishing of certain charitable purposes." In his will he directed that at the end of every five years, on the feast day of St. James the Apostle, £25 shall be expended as follows:—£10 in a dinner for the mayor, collector of customs, and clergyman, and two friends to be invited by each of them, making a party of nine persons, to dine at some tavern in the borough; £5 to be equally divided amongst ten girls, natives of the borough and daughters of seamen, fishermen, or tinners, each of them not exceeding ten years of age, who shall, between ten and twelve o'clock in the forenoon of that day, dance for a quarter of an hour at least, on the ground adjoining the mausoleum, and after the dance sing the 100th Psalm of the old version, "to the fine old tune" to which the same was then sung in St. Ive's Church; £1 to a fiddler who shall play to the girls while dancing and singing at the mausoleum, and also before them on their return home therefrom; £2 to two widows of seamen, fishermen, or tinners of the borough, being 64 years old or upwards, who shall attend the dancing and singing of the girls, and walk before them immediately after the fiddler, and certify to the mayor,

* [Mr. Douthwaite, in his recently-published work on *Gray's Inn and its Associations* (1886), includes the name of John Knill as Treasurer, 1805, and states that his arms were, with many other noted members', emblazoned in the West Window of the Hall at Gray's Inn. His escutcheon is numbered 12 in the diagram inserted on page 131 of the work above named.—EDITOR.]

collector of Customs, and clergyman, that the ceremonies have been duly performed; £1 to be laid out in white ribbons for breast knots for the girls and widows, and a cockade for the fiddler, to be worn by them respectively on that day and on the Sunday following; £1 to purchase account books from time to time, and pay the clerk of the customs for keeping the accounts. The remaining £5 to be paid to a man and his wife, widower or widow, 60 years of age or upwards, the man being an inhabitant of St. Ives, and a seaman, fisherman, tinner, or labourer, who shall have bred up to the age of ten the greatest number of legitimate children by his or her own labour, care, and industry, without parochial assistance or having become entitled to property in any other manner. Secondly:—When a certain sum of money shall have been accumulated in the chest, over and above what may have been required for repairs of the mausoleum and the above payment, it is directed that on one of the fore-mentioned days of the festival £50 shall be distributed, in addition to the £25 spent quinquennially, in the following manner:—£10 to be given as a marriage portion of the woman between 26 and 36 years old, being a native of St. Ives, who shall have been married to a seaman, fisherman, tinner, or labourer, residing in the borough between the 31st of December previously and the day following the said feast day, that shall appear to the mayor, collector, and clergyman to be the most worthy, "regard being had to her duty and kindness to her parents, or to her friends who shall have brought her up"; £5 to be given to any woman, single or married, being an inhabitant of St. Ives, who, in the opinion of the aforesaid gentlemen, shall be the best knitter of fishing nets; £5 to be paid to the woman, married or single, inhabitant of St. Ives or otherwise, who shall by the same authorities be deemed to be the best curer and packer of pilchards for exportation; £5 to be given between two such follower-boys as shall by the same gentlemen be judged to have best conducted themselves of all the follower-boys in the several concerns, in the preceding fishing season; and £25, the remainder of the said £50, to be divided among all the friendly societies in the borough, instituted for the support of the members in sickness or any other calamity, in equal shares; if there be no such society, the same to be distributed among ten poor persons, five men and five women, inhabitants of the borough, of the age of 64 years or upwards, and who have never received parochial relief.

The funds of the trust have not always admitted of several of these latter bequests being carried out, but the dancing around the mausoleum by ten children, accompanied by the fiddler and the two old women, has always been observed. The money, also, is regularly paid to the father or mother who has brought up the largest family without parish help; and the dinner, of course, has never been forgotten.

It was these features of the bequest that were observed on St. James's Day in 1881. The scene at the obelisk was very laughable. In former years the custom has been for the dancers to walk in procession from the town to the mausoleum. Last time, however, the weather was so unfavourable that the old practice was departed from, and the actors were driven up in a wagonette. Then they marched inside the railings, where they danced round the monument, much to the merriment of the motley crowd of onlookers. The names of the children were Annie Richards, Wilmot Chard, Nancy T. Bryant, Bessie Peters, Bessie Hollow, Margaret Dunn, Mary Ann Quick, Elizabeth J. Perkin, Mary Richards, and Margaret W. Bryant—all under ten years of age. The widows were Elizabeth Trevorrow, 76, and Nancy Stoneman, 74. These ancient crones, with their very much younger sisters, managed, at the end of their shambling, to quaver out the "Old Hundredth," and a "fine old tune" they made of it. During the afternoon the money was paid to the recipients at the office of Mr. Hicks, and the sum of £5, for the man who had brought up the largest family of children up to ten years of age, was

awarded to Andrew Noall, 71, who had had sixteen children, nine of them being under the specified age. The fiddler received £1. In the evening the dinner was held at the Tregenna Castle Hotel. Mr. W. T. Tresidder, who acted as the mayor's deputy during the day, presided, Mr. Cogar being ill, and the other gentlemen present were the Rev. J. Balmer Jones, Vicar of St. Ives; Mr. R. Minors, collector of Customs; Messrs. Tonkin Young and W. Kernick, the mayor's guests; the Revs. R. F. Tyacke and R. E. Coles, the vicar's guests; Messrs. G. B. Pearse and G. Hicks, guests of the collector of Customs; and Mr. H. Hicks of the Customs, who acts as clerk under Knill's bequest.

Previous to the day's ceremonies the mausoleum was repainted and generally restored. The coffin within was found to be full of water, a curious phenomenon, inasmuch as its huge "casket" is supposed to be watertight. On the occasion of re-opening the tomb some of the villagers become possessed of a curious desire to drink of this coffined liquid. Truly there is no accounting for taste!

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THE REV. RICHARD TREFFRY, JUNIOR.

BY GEO. C. BOASE.

DR. TREFFRY was born at Camelford, in Cornwall, on 30th Nov., 1804, and was baptized by Dr. Thomas Coke, then on a missionary journey in Cornwall. His father, the Rev. Richard Treffry, born at Newton, near Tregony, in Cornwall, 25th Nov., 1771, was a well-known Wesleyan Methodist minister for fifty years, President of the Conference in 1833, and died 19th Sept., 1842. His mother, Jane, daughter of Mr. Hawkey of St. Austell, died at Leeds on 13th October, 1829. Young Richard, when eight years of age, was sent to Kingwood School, where he remained five years. In 1817 he fell into a state of ill health, and was taken to Falmouth by his father for change of air. In Sept., 1818, being restored to health, he returned to Kingwood for one year more. During that time there was an unusual religious awakening amongst the boys, and he took an active part in the proceedings. Towards the end of 1819 he left school and returned to his home at Falmouth. Being permitted to choose an occupation for himself, he selected that of a printer, and proceeding to London, was bound apprentice to Mr. C——, in July, 1820. For sometime he continued to meet in a Wesleyan class after he came to London, but falling into the company of some dissipated fellow apprentices he gradually threw off this restraint on his conduct, and greatly grieved his parents by irregular habits and practices. The sudden death of his elder brother Thomas, a very clever and promising young man, who, after two days' illness, at the age of eighteen, expired at Falmouth, on 19th April, 1821, was the occasion of his returning home: his indentures were cancelled by mutual consent; and being removed from the scene of his temptation he again entered on the paths of virtue. He now resided with his family for a short time at Truro, where he sometimes occupied himself in a printing office and at other times pursued his classical studies; and as a matter of relaxation wrote several papers on different subjects for *The Imperial Magazine*, then under the direction of Mr. Samuel Drew. About this time he commenced accompanying his father in visiting the country places where he had to preach in the neighbourhood of Truro. In 1822 he went with his father to Rochester, where he procured a situation as classical tutor in a school conducted by a member of the Society of Friends. Ill health obliged him, however, to give up his tutorship, and on his recovery he yielded to an impression which he had long felt—that it was his duty to call sinners to repentance. His first attempt at preaching was at a little place in the neighbourhood of Chatham, on 23rd April, 1823. He was then little more than eighteen, and very juvenile in appearance; yet he found favour with his hearers. Being proposed as an itinerant Wesleyan Methodist minister in March, 1824, whilst awaiting the approbation

of the Conference, he went down into Cornwall, and preached in Redruth Chapel on Sunday, the 27th June, when, about the middle of his sermon, a piece of the ceiling of the chapel, nearly four feet in diameter, came down upon the heads of the people. Great confusion, shrieking, and fainting ensued, but on order being restored, he proceeded with his sermon.

At the Conference held in Leeds in 1824 he was appointed as an itinerant preacher to the Sevenoaks Circuit. The salary of an unmarried preacher was at this time from £12 to £14 a year. After this he was successively at Beverley, Nottingham, and London. In 1828 he was publicly admitted into full connection with the Society, and recommenced his labours in Southwark. In April, 1829, having recovered from another severe illness, he went on a missionary deputation into the Devonport district, and having returned, in the month of June he married Ann Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. Baron of Hull. He is next found in the York Circuit, and whilst here he lost his dearly beloved mother, 13th October, 1829. This year his health greatly failed, and his lungs became affected; yet he worked on, and his next appointment was to Bramley, in the autumn of 1830; here, however, he only preached a few sermons before his itinerant ministry came to a final close, for one night, whilst in his sleep, he ruptured a blood vessel in his lungs, and for two hours continued to discharge such quantities of blood as threatened every minute to terminate his life. His recovery was slow, and an immediate removal to his native county was judged to be the only probable means of lengthening his life. Accompanied by his wife and infant child, he arrived at Trelill, in the neighbourhood of Helston, on 27th November, 1830, where they were hospitably entertained by Joseph Hawkey, Esq., his mother's brother. After staying at Trelill about three months, he took up his permanent residence at Penzance. In August, 1831, he made a journey to York to see his father, and on his return to Penzance his first employment was in writing *The Infidel's Own Book: a Statement of some of the Absurdities resulting from the Rejection of Christianity*, and then the *Memoir of the Life, Character, and Labours of the Rev. John Smith.* In 1834 he visited Bristol and London, and on coming back to Penzance, in October, lodged in Clarence Terrace. The essay *On Covetousness* was finished in October, 1835, and then followed *An Inquiry into the doctrine of the Eternal Sonship of Our Lord Jesus Christ*, 1837, and *Memoirs of John Edwards Trezise*, in the same year. The essay *On Covetousness* was purchased by the Religious Tract Society, 30th April, 1836, and being published by them ran to several editions. The treatise on *The Eternal Sonship* was finished on Thursday, 2nd February, 1837, the manual part having been commenced 5th January, 1835. The *Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity* and *Letters on the Atonement*, several times reprinted, did not make their first appearances until after the decease of the author.

During the whole of this period, whilst so industrious with his pen, he was quite a confirmed invalid, having frequent attacks of violent hemorrhage, and suffering also from dyspepsia and indigestion. Still, however, he might possibly have lived some years, if he had taken more care of his life. On 9th July, 1837, he was persuaded to attend the anniversary of the opening of the Baptist Chapel, Clarence Street, Penzance, where he preached for one hour and so exhausted himself that he laid the foundation of his final illness. He recovered sufficiently to go to Penryn and spend a few days with his uncle, Mr. Hawkey, and returning to Penzance, he sank and sank by slow degrees, until at last, in the presence of his wife and father, he died on 20th January, 1838, aged only 33. He was buried in the chapel yard at St. Mary's, Penzance, where a plain stone was erected to his memory. His wife died at 53, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, London, 29th October, 1876, aged 71. His son, the Rev. Edward Thomas Treffry, born in 1835, was educated at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1867. He acted as

curate of St. Clement's, Barnsbury, London, from 1869 to 1874, when he became curate of St. Saviour's, Fitzroy Square, London, and he died at Lynmouth, Devon, 26th August, 1877, aged 42. The Rev. Richard Treffry had also an infant daughter, who died at Penzance, 24th August, 1836.

This memoir furnishes a pattern of great industry under depressing circumstances of ill health, of a young man turning from his youthful errors and becoming not only a useful member of society, but an example of all that was good, and of a self-taught genius producing works, many of which, besides having a good circulation at the time of their first publication, are still being reprinted and read by the present generation.

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Notes.

CASSITERIDES.—One of the most interesting and important subjects of our West of England history is, "Were the Cassiterides in the British Isles?" Till some 20 or 30 years ago, they were generally supposed to be the Scilly Isles, but later criticism has thrown doubts on this subject (as on almost every other historical question the evidence of which is not overwhelming). It has been proposed that the Cassiterides are some small islets in Vigo Bay, although Strabo says:—"They are ten in number and lie near each other in the ocean, somewhere within the Britannic region." This would suit Scillonia and West Cornwall. I must own that, till lately, the very clever and destructive arguments brought by Mr. Elton and others on the Cassiterides, rather shook my faith in their being or including the Scilly Isles; indeed, they were almost enough to shake one's faith in their existence at all (like the clever arguments in *Macmillan* of "Professor Boscher," against the existence of Mr. Gladstone; or of M. H. Gaidoz, in *Melusine*, against the existence of Professor Max Müller—both being proved to be sun-myths). I would advise anyone interested in this great problem of our early Cornish history to read Mr. Hall's remarks in *Notes & Queries* (6th Series, x., 261-2). The difficulties against the Cassiterides being the islets on the coast of either Spain or Portugal are even greater than of their being the Scilly Isles and Cornwall, for:—(1) They were an important group, while the Spanish islets are small. (2) There is no archipelago at all on the coast of Spain, and certainly none of ten islands. (3) The "Father of History," *i.e.*, Herodotus, who knew about Iberia, or Spain, supposes them to be in the north-west of Europe. He puts them even too far north—thinking them nearly as far north as the Baltic or mouth of the Rhine—a long way surely from Spain. He owns frankly he does not know much about them. On the other hand:—(1) Cornwall is undoubtedly rich in tin. (2) There is an archipelago off Cornwall, and if we assume that West Penwith and West Cornish mainland were regarded as two islands, the number, ten isles, is easily made, thus:—Western Group—1, St. Mary's, 2, Tresco, 3, Bryher, 4, Sampson, 5, St. Martin, 6, St. Agnes; Eastern Group—7, Land's End District, 8, Mainland of Cornwall, 9, St. Michael's Mount = Iktis, 10, St. Clement's. Here we have the *ten* islands of the Cassiterides, "in the ocean" and "in the Britannic region"—a country rich with tin—still one of the richest districts in the world.

I know this is an unfashionable view of the matter; but in spite of all the learning and ingenuity expended on the Spanish theory, it seems to me to present insuperable difficulties, and if the Isles of Scilly and West Cornwall were not the famed Cassiterides, we must (like Herr Boscher supposes of Mr. Gladstone, and M. Gaidoz of Max Müller) conclude that they were mere myths, like Atlantis or the Hesperides. Taken as a whole, the account of the Cassiterides appears to me a very fair, though rough, description of Scillonia and West Cornwall—such as we might expect in an age long anterior to ordnance surveys and hydrographers' offices.

Newlyn. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

[P.S.—Recent geological discoveries at St. Erth show that Penwith was formerly an island. In the *Cornishman* of March 17th there are some notes on this mount.

W. S. L. S.]

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DISCOVERY OF A SKELETON AT LAUNCESTON.—A somewhat interesting discovery was made on Thursday, in the Castle Green, by some carpenters who were excavating some holes for the erection of a seat. While doing this they were greatly surprised at seeing some bones in the bottom of the pit which they had just completed. Their curiosity being aroused, they were led to dig a little further, and on doing so, the bones proved to be those of a skeleton, probably that of a man, which had been buried for some hundreds of years. Near the bones which were supposed to belong to one of the hands, was a pipe. This was cut out of a solid piece of bone, and was of a very ancient description: it was still very substantial and moderately clean. The only bones still in a preserved state were the two front teeth, which were very white and natural. The other parts were very crisp and dry, and in some instances mouldering away. It has been suggested that in all probability these are the remains of someone who was hanged during the time the old prison was within the walls of the Green.—*Cornish Times*, March 13th, 1886.

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TAVISTOCK BOROUGH RECORDS.—It has frequently been a matter of observation among antiquarians and others, that Tavistock, although so rich in archæological and historical associations, has so little to boast of in the way of written or printed records. Comparatively little of documentary evidence is in existence to throw any light

on our early history, when the Abbey with its printing press was in the zenith of its power and magnificence, and when its mitred abbot took his seat among the other peers of the realm. Novelists and legendaries have drawn largely on their imaginations for their coloured pictures of Tavistock and its Abbey in the olden time; but the wonder has been what has become of actual records about the old borough which has proudly kept its head above water century after century. By the recent death of a gentleman, some very valuable light may be thrown upon this matter. An old oak chest has been discovered, full of parchment documents and churchwardens' accounts, some of them dating back as far as Edward II., and coming down as recently as the middle of last century. Most of them are in the Latin tongue and many are almost obliterated by age, but it is hoped, when they are translated and deciphered, some important missing links in our history will be supplied. Meanwhile it is satisfactory to know that the chest and its contents are now in the possession of the vicar, who will doubtless take proper steps for determining the value of these documents.—*Tavistock Gazette*, March 5th, 1886.

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VINEYARDS IN SOMERSETSHIRE.—That vineyards at one time existed in Somersetshire is undoubtedly proved by the following extracts from *Collinson's History of Somerset* (Bath, 1791-94):—

"The vineyards of most note were at Bath, Glastonbury, Meare and Pambarrow" (Vol. I., Introduction, xiii).

"It appears from an old terrier of this abbey of the time of Edward III. that there was then a vineyard in Glastonbury of 5 acres and another in Pamborough of three" (Vol. II., page 244). P. F. ROWSELL, F.S.Sc. London.

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"PROTESTANTS FROM FRANCE IN THEIR ENGLISH HOME" (By S. W. Kershaw, F.S.A. London: Sampson and Low, Fleet Street).—We make the following extracts from the book under the above title, to which reference was made in our November number, in which the author gives some interesting local information:—

"In the West of England, large settlements were made at Bristol, Barnstaple, Exeter, Plymouth, Dartmouth, etc., and consequently churches existed in those places, the exiles arriving being chiefly from La Rochelle, Brittany, Nantes, etc.

"At Bristol, after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685), their congregation first assembled in the chapel of the Hospital of St. Mark's, otherwise called 'Gaunt's Hospital,' which they retained till the year 1721, when they erected a building for their own use. The Episcopal jurisdiction which they retained brought them in contact with some noted men.

"In the carrying on their service, the aid of Bishop Trelawney of Bristol, and of the mayor and magistrates of that city, is much to be noticed.

"Trelawney will be remembered as one of the seven bishops sent to the Tower: the loyalty of the Cornish miners in coming to the rescue of their countryman is perpetuated in the famous ballad:—

"'And shall Trelawney die?
Twenty thousand Cornishmen
Shall know the reason why!'

"The congregations were at first full to overflowing; about 1790 a great decline was visible, and in 1814 ceased altogether.

"At Plymouth and Stonehouse, the foreign immigration took place at the end of the 18th century, and the services for both towns appear to have been held in the same building. Occasionally the registers of the parish church of St. Andrew's, Plymouth, contain a record of refugee births and baptisms from about 1689 to 1741.

"'The good folk of Barnstaple,' said Jacques Fontaine, who had escaped there in an English ship (1685), 'showed themselves full of compassion in our regard, they made us welcome in their homes and entreated us with affectionate care."

"At Exeter, the community was formed soon after 1685, and one of the parish churches was granted for service. The names of Bishop Lavington, Mr. Majendie, and Archbishop Secker occur most frequently in connection with this church, to which reference is made in Chapter IV. Most of these West of England towns can be associated with William of Orange, whose landing, with his followers, at Torbay, would naturally aid the Protestant cause. De Bostaquet, one of his generals, attended service while at Exeter, in the Cathedral, and was much astonished at the ritual of the time (James II.), and said, 'All this is very much opposed to the simplicity of the reformed religion.'*

"The tapestry manufacture of Exeter employed many artizans, who formed part of the congregation."

On reference to Chapter IV., we find:—

"The French Protestants of Exeter sent a petition through their Bishop (Lavington) to Archbishop Secker, in 1760, that the small sum granted them may be increased, that they may support a minister properly. The signatures attached to this document are, locally, very interesting.

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THE CORNISH AND BRETONS.—I have just come across a passage in *Melusine*, the chief Parisian folk-lore magazine, of March 5th, 1886, which tends to show the relations of the Breton and Cornish characters:—

"The Breton character is grave, mingled with a tincture of melancholy: it presents peculiar combinations; at heart kind, it is at first brusque; hospitable, credulous, disposed to confidence, still it receives a stranger with constraint [that last point is not Cornish]; indolent at bottom, it shows great energy when moved by passion: it is then choleric and wrathful. Speaking to a working man whose aspect seems calm, if you touch a cord in his heart you will see him animated, piling words on words, speaking loud and using gesticulations. This ardour shows itself even in work. A Breton day labourer will

* *Memoires inédits de Dumont de Bostaquet.*

do an immense deal of work in four days, that he may repose the next four. The Breton is not gay on the surface: he has no other amusements but church service on Sundays, processions, markets, fairs, and village fêtes."

There are some kindred points between the "Britons" of both sides of the Channel, though religious and political differences may make apparent contrasts. W. S. L. S. Newlyn.

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Queries.

THE DRAKE FAMILY.—The following extracts from the Ermington Register may interest some of your readers, as it is asserted that the male descent of John Drake of Ivybridge, third son of the first baronet, is extinct. The male line of his sons, Henry and Francis, is known to be extinct, but the extinction of that of his two other sons, John (living in 1681) and William (who proved his father's will in 1691, and was living in 1706), is, to say the least, doubtful.

Extracts from Ermington Register:—

"1663. The 20ry daye of Januari William lgo fone of John Drake Esqr of fuoybridge and of Prudence his wyfe was baptized."

"1666. The 18 daye of Januari John oye foune of John Drake Esqr of fuoybridge hand of Prudence his wife was baptized."

"1673. June the 24th Honorii the son of John Drake Esqr and Prudence his wife was baptized."

"1696. Aprill ye 20 William Drake and Grace Gay were married."

"1696. July 3. John ye son of William Drake and of Grace his wyfe was baptized."

"1699. Elizabeth ye daughter of William Drake and of March 23. Grace his wife was baptized."

"1706. Mary ye Daughter of William Drake and Grace March ye his wife was borne."
26:

The above shows that William had a son John baptized in 1696, and was having children in 1706. There is no entry of the death of John Drake, son of John of Ivybridge. Can any reader throw any light on the descendants of William and John Drake, sons of John Drake of Ivybridge, or their whereabouts? No later mention is made of them in the Ermington Register. "FESS."

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JOHN GEY (OR GAY).—Towards the end of the 17th century, *i.e.*, in or about 1689, there was a Rev. John Gey, Vicar of St. Antholm's, near Falmouth. Can any of your readers give me information about his family, or about him personally? J. VENN.
Caius College, Cambridge.

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JOHN DRANE, MOULTON, 1784.—I should be much obliged to any of your readers who could give me information about one John Drane of Moulton, who was living in the year 1784. I have a pint mug of porcelain (perhaps Plymouth) with his name and the above date upon it. It is ornamented in good taste, and there are some clever drawings of ships upon the sides. J. ELIOT HODGKIN.

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BERE, BEER, BEERE.—Is anything known as to the origin and meaning of this word in, or as, the name of villages and hamlets in Dorsetshire and its neighbourhood? One naturally thinks of Old Norse *bær*, *bær*, *byr* (the same word as the *by* of Grimsby, etc., with nominative *r*); in Scandinavia, "town," "village"; in Iceland, where there are no towns, "farm-stead," "farm-town." But how could a Norse name become current in Wessex, where Norsemen never settled? What other explanation of these names is given? Examples are Beer, near Axminster, Beere, near Chard, Bere Regis, Beer Alston, Beer Ferris, and probably others. Answer direct.
The Scriptorium, Oxford. J. A. H. MURRAY.
(*Notes & Queries*, February 27th, 1886.)

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TAVISTOCK: ITS LOCAL GOVERNMENT, ETC.—I have to thank Mr. S. Knight for his explanation respecting my query on page 62 in relation to this matter, and trust to be excused for trespassing again upon your columns. May I, however, ask for information, or for direction where to seek it, as to the different modes of local government?

Especially, what constitutes a municipality? In the *Western Morning News* review of Mr. R. N. Worth's recently issued *History of Devonshire*, Tavistock is mentioned as being, up to 1885, according to Mr. Worth, "the only existing Parliamentary borough in the county not municipal, for it had never received any charter of incorporation . . . and retained as its chief officer the ancient Saxon portreeve." These words raise some doubts in my mind as to what consitutes a borough, for Mr. Worth uses the words "Parliamentary borough"; but I suppose he does not mean the first word to qualify the second, or he would be traversing Mr. Knight's explanation of "borough" (simply) as a place which sends representatives to Parliament.

Then, again, I should like to know whether the portreeve was ever called mayor, or whether no place has a mayor without a charter of incorporation. I don't know, of course, what reliance is to be placed upon it, but a London bookseller advertises for sale, *Historical and Miscellaneous Papers and Extracts*, one of the contents of which is an "Humble address to the *Mayor* of Tavistock 1687."

Perhaps I may appeal to Mr. Worth to inform your readers whether this style of address was entirely incorrect, or whether, as a title, mayor and portreeve were ever interchangeable. DEVS. JUNR.

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"THE JEW AND THE VINTNER" (?).—Perhaps some of your Somersetshire readers can give me information as to the authorship, etc., of the little booklet of 18 pages, of which the following is the title:—

"The Jew | and | the Vintner | A True Story—

"Some books are lies from end to end
But this,—
Is just as true's the de'il's in hell,
Or Dublin City. *Burns.*

"Bristol: | printed for the Author | 1853."

The body of the work consists of 42 stanzas of six lines, relating an adventure in which the Jew gets the better of the vintner, by selling him a watch supposed to be that of John Frost, the Chartist. There are many local allusions and names of persons whose identity is disguised by the use of asterisks for all the letters between the first and last. I fancy the scene is laid in Plymouth, but whether Plymouth or Bristol is meant, perhaps some of your readers who know the publication may be able to tell us. CURIOUS.

* * *

PAINTED SCREEN AT SHUTE.—The name of Mr. W. H. H. Rogers, attached to the article in your columns on "Robin and the Lady," emboldens me to ask that gentleman, through you, to give your readers some information about the rudely painted screen which was shown to some of them, as members of the Devonshire Association, on the occasion of their visit to Sir William Pole's mansion of Shute.

It appeared to have formerly been a portion of some church decoration, but I think I understood at the time that it had been then recently taken from a dismantled cottage. ECC. ANT. INQ.

* * *

THORVERTON FAIR.—What truth is there in the statement I some time since heard made by a native, that unless a large loaf of bread was made by the authorities, or rather, was caused by them to be made, on the fair day, from the same year's wheat, Thorverton would lose its market charter? P. F. R.

* * *

PENWITH.—What is the origin of the name Penwith, the name of the westernmost deanery of Cornwall? I have had a series of derivations. The "Pen" is, of course, plain enough—it is the Cornish for "headland"; but the "with" is the puzzle. Among derivations proposed are:—(1) The old-fashioned one, *guit*, blood = Headland of Blood. The objection to this is that we know of no great battle in Penwith, nor is it red. (2) *Chwyth*, in Welsh, means wind or breath. It is a very breezy headland or region, certainly, so the word is descriptive; but is it true Cornish? (3) *Chwith* means sinister or unlucky, but only seafaring men would give Penwith that title. (4) *With* is thought to be *widn*, white. This derivation I regard as most attractive. The granite carns are at least greyish.

Among all these, which is most likely to be right? We have an *embarras de richesse*, which is very confusing, for good authorities propose each of them.

Newlyn. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

* * *

ABBOT'S ROW.—This name occurs about three-quarters of a mile east of Bickleigh Bridge. Can any of your readers throw light on the origin of the name? Being off the moor, I suppose it can scarcely have any connection with the Abbot's Way shown on the map near Peter's Cross, and which was, I think, spoken of by Mr. Crossing as originally stretching thence to Tavistock.

H. SHARROCK.

* * *

HORN-ORE (?).—In the introduction to the *Parliamentary Gazetteer* (published in Glasgow, 1842) I find, on page xiii, the following statement. Under the heading, "Minerals," the paragraph continues:—

"The following are the principal minerals obtained in England, with the districts in which they are found:—

"Gold.—In different places, particularly, it is said, near Silsoe, . . . etc., etc.

"*Horn-ore.*—In Cornwall. It is wrought with secrecy, and the quantity procured is uncertain."

Then follow tin, copper, lead, iron, etc.

What can be meant by Horn-ore? It has been suggested to me that it is a mere local name, but its occurrence in a general work of the kind named seems to preclude the idea, and the peculiar statements respecting it make me desirous of ascertaining what the substance really was. I trust you will therefore allow me to appeal to your readers for any information they may possess. HIBYSKWE.

* * *

GREAT STORM OF 1824 AND ITS PICTORIAL REMINISCENCES.—Recent local notice of some small sketches of the effects produced in the vicinity of Plymouth by this disastrous storm reminds me that there was on sale recently, at a second-hand dealer's, a large engraving (mezzotint, I think) of the "Morning after the Storm." One may well suppose that such an event would inspire many works among local artists, and perhaps it would not be amiss to enquire among your readers as to the existence and authorship of other records of the remarkable scenes of that occasion, in the shape of paintings of any sort or of engravings. Perhaps, too, it may be possible to obtain from eye-witnesses amongst our elder Plymouthians and Devonians generally, some particulars that yet linger in their memories, and which hitherto have not been committed to print or are only to be found in papers or guide books of the time, which are not so generally accessible as your own columns. One who was then only a boy tells me that such was the severity of the gale that but one vessel rode out the storm in Plymouth Sound, and this by cutting away all her masts. HIBYSKWE.

* * *

THE EXETER BALL.—Can any of the readers of the *Western Antiquary* say who was the author of the pamphlet entitled:—

"The Ball—The Mayor—and the Bishop. A letter to the right worshipful the Mayor of Exeter, on the proposed 'Grand Easter Ball in aid of the Irish and

Scotch relief fund. By Clericus Ignotus. 'To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under heaven: A time to weep and a time to laugh; a time to mourn and a time to dance.' *Eccles.* iii, 1-3.

"Exeter: A. Holden and all booksellers [Pollard, Printer, North Street, Exeter]. London, Rivingtons. 1847." 8vo, 12 pages.

The author of this pamphlet, entirely forgetting the fact that it is very difficult to raise money for the numerous charitable objects which are continually coming before the public, objects to a ball being held with the intention of obtaining money for the distress in Ireland, and quotes the Bishop of Exeter's sermon as an argument on his side of the question. It is, however, noticeable that there is not the least intimation of the intention of the writer to subscribe anything whatever for the benefit of the relief fund.

GEORGE C. BOASE.

15, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

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HERALDIC QUERY.—Can any of your readers inform me to whom the following coat of arms belongs:—"Argent, two crescents inverted (the points downward), above, and two mullets beneath; quartered sable, three crescents—two and one. Crest:—A battle-axe, erect." The arms, well engraved, are upon some articles purchased at a sale at Falmouth, some 40 or 50 years ago. N. H.

Liskeard.

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Replies.

COAL NEAR EXETER.—In reference to a correspondent's enquiry as to the truth of a rumour that coal may be found at Stoke Hill, near Exeter, the editor of the *Western Times* has reproduced the following, which appeared in his columns fourteen years ago. The cropping up of this question at long intervals is somewhat curious. Probably it arises from the discovery of black coal-like masses in the shale rock of which Stoke Hill is composed.

"To the Editor of *The Daily Western Times.*

"Dear Sir,—The remarks in your leading article of Tuesday last on the supposed discovery of coal beds in the neighbourhood of this city by the late Mr. Thomas Northmore, fifty years ago, call to mind a still earlier project of the same kind, mentioned in the following singular advertisement, which appeared in 'Andrew Brice's *Old Exeter Journal*, or the *Weekly Advertiser*, Exon, Friday, August the 16th, 1754.'

"Some of your correspondents who possess the immediately preceding numbers of the journal may perhaps be able to show whether the locality of the older works is identical with the scene of Mr. Northmore's explorations. It will be seen that the advertisement affords curious evidence of the ingenuity of speculators in drawing funds from a credulous public, in the generation which arose after the bursting of the South Sea Bubble.

"Yours faithfully, ROBERT DYMOND.

"Exeter, 26th September, 1872."

"The proprietors of the work in carrying on the present search after coal near the city of Exeter were quite sensible of what advantage such a discovery would be to this age, as well as to posterity, which did induce them to begin this laudable undertaking. But after twelve months' trial the large sums they had expended as *private adventurers* did somewhat deter them from so *rigorously pursuing* such a favourable prospect of success as perhaps some may think they might have done. But if they look back on the last long cold winter they will find that in hail, rain, frost or snow the work was carried on both day and night, which did not show a want of spirit in either adventurers or workmen. However, the proprietors having taken into consideration the arguments and proposals published in Mr. Brice's journal, and finding the inhabitants of both city and county adjacent thereupon ready and willing to aid and assist in raising up *this valuable fossil*, which, if obtained, can be deemed no less than a TRIPLE BLESSING; therefore, the proprietors do hereby acknowledge they are willing to accept the offer made them in the manner and form which has been set forth, viz.:—

"*For every guinea raised by subscription they will, in return, oblige themselves to render four quarters of coal (as soon as it is in their power so to do), containing the same measures as at the Key of Exon: and so in proportion to every other sum subscribed.*

"And the proprietors do hereby also acquaint the public that a subscription is already opened, and that books are placed at *Moll's and Swale's* coffee houses; and also at *Mr. Barnabas Thorn's* bookseller in the *Churchyard, Exon;* and they also give notice that the said *Mr. Barnabas Thorn* has accepted of the office of TREASURER for that purpose.

"And that, upon receipt of the subscription money, he will deliver to each subscriber a ticket, which shall entitle the bearer to the proportion of coal subscribed for.

"And, further, the proprietors do consent and agree that every subscriber shall have their quota of coal according to their subscriptions previous to *any sale whatever.* And to convince and fully satisfy subscribers that the money raised by subscription shall be used and wholly expended upon their future search, they do also consent that every gentleman subscribing the sum of five guineas (whose proportion of coal will be twenty quarters) shall have access to, and free liberty, weekly or monthly, to inspect and audit their papers and books of account.

"By orders of the Proprietors,

"T. TAYLOR, Clerk to the Company."

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BRIDE, BRIDGET (v., 205).—Your correspondent will find a complete account of the origin of these names in Miss Yonge's *History of Christian Names* (1884), pages 235-6. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Budleigh Salterton.

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WILLIAM BEAUMONT, S.J. (v., 205).—It is very probable that additional information on the history of this Roman Catholic priest will be found in H. Foley's *Records of the English Province of the Society of Jesus*, vols. 3 to 5. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Budleigh Salterton.

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CORNISH M.P.'S IN THE LONG PARLIAMENT.—The origin of the discrepancies in the name of the representative of Liskeard in the Long Parliament of 1640, is tolerably evident. The only available published authority, when the late Mr. John Allen wrote his *History of Liskeard*, was Browne Willis's *Notitia Parliamentaria*, III., 242, where the name of the member appears as *Fowey*. Since then we have had the Official Return of Members of Parliament, made pursuant to an Order of the House of Lords of 19th July, 1877. Here it is stated that George Kekewich and Thomas *Povey*, Esquires, were returned for Liskeard on the 23rd March, 1646-7, in the places of John Harris, Esq., and Joseph Jane, Gent., who had been elected in 1640, and who were probably rather too royalist in their views to suit the party in power. The latter is undoubtedly the superior authority for the name. R. D.

Exeter.

CORNISH M.P.S IN THE LONG PARLIAMENT.—Will S. B.-G., on page 105 of *Western Antiquary*, part 5, October, 1885, kindly state his reasons for believing that Nicholas Gold was M.P. for Fowey from 1643 to 1660, for we possess in our muniment room a letter written to the town of Fowey from Lewis Hearle, who was sheriff (if there was one) in 1648, requesting the Fowey inhabitants to elect M.P.s in the places of Sir Richard Pullen, Knight, who was dead, and Jonathan Rashleigh, who was considered unworthy to sit in the House? I have also in my possession, I believe, proof that he was never elected before this time for Fowey. It was true he was a member of the Rump Parliament (but? for Fowey), although great pressure was brought to make him so, and was left to serve amongst them as one of the violent party men after Hugh Boscawen, Knight, Thomas Gawen, G. Kekewich, Thomas Povey, Francis Holles, Thomas Waller, John Thomas, John Thynate, Henry Willis, J. Arundel, Francis Buller, Sir T. Trevor, Kt., John Carew, William Prynn, Lionel Copley, M. Tempell, Charles (afterwards Carr, Earl of Ancram), Richard Erisey, William Priestley, Thomas Dacres, were excluded in 1648. Those left for Cornwall after the exclusion were William Say, Sir J. Trevor, J. Fielden, Nicholas Gold (Burgess). From what I can gather he was not in Barebone Parliament in June 4th, 1653, as only Robert Benet and Francis Langdon were left there. This Barebone only lasted till 3rd Nov., 1654, and then there was in 1656 no return made for Fowey (Lord Somerset's *Tracts*), although I have what I believe, from family letters and other things, good reason to assert that Digory Clements, one of the regicides, was M.P. for Fowey sometime during this period. E. W. RASHLEIGH.

Kilmarth.

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CULLOMPTON.—Ordinary directories are very poor authorities for the spelling of place-names, but "Franc Plume" will find the subject very fully discussed in an interesting letter by the Rev. Henry Overy in the *Exeter and Plymouth Gazette*, in August, 1874. He gives 22 varieties of the spelling of the name of Cullompton, from A.D. 872 to 1700, with references to authorities. Ten more varieties are furnished by Mr. James M. Foster, F.S.A., in a letter to the same newspaper, dated 6th Oct., 1874. The subject was still further discussed in a long letter by "F.S.A.," in the same paper, and dated 20th December, 1878. R. D.

Exeter.

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EPITAPH IN HEAVITREE CHURCH.—It may be well to add to the particulars given by "Old Cliftonian" in your last number, that the pair who were the subject of the quaint memorial lines were Thomas Gorges (not Georges), Esq., of the ancient family of that name, and Rose, daughter of ——— Hull of Larkbear, of an old Exeter family. Her first husband was Roger Mallock, a wealthy merchant of Exeter, and ancestor of Richard Mallock, Esq., now of Cockington Court. R. D.

Exeter.

COTTELL FAMILY.—The arms of Cottell are not to be found in the Exeter Guildhall (not Town Hall), nor in the elaborate lists published by Dr. Oliver in his *History of Exeter*, 1861, nor in the Rev. Dr. Colby's later paper in the *Royal Archæological Journal* for 1874. The nearest approach to the blazoning given by Mr. W. H. Cottell is *Argent, a bend gules, a label of five points azure.* These are the arms of John Shillingford, who was five times mayor—the first time in 1429. The shield is the tenth from the mayor's seat on the west side. R. D.

Exeter.

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MAHOGANY (V., 153).—A copy of the extract respecting mahogany as the name for a Cornish drink, quoted by your correspondent, Dr. Meeres, from Boswell's *Johnson* (edition 1835, VIII., 53), appeared in *Notes & Queries* (3rd Series, VII., 280), with some queries appended to it. These were answered (*ibid.*, IX., 499) by a Cornish correspondent, from whose reply the following is taken:—

"This liquor . . . is, I think I may say, no longer in use. It was a mixture of two parts gin and one part treacle, and was principally consumed by the fishermen. Southey, in the fourth volume of *The Doctor*, adds the additional information that it derived its name from its colour. A drink similarly compounded was common in Scilly many years ago, and persons are still living who can recollect forming, in their youthful days, parties to go into the country expressly to drink it. The name there given to the liquor was 'black-strap.'"

It is mentioned, without any special name being attached to it, in the Cornish metrical dialogue of "Saundry Kempe and Mall Treloare" (*Specimens of Cornish Provincial Dialect*, by W. Sandys (1846), 24:—

"Shall we go in
To Afe way ouse, and hav a dram of gin
And trecle mix't, depend al do es good."

The following appears in T. Bond's *History of East and West Looe* (1823), 82:—

"At a trial at the Cornish Assizes some years ago, a witness being asked what he was doing at a particular place, very innocently puzzled his lordship and the council, by telling them he was there 'eating Fair maids and drinking Mahogany'—Gin and Treacle so called."

"Fairmaid" is the Cornish provincialism for "fumadoes," an Italian name for pilchards dried by being smoked ("ffumdoes" is mentioned in the Earl of Cork's diary in *The Lismore Papers*, I., 136, under date December, 1616).

Mahogany as a drink, composed as above stated, is included in the *West Cornwall Glossary*, by Miss Courtney, and in Jago's *Glossary* of that county; but it is not alluded to in the *East Cornwall Glossary* of T. Q. Couch. This is somewhat remarkable, as Mr. Eliot, the gentleman who in conversation with Dr. Johnson mentioned its name and described its composition, resided at Port Eliot, St. Germans, East Cornwall (created Baron Eliot of St. Germans in 1784); and it would be naturally supposed that he was relating a circumstance belonging to his own district.

That the beverage being dark and resembling the colour of mahogany, received its name from this circumstance, as stated by Southey, is exceedingly probable. The employment of the word to denote colour only is shown in the following passage from *Little Toddlekins*, a comic drama by Charles Mathews, first performed in 1852:—

"*Capt. Littlepop.* I've been obliged to . . . diet myself on stiff brandy and water.

"*Brownsmith.* Mahogany? I've got some, a two-gallon stone bottle; famous, black as coffee, strong as mustard."

The name by which it is known in the Scilly Isles, "black-strap," appears to be also due to the colour. (It is also a slang term for common dark port wine.)

It has been said that Sir Walter Ralegh was the first who brought some mahogany timber to England, on his return home from his first voyage to Guiana, in the year 1595. This, however, is open to much doubt. I have been unable to find any allusion to it, either in his *Discouerie* of that country, or in the notes by Sir R. Schomburgk in his edition of that work published by the Hakluyt Society in 1848. But if even the account of its first importation into England by Sir Walter be correct, the main issue is not affected, as in that case all knowledge of it was lost for a time, and it remained unnoticed until its re-introduction (introduction ?) about the year 1720, by Dr. William Gibbons, an eminent physician of his day, who under the name of "Mirmillo" was satirised by Dr. S. Garth, in his *Dispensary* (cantos 4, 5). (He died in 1728.) Through his instrumentality, mahogany was first employed for domestic purposes in England, and it soon came into general use. All these circumstances were related at length in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1784, 659, and were reproduced in an abridged form by Mr. W. Wadd, in his *Mems, Maxims, and Memoirs*, in 1827, 148, with this additional note:—"Mahogany, a word not known in any Dictionary at that time." Taking all these points into consideration, we may fairly infer that mahogany—the native South American name for the tree—could not have been employed as a term for the Cornish drink earlier than 1720—not, perhaps, sooner than the middle of the century. That the beverage was known long before this term was applied to it is exceedingly probable. Whether the word be obsolete, as stated by the correspondent of *Notes & Queries*, or whether it yet lingers in any of the out-of-the-way spots of Cornwall, may be left to those Cornishmen who have opportunities of visiting such, and who, having the love of their county at heart, will investigate and record words and customs fast fading away before the advance of what is termed modern civilisation.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Budleigh Salterton.

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REV. DR. HUMPHREY HUTCHINSON (*Western Antiquary*, February, 1886).—Dr. William Hutchinson, D.D., Rector of Kenn, Canon of Exon, Chaplain to Charles II., had a daughter, Frances, who married the Rev. William Gould, his successor in the Rectory of Kenn. Rev. W. Gould was inducted on February, 22nd, 1666, and was buried 28th October, 1686, at Kenn; his widow died 3rd January, 1696, aged 44. Administration, December 23rd, 1686, to widow, Frances, P.C.C.

S. B.-G.

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OLD TREE IN TAVISTOCK ROAD, PLYMOUTH.—This tree was cut down in 1848, and I well remember the circumstance, as my father, who was a sawyer, and then in the employ of Messrs. Endacott & Thomas, at the Frankfort Street Saw Mills (now occupied by Mr. Perriton), was the man who cut it up for firewood and other purposes.

HUGH SMALLACOMBE.

Plymouth.

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GYTHA, MOTHER OF HAROLD.—As a still further contribution to what little is known of Gytha, King Harold's mother, I may quote from the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* the following:—

"A.D. 1067. This year Harold's mother, Gytha, and the wives of many good men with her, went to the Steep Holmes, and there abode some time; and afterwards went from thence over sea to St. Omer's.

St. Saviour's, Southwark. CHARLOTTE G. BOGER.

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PLYMOUTH, LONGSTONE, AND BICKHAM LEATS.—After one writer had exploded the Warleigh Mill myth, by showing how the composition "accounted for every yard of land from Sheepstor right into Plymouth," and Dr. Brushfield's "find" explained that the penny quit rent, paid to Elford, was for allowing Longstone Mill stream to enter Plymouth Leat for the supply of Bickham Barton; and, moreover, knowing that Plymouth received a buck, and then a guinea, annually, for conveying the said water by her leat; and now to have a correspondent declaring that this evidence, "instead of disposing of the Warleigh Mill Leat myth, confirms the existence of some such stream"—is passing strange. Bickham is in Buckland Monachorum, and Warleigh, I believe, is in Tamerton Foliot. We might as well say that the Thames Tunnel confirms the existence of the River Tamar.

"Quærens" asks what I mean "by the weir within the manor of Buckland Monachorum." I mean the weir that was thrown across Plymouth Leat on Roborough Down, to obtain the *head* necessary to direct a stream to Crymes's "clash mills," rented by Hele, which stream, Thomas Drake, in behalf of Plymouth, tried to intercept, when his attendants were carried off, mounted on a horse, with their legs tied under her belly, and lodged in Lydford Jail.

To save space, I must refer your readers to your correspondent's last paragraph, page 207, where he assumes that I "evidently do not see," etc., etc. In this he is mistaken. I see on page 129 that Bickham Barton was to take as much of the said (Longstone) water, from the Plymouth Leat (into which it had been previously turned), as had been taken for the three years then last past—from which it appears that Bickham Leat was then three years

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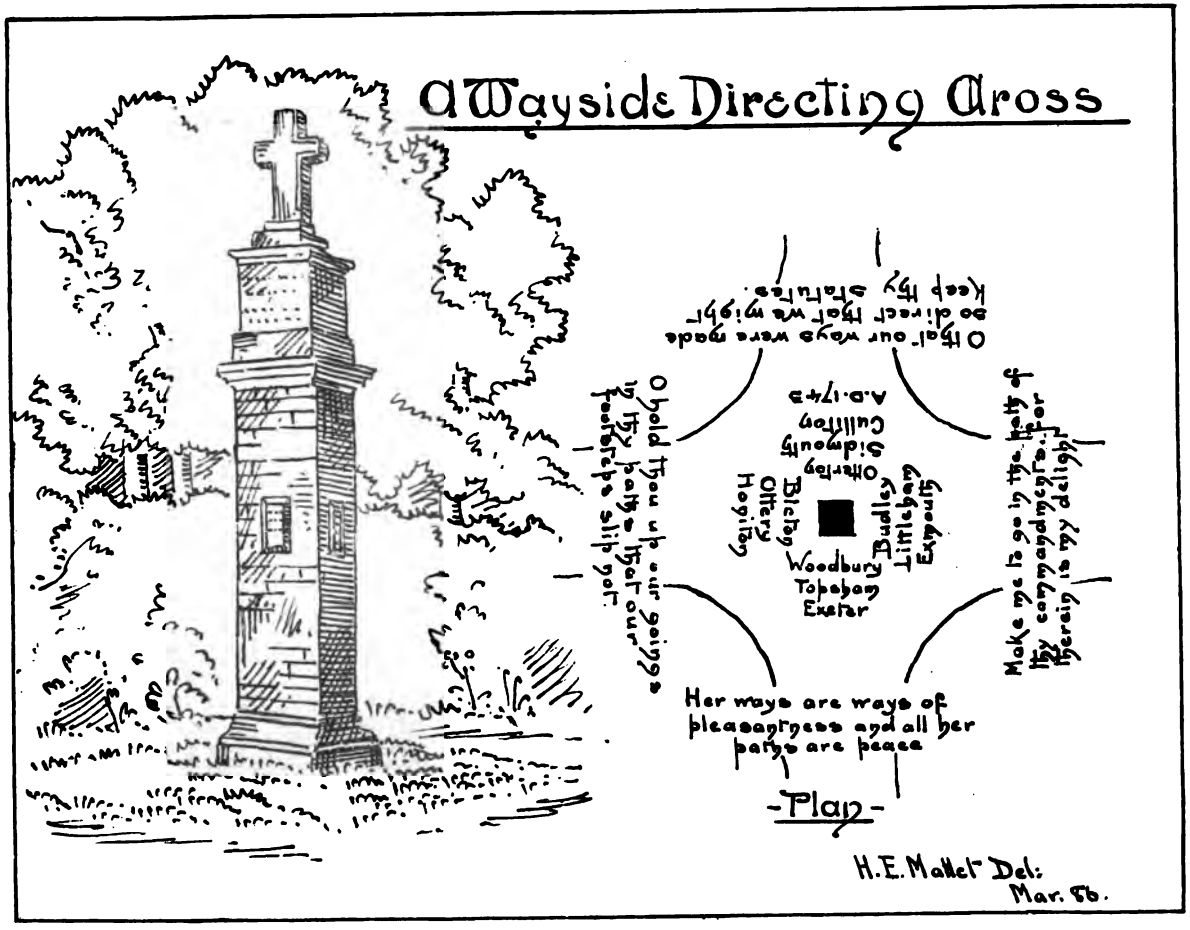
A Wayside Directing Cross
O that our ways were made so direct that we might keep thy statutes.
O hold thou up our goings in thy paths that our footsteps slip not.
Make me to go in the path of thy commandments. For therein is my delight
Her ways are ways of pleasantness and all her paths are peace
Ottery Honiton
Bicton
Ottery
Sidmouth
Cullitton
A.D. 1743
Woodbury
Topsham
Exeter
Budley
Littleham
Exmouth
-Plan-
H.E. Mallet Del:
Mar. 86.

old. Such was the purport of the deed, and we need not quibble over the separation of *Longstone* water from the admixture of *Meavy* water.

The idea of erecting a mill where it could not work without the concurrence of the landholders and leaseholders mentioned on the composition, and of the tinners and millers unmentioned, or without an Act of Parliament to coerce them, is simply absurd. WYVERN GULES.
London.

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DRAKE PORTRAITS (*Western Antiquary*, part 9).—I learn that the plate attributed to Elstrack, page 236, was engraved by Mathias Zynndt or Zündt. A German connoisseur found a description in print almost contemporary.

Another point, which bears on heredity, I omitted at the time, to gain space. I now think it worth mention. A gentlemen who had been educated at Eton and Oxford when pugilism received royal patronage, told me that he first met Mr. Drake at dinner, and sitting opposite and noticing the unusual size of his deltoid and biceps, he thought the sleeve was padded. On better acquaintance, he joked Mr. Drake, and was allowed to test for himself the bulk of muscle on the arms and legs; and he told me the limbs were unusually large, and "there was not an ounce of superfluous flesh upon the man." At page 236 I quoted Stowe's remarks on the size of Sir Francis Drake's limbs. WYVERN GULES.
London.

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BULLEN, SLOAN, KEX, KIRSLING.—From what has been said lately in your very interesting magazine on the above, there is reason to believe that what Festus thought of Paul may be said of the authorities quoted now and then in your columns:—"Much learning has made *them* mad." One day spent in the lanes and fields will teach us more touching Nature's wildlings, both flowers and fruits, than a week's poring over some of our so-called treatises on natural history. Everybody, nowadays, must write a book, either for pay or popularity; and hence we have a host of mere book-bunglers—not makers—or scrappy compilers, instead of painstaking observers and honest and studious brain-wrights or genuine book-thinkers. Books are being made from books, which latter, on account of the superficial observations and researches of their authors, are worse than useless, as they continually lead men astray from the object of their enquiry, instead of guiding them to those sources where they may find all the information they need.

I have been led to make the foregoing remarks after wading through a great deal of what I deem irrelevant matter on our bullen and sloan, or slone. Every little schoolboy in North Devon can tell you the difference between a bullen and a sloan, the first being round and about the size of our mazzard or black cherry, and the second much smaller and oval in its shape. Bullens and sloans abound in this neighbourhood (Braunton), and a bonny sight it is to see them in the autumn, peering through the leaves, with the rich purple bloom on their cheeks, and calling as loudly as they can from the hedgerows to each little urchin, "Here I am! Here I am! Quick, pick and pocket me!"

Then there is the keslin, kirsling, or Christling (pronounced "kirslin" by the peasantry), the last being its correct name, with a very pretty legend attached to it, of which more anon. This pigmy of the plums also grows here, but in gardens and orchards. I never heard of its growing wild, and never saw it except as a cultivated fruit. I have always understood it to be indigenous to Devonshire, and never saw or heard of its being found out of the county. It is a tiny round brown and yellow plum, about the size of a common marble, and when thoroughly ripe is very sweet and toothsome.

Lastly, a word about the kex. This is nothing more nor less than our old friend the biller again, the king of the umbelliferous tribe, the large, hollow stems of which used to provide us with the raw material for making our fifes, when boys. Kex is the Wiltshire name for the plant, and is evidently an importation, if in vogue in Devon. It is hogsweed, pigscole, broadleaf, etc., in other shires, and how on earth it got mixed up with our little native plums, I leave the evolutionists to explain. EDWARD CAPERN.
Brannock's Vale, Braunton, North Devon.

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Notes to Illustrations.

A WAYSIDE DIRECTING CROSS.—This interesting cross, which occupies the intersection of four roads, is situated about midway between the villages of East Budleigh and Otterton. The main portion of the pedestal is of red brick, which the softening hand of nearly 150 years has charmingly tinted. The plinth and the upper part of the pedestal are of a gray stone, while the cross itself is of granite. On each face of the pillar is a chamfered stone tablet, let into the brickwork, with the directions of the road carved on it; and one side has the date A.D. 1743, in addition. The upper part of the pedestal has an appropriate text on each side. Both the directions and the texts will be seen on referring to the plan.

"Culliton" is no doubt the Colyton of the present day. The quaint orthography of "Budley" is also noticeable.

The *tout ensemble* of this monument is very pleasing, and it is perhaps more interesting because we have here the mediæval wayside cross, harmoniously combined with the more practical requirements of modern life. With a few modifications, this cross might well form the model for similar erections at the junctions of our more important roads, in place of the orthodox wooden directing post.
Exmouth. "VEVEY."

THE OLD PARCLOSE SCREENS AT AVETON GIFFORD CHURCH.—Aveton Gifford—pronounced Awton Gifford—is an out-of-the-way little place, miles from any obtrusive railway line, and nestles snugly upon the winding

Avon's banks, only a few miles from where that sluggish stream empties itself into the English Channel. The church stands upon slightly elevated ground, and is dedicated—as are nearly 600 other ancient churches in England—to St. Andrew the Fisherman. Although St. Andrew's at Aveton Gifford shares this honour in common with many other sacred fanes, it has, architecturally speaking, a very decided individuality. A vast majority of our Devonshire churches are curiously, yea, painfully alike. They are 15th century work, and boast of a western tower, with cradle roofs running in unbroken lines from east to west, and have fairly graceful arcades dividing nave from aisles. But long before churches such as these were built, that at Aveton Gifford stood bravely upon the hillside, precisely as it does to day. The edifice is cruciform in plan, and bears in many of its details a marked affinity to the decorated work in Exeter Cathedral. The fine porch, the piscina, and some other remains are, however, of earlier date, and are of 13th century character. An interesting fact in connection with Aveton Gifford is that Walter de Stapledon, bishop of this diocese from A.D. 1308 to 1326, was, prior to his assuming the mitre, for some time rector of this parish.

It was about the year 1869 that the sacred edifice underwent general renovation; and then, through some unexplained cause, the finely carved oak parclose screens were turned out of the church. I suppose they were deemed too dilapidated to be retained, and so, when the varnished pitch pine, in all its obtrusive glory, entered the building, the brown, ages-beaten, oaken screens, which had done quiet duty for fully 500 years, were cleared away. Their detail, however, as a sample of late 14th century woodwork, is so unexceptionably fine, and so unlike any other Gothic woodwork I know in the county (save the screens of St. Edmund, King and Martyr, at Kingsbridge), that it is difficult to understand how they could have received such scant courtesy from the assuredly well-meaning and earnest church people of less than a score of years ago.

I have said that the screens at Aveton Gifford and Kingsbridge exhibit a strong resemblance in respect to their workmanship. I go further, and boldly assert, without fear of contradiction, that the selfsame handicraftsman made the screens at both churches. They are the work of one carver—possibly of a French monk—for some of the details upon each screen are precisely the same as much that I have noticed upon the great screen in the choir of Chartres Cathedral. These screens (at Aveton Gifford) are, certainly, at least half a century older than the majority of oaken screens in the west country.

It was left to the Rev. William Daniel Pitman, J.P., the present excellent Rector of Aveton Gifford, to do justice to the screens in question, and to restore them to the church. It was in the summer of 1884 that he consulted the writer upon what was best to be done with some remnants of the screens which, during their exclusion from the church, had been preserved in the rectory cellar. Lovingly the fragments were spread out on the rectory lawn; and one by one, like a child's puzzle, piece by piece was fitted together, until the whole story of what the good old screens were once was made clear upon the greensward. "You must put everything *in situ* again," said I; "I will," was the rector's prompt rejoinder. And so the forlorn looking fragments—for they were forlorn then—were carefully packed, and despatched to Devon's fair capital, where they were tenderly cared for by that band of modern art-workers who toil—much as men toiled in the old times—beneath the benign shadow of the "Luckie Horseshoe." The whitewash and the relays of paint which successive generations of apathetic churchwardens had put upon them (coats of many colours, like Joseph's garment is recorded to have been) were soaked off. This colouring, be it remarked, was none of it ancient, but had been put on at various periods during the last hundred years or so. Then came the mending and the piecing; but in no instance re-working: all the work is to-day precisely as the original craftsman fashioned it; and one place, where he failed, from some now altogether unaccountable cause, to complete his moulds, remains still in the same unfinished state as my mediæval predecessor left it. In due course, the screens were refixed in the church. Originally they probably enclosed the eastern end of the south aisle, occupying the two most eastern bays of the south arcade; and then stretched across the eastern side of the south transept. This would enclose the chapel. The two parclose (*i.e.*, part closed) screens have been put up, as formerly, in the two bays first mentioned; but instead of placing the others in the transept; they now occupy the two opposite bays in the north aisle; thus giving peculiar dignity and grace to the chancel and its aisles.

The sketch given in the last number represents one of the quartett of screens. They are each of the same size, and respectively enclose a span of about twelve feet. The smallness of the drawing prevents an accurate representation being given of the delicacy of detail which is so conspicuous a feature in these screens; but the grace of line, and the somewhat unusual treatment of tracery and of mullion (of course, I speak locally) is very manifest.

I have only to add that the sketch was made upon the spot by Mr. Herbert Henry Read of Exeter, who for many years has been the trusty leader of my band of artificers. I may say that he finds as much joy as I do in a study of the works of those who once cunningly used the chisel and the hammer, and who have left so many evidences behind them as testimonials of their skill.

Yet one word more. The architectural, the archæological, and the antiquarian world cannot be too grateful to the Rev. W. D. Pitman, for the good service he has so generously rendered by this self-imposed undertaking. He has, may be, some reward in the knowledge that he has done his duty. He has, also, my personal thanks for the pleasure he afforded me by permitting the restoration to be carried out. Further, this work will, I am sure, continue to receive the approval of successive generations to come.

The four re-completed screens were unitedly first used again in their fine old church, in July, 1885. I have told their story; and, as I have no more to add, I now say adieu.

Fair Park, Exeter. HARRY HEMS, M.S.A.

[The illustration relating to the above was given in our last number.—EDITOR.]

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*** *For* "BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES AND NOTICES," *see page* 249.

THE RALEGH BIBLIOGRAPHY.

VIII.—MATTERS RELATING TO PERSONAL HISTORY.—*(Continued).*

150.—"Raleigh suspected of complicity in the Gunpowder Treason." Signed "B."
Athenæum (1858), II., 297-8.
A vindication of Sir W. R. Two of his letters are quoted, to show that he was wrongly suspected.

Unfounded suspicions were advanced against Lady Ralegh, as well as against her husband. The latter was examined before the Lords of the Council respecting the plot. "Nothing—it is almost needless to say—came of the examination; but as a preliminary to it, the prisoner's liberties were abridged" (Edwards, I., 472, 490).

151.—Raleigh pedigree. Extracted from the Records of the College of Arms by George Harrison, Windsor Herald.
Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, edition by Howard, II. (1869-1876), 155-7.
Contains *fac-similes* of the autographs of ten members of the family, all of which, excepting that of Sir W. R., "are copied from Deeds in the possession of W. Lawrence, Esq., F.S.A., of Sevenhampton." Also, three woodcuts of seals.

Re-issued in quarto form of three leaves: "London: privately printed, 1869."

Pedigrees of the family are given by Edwards, I., 9, 14; and in the *Visitation of the County of Devon*, in 1564, edition by F. T. Colby, 179-80. [Cf. 138, 156.]

152.—"Local Vestiges of Sir Walter Raleigh, by the Rev. H. G. J. Clements."
Devon Assoc. Trans., VI. (1873), 223-31. [Cf. 156.]

153.—"The Jurisdiction of the Lord Warden of the Stannaries in the time of Sir Walter Raleigh, by A. H. A. Hamilton."
Devon Assoc. Trans., VIII. (1876), 380-3.
Reprinted in the same author's "Quarter Sessions from Queen Elizabeth to Queen Anne" (London, 1878, 8vo), 349-53.
Contains copy of a letter of Sir W. R. not included in the Collection by Edwards, in vol. 2 of *Life, etc.* [157.]
Sir W. R. held the appointment of Lord Warden of the Stannaries from July, 1585, to 1604, when he was superseded by the Earl of Pembroke.

154.—"Note of the fees paid to Sir Walter Raleigh as steward of the stannary of Cornwall. Rawlinson's MSS., Bodl. Lib., Class A., 296, fol. 14."
[*Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*, 543.]

155.—"Diocesan Records and Historical Researches; being a Correspondence with the . . . . Lord Bishop of Salisbury, and the Registrars of the See and Chapter, in relation to a recent 'Life of Sir Walter Ralegh; together with his letters, now first collected'" [by E. Edwards].
London, 1868. 8vo, 24. [Cf. 18.]

156.—"Notes on the Ralegh family, by T. N. Brushfield, M.D."
Devon Assoc. Trans., XV. (1883), 163-79. Three plates.
Vide Archæological Institute's Journal, XII. (1855), 191-2; Oliver's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Devon*, II., 64 [and 152].

156a.—"London and Suburban Residences of Sir Walter Ralegh. By T. N. Brushfield, M.D."
The *Western Antiquary*, IV. (1884), 83-87, 109-112. Plate.

157.—*Letters of Sir W. R.*
All the biographies of, and many of the other works relating to, Sir W. R. contain transcripts of some of his letters, but there was no attempt at any complete collection until Edwards published his *Life* in 1868, the second volume of which is entirely devoted to Sir Walter's correspondence. Of the 166 letters it contains, "one hundred and twenty-five are printed from the originals." Probably other letters may be forthcoming from various sources. One, unnoticed by Edwards and dated Feb. 15th, 1592, is printed in Hamilton's *Quarter Sessions from Queen Elizabeth to Queen Anne* (1878), 350-1 [153]. *The Lismore Papers*, in course of publication, under the editorship of the Rev. A. B. Grosart, will contain many that have been hitherto unknown to historians.

Sir J. P. Hennessy's *Ralegh in Ireland* contains 19 of Sir Walter's letters, but the source from whence they are derived is not mentioned in that work. They are all contained in Edwards' collection.

IX.—COLLECTED WORKS.

158.—*R.* "Sir Walter Rawleigh's Judicious and Select Essayes and Observations upon
(a) The first Invention of Shipping. [185.]
(b) Invasive War. [178.]
(c) The Navy Royal and Sea Service. [186.]
with his
(d) Apologie for his voyage to Guiana. [98.]
London, Printed by J. W. for Humphrey Moseley and are to be Sold at the Princes Armes in St. Pauls Churchyard. 1650." 12mo. Portrait.

The epistle dedicatory, by Humphrey Moseley, is addressed to Carew Ralegh, son of Sir W. R.

The four essays are paged separately, each with its own title-page, as if intended originally for separate publication; with four introductory leaves, containing epistle dedicatory and epistle to the reader.

A re-issue of the same edition, with a new title-page, was published in 1667.

159.—*R.* "Remains of Sir Walter Ralegh."

This collection of Sir Walter's minor pieces appears to have been reprinted more frequently than any of his other works, excepting the *History of the World.*

It has been somewhat of a puzzle to bibliographers, owing in part to the first two editions having had no distinct title beyond the list of contents, the general heading of *Remains* having been first used in the third edition, published in 1657; and in part to some portions of the earlier editions having apparently been published as distinct works, with their own title-pages, some of which were paged separately, others continuously with the body of the work: to this cause may be owing the circumstances that in several of the editions two of the articles appear in duplicate. There is a portrait in all the editions, printed from the same plate, with "Ro: Vaughan sculp." in the lower right-hand corner, up to and including that published in 1664; the remainder from a new plate in *fac-simile*, and omitting the engraver's name.

The following list enumerates all the articles contained in the various editions, most of which are included in the list of contents on the title-pages, but where not so included the dates of the editions are noted. The articles are placed in the order in which they appear in all the later editions:—

1.—Maxims of State (except 1651 and 1656). [193.]

2.—Advice to his Son: his Son's advice to his Father (all but 1651). [212.]

3.—The Sceptick (all but 1656). [213.]

4.—Observations concerning the magnificency and opulency of Cities (all but 1656). [194.]

5.—Seat of Government (in 1651 only). [195.]

6.—Observations touching Trade and Commerce with the Hollander (all except 1651 and 1657). [196.]

7.—Letters to divers persons of quality (in all). [157.]

8.—Poems (omitted in all). [215.]

9.—Speech immediately before he was beheaded (in 1651 only). [117.]

10.—The Prerogative of Parliaments (all except 1651 and 1656). [192.]

The Letters are eight in number in all editions, except in that for 1702, which contains three more.

The Poems are three in all the editions.

Editions:—London, 1651, 1656, 1657, 1661, 1664, 1669, 1675, 1681, 1702, all 16mo, except 1702, 12mo. Oldys (clxxxij) mentions others of 1660, 1679, and 1726: the first-named may probably be intended for that of 1661 (which he does not name); and from his description of the last it would appear to be that of 1702.

1651.—Title: "Sir Walter Raleigh's Sceptick, or Speculations. And Observations of the Magnificency and Opulency of Cities. His Seat of Government. And Letters to the King's Majestie, and others of Qualitie. Also his Demeanor before his Execution. London Printed by W. Bentley, and are to be sold by W. Shears, at the sign of the Bible, over against the North door of S. Pauls. 1651." 150.

Contains 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 of the above list.

In the title, "his Demeanor before his Execution" appears in the text of this and of all subsequent issues as his "Speech immediately before he was beheaded."

1656.—Title: "Maxims of State. With Instructions to his Son, and the Sons advice to his aged Father. Whereunto is added Observations touching Trade and Commerce with the Hollander and other Nations, Proving that our Sea and Land Commodities inrich and strengthen other Countries against our own. By Sir Walter Raleigh. London. Printed for Will. Shears Junior at the Blue Bible in Bedford Street in Covent-Garden. 1656." 3 leaves, 202, 2 leaves, 71.

Contains all except 10. No. 2 has a separate title: "Sir Walter Raleigh's Instrvctions to his Sonne: and to Posteritie. Corrected, & enlarged according to the Authours own Copie." No. 6 has also a title of its own, and is separately paged, 1-64: in this edition it is placed after 9, but in all others it precedes 5. It was published in 1653 as a distinct work [196], and is so notified on its title-page; but the copies (as a remainder?) were subsequently incorporated with the issue of the *Remains*. It is followed by a second copy of 5 (65-71).

1657.—Is the first of the series that bears the special title of the *Remains of Sir Walter Raleigh*. This is followed (as in all the subsequent editions) by a general list of the contents. "London, Printed for William Sheares Junior, in Westminster Hall. 1657." 3 leaves, 202, 5 leaves, 122. Contains all except 6. Is a re-issue of the 1656 edition, with a new title-page, and the substitution of 10 for 6, placed at the end of the work, and paged separately. (The copy in the British Museum Library has bound up with it the title-page of the 1656 issue.) At the end of 10 is a second copy of "The Author's Epitaph, made by himself," the heading of the first one at page 196 being "Sir Walter Raleigh's Verses, found in his Bible in the Gate-house at Westminster."

1661.—Title similar to that of 1657, with the addition of the title of No. 6. 4 leaves, 264; 5 leaves, 122. Contains all, 1-10, as do all the remaining editions. No. 10 has a separate title and paging. There are also additional titles to 2 and 6, the latter article being followed by a duplicate copy of 5 and of part (rather less than one half) of 4. At the end of ten is a duplicate copy of "The Author's Epitaph."

1664.—Is similar in paging and in nearly all other respects to that of 1661. The duplicate verses at the end of 10 are, however, omitted.

1669.—Similar in all respects to the edition of 1664.

1675.—Title as 1661. 396 pages. Nos. 2, 6, and 10 have separate titles; 5 and 4 are repeated after 6, as in two previous editions. There is a review of this issue in *Retrospective Review*, II. (1829), 329-40.

1681.—Is a *fac-simile* of the previous edition.

1702.—Similar to that of 1661, "with the addition of some Letters never printed before." 2 leaves, 342. Contains additional titles to 6 and 10. No. 9 is much altered and enlarged: there is an extended report of the Speech, to which is added an account of the execution.

160.—*R.* "Three Discourses of Sr Walter Ralegh.
I. Of a War with Spain and our Protecting the Netherlands. [179.]
II. Of the Original and Fundamental Cause of . . . War. [178.]
III. Of Ecclesiastical Power. [178.]
Published by Phillip Ralegh, Esq; his only Grandson.
London, Printed for Benjamin Barker, at the White Hart in Westminster Hall, 1702." 8vo, 2 leaves, 204.

There is a separate title-page for II. and III., and it is dated 1701.

In the original edition (1650) [158 b] II. and III. form a portion of the same discourse or essay, but it does not contain the section "of unnatural war."

161.—*R.* "The Works of Sir Walter Ralegh, Kt. Political, Commercial, and Philosophical; together with his Letters and Poems. The whole never before collected together, and some never yet printed. To which is prefix'd, a new Account of his Life by Tho. Birch, M.A. F.R.S.
London, Printed for R. Dodsley, at Tully's Head in Pall-Mall. MDCCLI." 2 vols. (vol. I, 1 leaf, cxx, 280; vol. 2, 400), 8vo. Portrait.

Watts mentions an edition of 1748, but none of 1751; Lowndes, the latter only; whereas Allibone includes both. It is extremely doubtful that any issue took place in the former year.

For other editions of the Life, *vide* [8].

162.—*R.* "The Works of Sir Walter Ralegh, Kt. now first collected: to which are prefixed the Lives of the Author, by Oldys and Birch."
Oxford, 1829. 8 vols., 8vo.

Vol. 1.	2 leaves, 696.	Lives by Oldys and Birch [7, 8, 161].		
,, 2.	5 ,,	lxiv, 411.	*History of the World.*	
,, 3.		xvj, 401.		*do.*
,, 4.		401-826.		*do.*
,, 5.		xvj, 556.		*do.*
,, 6.		xiij, 533.		*do.*
,, 7.		535-901.		*do.*
	Chronological Table, 35 leaves; Index, 29 leaves.			
,, 8.		vj, 792.	Miscellaneous.	

The last volume contains all the miscellaneous articles included in the edition of 1751, with additions. The *History of the World* is a copy of the 1614 edition, and not of that published in 1736, which contains many errors and omissions (*vide* advertisement after title to vol. 1). In a comment upon it in *The Crypt* (part 2, 1829, 166) it is stated that "this edition was suggested, we believe, by the late Earl of Liverpool."

X.—HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

163.—*R.* "The History of the World. In Five Bookes. By Sir Walter Ralegh, Knight."

From 1614 to 1687 appeared a succession of folio editions of this work, possessing many features in common. The title-pages of all (excepting that of 1614, which is destitute of one) are headed as above, there being a slight variation in some of the editions in the mode of spelling the words, *e.g.*, "Historie," "Fiue"; and contain a brief list of the contents of each book. Each is embellished with an allegorical frontispiece (engraved by Elstracke) struck from the same plate, but the impressions in the later issues are faint and have apparently been in some parts retouched by the graver. Upon the centre line of this appears "The History of the World." The year is given at the base, and here let me note a common cause of error as to the real dates of publication of the early editions. All, from 1614 to 1634 inclusive, bear the same date, 1614, the correct one being given in the colophon at the end of the volume; but after 1634 the frontispiece is dated correctly for each edition and the colophon is omitted. Accompanying this, and on a separate page, is printed a set of five verses descriptive of it and entitled "The Mind of the Front": these were written by Ben Jonson and vary considerably from the version that appears in the collected works of that author.

There are eight maps and, excepting in the first edition, a portrait of Sir W. R. (by S. Pass), either on the title-page or on a separate leaf.

The last two issues (1677 and 1687) include also "the life and tryal of the author," a notification of which is given on their respective title-pages, but many copies of the early editions contain it as a subsequent insertion [2].

The History, the Preface (except that of 1687), and the Life, are the only portions that are paged. From 1614 to 1634 the History is printed in single, in all the remainder in double, columns; and its paging from 1614 to 1652 is divided into two unequal parts, that of the remaining issues being continuous to the end.

In the following description of each edition the press-mark in the British Museum Library has been added, so as to facilitate reference:—

a. 1614.—[British Museum Library, C, 38, i, 10].

Frontispiece, at base: "At London Printed for Walter Bvrre. 1614."

Title-page, none. "The first edition . . . was issued anonymously" (British Museum *Catalogue of Early English Books* (1884), III., 1284).

Verses, on separate leaf.

Preface, 20 leaves; Contents, 20 leaves; History, 1-651, 1-776; Chronological Table, 14 leaves; Index, 16 leaves; Errata, 1 leaf.

The British Museum copy (formerly in the possession of Mr. Kerslake, bookseller, of Bristol) contains on the frontispiece and adjoining leaf some MS. memoranda in Latin, showing that it "originally belonged to the Princess Palatine Elizabeth, daughter of James I., and was left behind her at Prague on her flight from that city, November, 1620, when it fell into the hands of a Spaniard named Verdugo. At the recapture of Prague by the Swedes, 1648, it was recovered by a German of the name of Klee, who restored it to John Philip Frederick, son of the princess" (British Museum *Catalogue of Early English Books* (1884), II., 820). In *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1851, part 2, 391, is a communication by J. G. Nichols on this "library relic," containing a transcript of these MS. notes.

Colophon: "London. Printed by William Stansby for Walter Burre, and are to be sold at his Shop in Paules Church-yard at the signe of the Crane. 1614."

b. 1614.—[British Museum, 1311, b].

Identical with *a*, excepting that all the errata are corrected.

c. 1617.—[Not in British Museum].

Title as heading, with, at lower part, portrait inscribed "The true and lively portraiture of the honourable and learned Knight Sr Walter Ralegh."

Frontispiece and verses as *a*.

Preface, 16 leaves; Contents, 14 leaves; History, 1-555, 1-669; Chronological Table, 14 leaves; Index, 13 leaves.

Colophon: "London. Printed by William Jaggard for Walter Burre, and are to be sold at his Shop in Paules Church-yard at the signe of the Crane. 1617."

d. 1621.—[British Museum, 9005, h].

I have carefully collated this with the previous edition, *c*, and have come to the conclusion that it is a re-issue of that edition, with the last page reprinted so as to insert the later date, 1621.

Of its rarity *vide* some remarks by Mr. C. Elkin Mathews in *Notes & Queries*, 5th Series, III., 240.

e. 1624.—[Not in British Museum].

Is mentioned by S. G. Drake in *Memoir of Sir W. R.* (1862), 7 [72], but I have been unable to meet with any other mention of or allusion to such an edition excepting the hint given by Oldys (clxxxiv), who in his account of those published in 1617 and 1628 adds, "perhaps there is one between those." It may possibly be a mistake for 1634.

f. 1628.—[Not in British Museum].*

Frontispiece and verses absent.

Title, with leaves and paging of entire work, identical with the edition of 1617, *c*.

Colophon: "London. Printed for H. Lownes, G. Lathum, and R. Young. Anno Domini 1628."

Is mentioned by Oldys (clxxxiv).

g. 1634.—[British Museum, 581, k, 13].

Title as *c*. Frontispiece as *a*.

Verses in the British Museum copy are on a separate leaf, whereas in my own they are printed on the back of the frontispiece.

Leaves and paging as *c*, but there are many minor differences in the spelling: *v* generally replaces *u* in the middle of words, the redundant *e* at the end of words is frequently omitted, and the final *y* has *ie* frequently substituted for it; for instance, on page 256 of part 2, in the 1617 edition, the words *neere, leauing, sonne, suddaine, heauy*, become in the later one, *neare, leaving, son, sudden, heavie.*

Colophon: "London. Printed for G. Lathum, and R. Young, M.DC.XXXIV."

The British Museum *Catalogue of Early Printed Books*, in a notice of this edition (III., 1284), has the following appended:—"The title-page of the edition of 1614 is prefixed to this copy." This is incorrect and misleading: by "title-page" is meant the allegorical frontispiece, which bore the date of the original edition, 1614, in all the issues up to that of 1652 (*vide* remarks *supra*). The copy contains a separate title-page, but, as usual, the year of publication is not recorded upon it, the earliest edition bearing a date being that of 1666.

h. 1652.—[British Museum, 1311, k].

Title as *c*.

Frontispiece: the date and inscription of previous editions have been erased and the following substituted:—"London printed for R. Best, Jo. Place, & Sam. Cartwright and are to be sould at Graies Inn and Furnivalls Inn gates in Holborne and at the hand and Bible in Duck Lane. 1652."

Verses, leaves, and paging as *c*.

No colophon in this or in any subsequent editions.

i. 1652.—[British Museum, 9005, h].

Frontispiece: "London printed for Sam: Cartwright at ye hand & Bible in Ducke Lane R. Best at Graies Inn Gate & Jo. Place at Furnivalls Inn gate in Holborne. 1652."

In all other respects identical with *h*.

j. 1666.—[British Museum, 9005, i, l].

Title as heading; at the foot: "London. Printed for Robert White, John Place and George Dawes; and are to be sold by John Place, at his Shop at Furnivals-Inne Gate in Holborn. MDCLXVI."

Frontispiece: "London Printed for R. White J. Place & G. Dawes 1665." In some copies it is 1666.

* There is a copy in the possession of Mr. R. Adamson of Withington, near Manchester, who has obligingly furnished me with the following information respecting it.

Verses and portrait on separate leaves.

Preface, 16 leaves; Contents, 13 leaves; History, 1-1143; Chronological Table, 14 leaves; Index, 13 leaves.

k. 1671.—[Not in British Museum].

Is the same edition as the previous one, the verses and portrait being on separate leaves. It has, however, a title-page, with the following variation, at the base:—"London, Printed for George Dawes, and are to be sold at his Shop over against Lincolns-Inne Gate in Chancery-Lane, MDCLXXI."

In my copy the frontispiece is dated 1666, but the final 6 bears evidence of having been substituted for another figure, probably a 5, as noticed in the previous edition, *j*. This edition is mentioned by Oldys (clxxxiv).

Allibone reports an edition of 1670, which is probably intended for this one.

l. 1677.—[British Museum, 582, l, 1].

Title as heading; at the foot: "London Printed for Robert White, T. Bassett, J. Wright, R. Chiswell, G. Dawes and T. Sawbridge. 1677." My copy has a second title, with this addition:—"Whereunto is added in this Edition, the Life and Tryal of the Author." [2.]

Frontispiece: "London Printed for R. White, Tho. Bassett, Jo. Wright, Ric. Chiswell, Geo. Dawes & Tho. Sawdribge [*sic*] 1676."

Verses and portrait as *j*.

Life, 1-54: Preface, 11 leaves; Contents, 11 leaves; History, 1-885; Chronological Table, 14 leaves; Index, 9 leaves.

m. 1678.—[Not in British Museum].

Is mentioned by Oldys (clxxxiv). Probably the edition of 1677.

n. 1687.—[British Museum, 1312, l].

Title as heading, and in addition:—"Whereunto is added in this Edition, the Life and Tryal of the Author. London Printed for Tho. Bassett, Ric. Chiswell, Benj. Tooke, Tho. Passenger, Geo. Dawes, Tho. Sawbridge, M. Wotton, and G. Conyers. 1687."

Frontispiece: inscription at base mutilated in British Museum copy. Verses absent.

The Life has the following separate title:—"The Life of the Valiant and Learned Sir Walter Raleigh, Knight, with his Tryal at Winchester. The Third Edition. London. Printed for George Dawes, and Richard Tonson within Grays-Inn Gate next Grays-Inn Lane, MDCLXXXVII."

Preface, j-xxxij; Contents, 12 leaves; Life, 1-41; History, 1-813; Chronological Tables, 14 leaves; Index, 9 leaves.

Whitehead's *Life of Sir W. R.* [16] contains selections from the *History* occupying 191-276, preceded by a wood-cut copy of the allegorical frontispiece; and there is a short analysis of it in Langford's *Prison Books and their Authors* [71]. [Cf. 164-170, 173.]

164.—*R.* "The History of the World, in five books. By Sir Walter Ralegh, Kt. The eleventh edition, printed from a Copy revis'd by himself. To which is Prefix'd, the Life of the Author, newly compil'd, from Materials more ample and authentick than have yet been publish'd; by Mr. Oldys. Also his Trial, with some Additions: together with a new and more copious Index to the whole Work. In two volumes. Volume 1 [Volume 2].

London: Printed for G. Conyers, J. J. and P. Knapton, D. Midwinter, A. Bettesworth and C. Hitch, B. Sprint, R. Robinson, B. Motte, J. Walthoe, A. Ward, J. Clarke, S. Birt, T. Wotton, T. Longman, H. Whitridge, H. Lintot, and J. and R. Tonson. MDCCXXXVI." Folio. Vol. 1, Portrait by Vertue as frontispiece.

Life, iij-ccxxxij; Trial, ccxxxvij-ccl; Authors cited, 4 leaves; Preface, j-xxxij; Contents, 12 leaves; History, 1-370.

In the British Museum Library copy there are four pages in MS. termed "Review," consisting of "Additions and Amendments."

The account of the Trial is almost identical with the version given by Shirley. [2.]

Vol. 2:—History, 371-817; Chronological Table, 14 leaves; Index, 10 leaves.

The Maps (8) are from newly engraved plates.

This is termed by Bliss (Wood's *Athen. Oxon.*) "the best edition on every account"; and Gibbon (*Miscellaneous Writings*, 1. (1814), 151) commends it in similar terms; but these praises are ill-merited. Although a folio edition, like its predecessors, and the last of this size that was published, yet as it varies so considerably from them in several important respects it required a separate notice. The allegorical frontispiece and verses are replaced by a new portrait of Sir Walter, engraved by Vertue; and a new life of the author by W. Oldys is substituted for the one by J. Shirley. The History itself exhibits many variations: it appears that Oldys "had made several arbitrary and unnecessary alterations," and "the printer had executed his task with considerable carelessness and inaccuracy; in some chapters having left out entire pages, and in others disfigured them by partial omissions or alterations, which either weakened or destroyed the sense" (Advertisement prefixed to *Collectea Works* (1829), 1., j).

165.—*R.* "The History of the World. In five Books . . . . by Sir Walter Ralegh, Knight. A new edition, revised and corrected. To which is added, Sir W. Ralegh's Voyages of Discovery to Guiana."

Edinburgh, 1820. 6 vols., 8vo.

The History occupies vols. 1 to 5 and the greater part of vol. 6, paged thus:—vol. 1, lx, 268; vol. 2, xij, 607; vol. 3, x, 590; vol. 4, xiij, 594; vol. 5, v, 598; vol. 6, vij, 370, xc.

The remainder of vol. 6, paged separately (1-176), includes the following:—

(a) The Discovery of the large, rich, and beautiful Empire of Guiana. [84.]

(b) Considerations on the voyage to Guiana. [85.]

(c) Orders to the Commanders of the Fleet. [97.]

(d) Apology for the last Voyage to Guiana. [98.]

166.—"Some Animadversions and Observations upon Sr Walter Raleigh's Historie of the World. Wherein his mistakes are noted, and some doubtful passages cleered. By Alexander Ross."

London, 1653. 12mo, 4 leaves, 72.

Another issue was made during the same year, but without date.

"Display a great deal of learning, but are either hypercritical or argumentative" (Schomburgk edition *Discovery of Guiana*, 161).

167.—"The Marrow of Historie, or an Epitome of all Historical Passages from the Creation, to the end of the last Macedonian War. First set out at large by Sir Walter Rawleigh, and now Abreviated by A. R. [Alexander Ross].

London, Printed by W. Dugard, for John Stephenson, Stationar, at the Sun on Ludgate Hill. 1650." 12mo, 11 leaves, 1-574. As frontispiece: "The True and liuely Portraiture of the Hoble and learned Knight, Sr Walter Ralegh."

Oldys (*Life*, 1736, clxxxv) describes it as "a most unconnected, enervating, and injudicious performance."

Not to be confounded with *The Marrow of History; or the Pilgrimage of Kings and Princes*, by Lodowick Lloyd, 1653, the first edition (1586) of which appears to have borne the second portion only of this title.

168.—"An Abridgment of Sir Walter Raleigh's History of the World . . . Wherein the particular Chapters and Paragraphs are succinctly Abridg'd, according to his own Method in the larger Volume. To which is added

(a) His Premonition to Princes. [204.]

With some Genuine Remains of that Learned Knight, viz.

(b) I. Of the first invention of shipping. [185.]

(c) II. A Relation of the Action at Cadiz. [187.]

(d) III. A Dialogue between a Jesuite and a Recusant. [205.]

(e) IV. An Apology for his unlucky Voyage to Guiana. [98.]

Publish'd by Phillip Raleigh, Esquire, the only Grandson to Sir Walter.

London, Printed for M. Gillyflower, and are to be Sold by Ralph Smith, at the Bible under the Royal Exchange, 1700." (First edition in 1698.) 8vo, 26 leaves, 363, 91. Portrait.

Edition 1702: the third edition. To which is added:—

(f) An Account of the Author's Life, Tryal, and Death. [5.] 15 leaves, xxij, 363, 91, xxx. Portrait.

The Abridgment is by Laurence Echard, whose name is appended to "the publisher's Advertisement to the Reader."

169.—"The General History of the World, being an Abridgment of Sir Walter Raleigh. With a Continuation from the Best Historians to the Present Times.

London: Printed for A. Bell, at the Cross-Keys in Cornhil; R. Smith, at the Bible under the Piazza of the Royal-Exchange, and J. Round, at Seneca's Head in Exchange-Ally. 1708." 4 vols., 8vo. Separate title to each. Portrait in first vol.

Vol. 1, 4 leaves, xvj, 3 leaves, 542; vol. 2, 463; vol. 3, 558; vol. 4, 404. Index, 24 leaves.

Vol. 1 consists wholly of the abridgment of Sir W. R.'s work. With respect to the larger number of its chapters it is identical with the previous editions [168], but others are considerably extended, *e.g.*, chapters 14 and 19 of book 2 consist respectively of 27 and 23 pages, whereas in the issue of 1702 they contain only 2½ and 4½ pages.

The Continuation occupies the last three vols., and terminates at 1708, the year of publication.

Both the subject-matter and the arrangement of the chapters are wholly different to the work on the same subject by Alexander Ross. [170.]

It is destitute of author's name or initials. We appear, however, to possess a clue in the circumstance that as the Abridgment in vol. 1 is in its greater part similar to that of the editions of 1700 and 1702, of which Laurence Echard is the acknowledged author, and as history was his special forte, the suggestion that he was the writer of this Continuation is probably a correct one.

170.—"The History of the World: The Second Part, in six Books: Being a Continuation of the famous History of Sir Walter Raleigh, Knight: Beginning where he left; viz. at the End of the Macedonian Kingdom, and deduced to these Later-Times: That is, from the Year of the World 3806, Or, 160 Years before Christ, till the end of the Year 1640, after Christ: by Alexander Ross. Wherein the most Remarkable Passages of those Times, (both Ecclesiasticall and Civill) in the greatest States, Empires, and Kingdomes, are Represented: Together with a Chronologie of those Times, &c. and an Alphabeticall-Table by the Author.

London, Printed for John Saywell, and are to be sold at his Shop at the sign of the Greyhound in little-Britain without Aldersgate, M.DC.LII." Folio, 16 leaves. 647.

The Chronology has a separate title and, with the Index, is unpaged, there being 65 leaves.

Not to be confounded with another Continuation [169].

XI.—HISTORY. Miscellaneous.

171.—*R.* "TVBVS HISTORICVS: An Historicall Perspective; Discovering all the Empires and Kingdomes of the World, as they flourished respectively under the foure Imperiall Monarchies. Faithfully composed out of the most approved Authours, and exactly digested according to the supputation of the best Chronologers. (With a Catalogue of the Kings and Emperours of the chiefe Nations of the World.) By the late famous and learned Knight Sir Walter Raleigh.

London, Printed by Thomas Harper, for Benjamin Fisher, 1636." 4to, 12 leaves. Portrait.

Description of its contents in the *Western Antiquary*, II., 179.

172.—*R.* "The Life and Death of Mahomet, the Conquest of Spaine together with the Rysing and Ruine of the Sarazen Empire. Written by Sr Walter Raleigh Kt.

London, Printed by R. H. for Daniel Frere, and are to be sold at the red-Bull in little-Brittain. Anno Dom. 1637." 12mo, 3 leaves, 275. Portrait.

"In another title printed the year following 'tis called '*The History of Mahomet.*'" (Wood, I., 373).

The dedicatory epistle by the publisher, Daniel Frere, is addressed "To the most worthily honored Carew Raleigh Esq."

The Life of Mahomet is confined to the first 25 pages, the remainder of the work relating the life and actions of the Caliph Jacob Almanzor, "abreviated out of two Arabique writers translated into Spanish in anno 1606."

Considerable doubts have been expressed as to Sir W. R. being correctly named as the author. *Vide* a letter by G. Sale in Oldys' *Life* (1736, clxxxviij). Cf. Cayley, II., 192.

173.—*R.* "A Notable and Memorable Story of the cruel War between the Carthaginians and their own Mercenaries. Gathered out of Polybius and other Authors, by that famous Historian Sir Walter Raleigh."

London, 1647. 4to, 18.

Is a reprint of a portion of book 5, chapter 2, of Sir W. R.'s *History of the World* (1736), II., 577-580, 586, col. b-591).

174.—*R.* "An Introduction to a Breviary of the History of England, with the Reign of King William the I entitled the Conqueror. Written by Sir Walter Raleigh, Kt. and Dedicated to the then Earl of Salisbury.

London, Printed for Sam. Keble at the Great-Turks-Head in Fleet-street. And Dan. Brown at the Black-Swan and Bible without Temple-Bar. 1693." 12mo, 2 leaves, 77. Portrait.

Lowndes describes this as two separate works:—

I. Introduction to a Breviary of the History of England. London, 1693. 12mo.

II. The Life and Death of William the Conqueror. London, 1693; 1728. 8vo.

Wood (I., 373) mentions this latter only, as a "MS. sometimes in the Library of Sir Ken. Digby, afterwards in that of George Earl of Bristow."

The first portion appears as an introduction to "A new History of England . . . by Walter Raleigh Esq. of Lincoln's Inn" (2 vols., 12mo (1751), I., 7-16); and the original preface—mutilated and slightly altered—has been prefixed to it, the perusal of which would mislead anyone to believe that the entire work was the "genuine Issue" of Sir W. R.

Reprinted in full in *Works* (1751), II., 283-315; (1829) VIII., 509-537.

There is a copy in Harleian MSS. (39, folio 321); and another in Cotton MSS. (Titus F, III., 33), with the following modified title:—"Breviary of the history of England, by Sir Walter Raleigh; being that part which relates to the reign of William the Conqueror."

Is an incomplete work, the intention having been "to write a Brief History of England, from William I entitled the Conqueror, to the End of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth of perpetual memory" (Introduction, 1-2).

Cayley, II., 188, assigns the authorship to Samuel Daniel, but Edwards (I., 513-15), after a careful investigation of the evidence, does not coincide with this opinion. *Vide Familiar Letters of Dr. William Sancroft* (1757), letter 18, at page 38.

"The Preface of the Publisher" was, according to Oldys (clxxxviij-ix), written by Dr. John Moore, afterwards Bishop of Ely, by whom the work itself "was committed to the press . . . as I have it attested under the hand of Robert Keck, esq; late of the Temple, in one of the printed copies of the said book in my possession."

175.—*R.* "A Discourse of Tenures, which were before the Conquest, namely Knight-Service, Soccage, and Frankalmoign; and the effect of those Tenures, Wards, Reliefs, Heriots, Escuage, or Wayfaring by Tenure, Reservations of Rent, or Victuals, and Provisions or Purveyors in the Saxon times; that the same estates in the soil of this Land were due unto the Subjects, by birth-right of their Ancestors, the inhabitants of the land, before Duke William's time; namely, to have land in Fee-simple, Free-holders, Copie-holders, Customary Tenants, and Villeins, before the year 1066; together with the resemblances or disresemblances of those, in outlandish, ancient, or modern estates. Written by Sir Walter Ralegh."

J. Gutch, *Collectanea Curiosa* (1781), I., 50-94.

In list of contents the Discourse is stated to have been "Collated by Abp. Sancroft: and was probably written by Sir Walter during his confinement in the Tower."

Reprinted by *Works* (1829), VIII., 592-626.

XII.—MILITARY.

176.—*R* (?). "Determinations of the Council of War, held November 27, 1587, for putting the Forces of the Realm in the best posture of defence against the threatened Invasion."

Cayley, II., 297-301, copied from Oldys (xxxix-xli). In the latter Oldys remarks: "Of their determination in this important council I shall here present an abstract, from a manuscript drawn up perhaps by sir Walter Ralegh himself; the said draught being annexed to another manuscript now before me, which was apparently of his composing." [179.]

Sir W. R. was one of the members of this Council.

177.—*R*. "Opinions delivered by the Earl of Essex, Lord Burleigh, Lord Willoughby, Lord Burrough, Lord North, Sir William Knollys, Sir Walter Raleigh, and Sir George Carew, on the Alarm of an Invasion from Spain, in the year 1596, and the Measures proper to be taken on that occasion.

[London] Printed by W. Strahan." [1794 ?] 8vo, lx.

The Opinion of Sir W. R. occupies xli-xlviij.

Reprinted in *Works* (1829), VIII., 675-81, "from a MS. of bishop Tanner," and headed: "Articles propounded by the Earl of Essex upon the Alarum given by the Spaniards in the year 1596. The Opinion of Sir Walter Raleigh upon the same Articles." This, however, consists only of the Introduction, with ten instead of eleven questions, and of Sir W. R.'s Opinion. It excludes even the Summary.

178.—*R*. "A Discovrse of the Originall and Fundamental Cause of Naturall, Customary, Arbitrary, Voluntary and Necessary Warre. With the Mystery of Invasive Warre. That Ecclesiasticall Prelates, have alwayes beene subject to Temporall Princes, And that the Pope had never any lawfull power in England, either in Civill or Ecclesiasticall businesse, after such time, as Brittaine was won from the Roman Empire. By Sir Walter Rawleigh Knight."

Judicious and Select Essayes [158 b], 1650. Separate title, as above. 33 leaves.

Is reprinted in *Three Discourses* [160, II., III.], with a separate title-page, which runs thus: "A Discourse of the Original and Fundamental Cause of Natural, Arbitrary, Necessary and Unnatural War. Written by Sir Walter Raleigh, Knt.," and is dated 1701. 49-204. It contains an additional chapter, "of unnatural war," placed immediately before III., "Of Ecclesiastical Power."

Is also reprinted in *Works* (1751), II., 21-70; (1829) VIII., 253-297; the arrangement of the subjects being altered, the chapter relating to "unnatural intestine or civil war" being placed last.

There is a copy in Harleian MSS., 6274, and another in Lansdowne MSS., 211. The latter has the abbreviated title:—"Sir Walter Raleigh's discourse on war, and of the Pope's power in England."

179.—*R*. "Of a War with Spain, and our Protecting the Netherlands. Written by the Command of King James I in the First Year of his Reign, 1602."

In *Three Discourses* of Sir W. R., 1702, 1-47. [160, I.]

Reprinted in *Works* (1751), II., 1-20; (1829) VIII., 299-316.

In Harleian MSS., 444, folio 144, etc., is a copy bearing this title: "A Discourse touching the present consultacion concerning Peace with Spaine, & the retaininge of the Netherlands in society & protection. Written by Sr. Walter Rauleighe, & presented to K. James, in the first yeare of his raigne." Wood alludes to a copy of this MS. as "sometimes in the Libr. of Arthur Earl of Anglesey"; and Oldys (xxxix, cl, clxxviij) mentions two others.

180.—*R*. "Discourse how War may be made against Spain and the Indies."

Thus referred to in the tract, "Of a war with Spain," in *Three Discourses of Sir W. R.* (1702), 26 [160, I.]:—"Of the like Practices, of his Successor Charles V. it were needless to repeat to Your Majesty; I have set it down at large, in *a Discourse how war may be made against Spain and the Indies;* which I will also present to Your Majesty, if You will vouchsafe the reading thereof."

Cayley (II., 189) reports "not known, either in print or MS."; Wood (edition by Bliss), as "not known."

181.—*R*. "A Military Discourse, whether it be better for England to give an Invader present battle, or to temporize and defer the same, &c. Published by Nathaniel Booth, of Gray's Inn, Esq."

London, 1734. 8vo, 52. [Oldys, clxxiv, Cayley, II., 186.]

In reply to "England's Defence," by Thomas Digges, Esq., published in 1680, and which is reported to have been written in opposition to two communications on the subject by Sir W. R., and presented to the Privy Council. [182.]

182.—*R*. "Notes of Direction for such defence of the Kingdom. Direction for the best and most orderly Retreat of an Army, whether in Campaign or Straits."

[Oldys, clxxiv; Cayley, II., 185-6.]

Stated to have been written when the nation "was under immediate apprehensions of the Spanish invasion" and "presented in MS. to the privy-council."

[Cf. 181, 183.]

183.—*R*. "A discourse on the defence of a country, the conduct of a fleet and army, &c. the name of Walter Raleigh appears at the end of this tract."

Cotton MS., Otho E, XI., 38, folio 368.

Possibly this may be the same as the preceding. [182.]

(To be continued.)

Bibliographical Notes & Notices.

The Names of those Persons who subscribed towards the Defence of this Country at the time of the Spanish Armada, 1588, and the amounts each contributed. With Historical Introduction by T. C. NOBLE; and Index. London: Alfred Russell Smith, 1886.

This book comes out at a very opportune time, and we trust that it will have the desired effect of inciting in the minds of Englishmen of to-day the determination to perpetuate, in some tangible and lasting form, the deeds of their forefathers at that critical period of our national history. The lists are arranged according to counties, and it will be seen at a glance that the contributions were general throughout the country. The western counties, as most intimately concerned in the struggle—for the various ports in Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset sent many ships and many men to take part in the defence—contributed largely. The introduction is well written and very useful as epitomising the extensive historical details of that eventful period.

Old Yorkshire. (Second Series.) Edited by W. WHRATER. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co., 1885.

We heartily welcome another volume of *Old Yorkshire*, for although the editor has changed and the work appears in a different garb, we find as much interest in the pages of the new volume as in the old. The style and general arrangement are very much the same, but the illustrations are neither so numerous or so good as in previous volumes. Nevertheless, we can find little fault with the book, for we can scarcely understand by what magic power our old friend Mr. Smith secured for his work so many and so varied illustrations. The abundance of such in the five previous volumes suggests a slight barrenness in this new series. The articles, however, are quite up to the average.

The Pleasures of a Book-Worm. By J. ROGERS REES. London: Stock, 1886.

A very pleasant chat about books and lovers of books, which all lovers of books should read, and especially those who seek in the highways and byways of literature for those treasures which the book-worm so highly prizes. The quotations are well selected, the hints thrown out are practical and useful, and over the whole of the little volume a charm is thrown which must at once commend it to the ordinary reader, as well as to the specialist or "snapper up of unconsidered trifles." When we say that the volume comes from the establishment of Mr. Elliot Stock we think we say enough to prove that it is produced in the best style of typography.

The Yeomen of the Guard: their history from 1485 to 1885, and a concise account of the Tower Warders. By THOMAS PRESTON. London: Harrison.

Mr. Preston has produced a very entertaining little book, which will doubtless have a ready sale. It contains numerous illustrations of yeomen of all ages. We notice that in his "Introduction" the author gives some very interesting information as to the derivation and precise meaning of the word yeoman, from which we should be tempted to quote did space permit, in order to remove the impression which exists in the minds of some persons that the term is one little esteemed. Mr. Preston here shows both the antiquity and honourable character of this title, which is, or was, quite on a level with that of an esquire. An institution which can boast of a history of four centuries, from the reign of Henry VII., by whom it was formed, down to our own day, is entitled to great respect, and should have a more than ordinary interest for patriotic Englishmen. The author of the little book before us has improved the occasion, which the occurrence of the 400th anniversary of the formation of this corps has given, by detailing its history most minutely, partly from previously published narratives by Pegge and others, but chiefly from documents previously examined, found in the Lord Chamberlain's office and elsewhere. The portion of the book allotted to the Tower Warders has an especial interest, in consequence of the publication of some correspondence which appeared in the public prints, on the threatened change in the dress of the "Beefeaters." Altogether, this little work will well repay perusal.

A Classified Index to the Reports and Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art, from the commencement in 1862 to 1885, inclusive. By G. WAREING ORMEROD, Esq., M.A., etc. Plymouth: Brendon, 1886.

Members of the Devonshire Association will welcome this volume, as a necessary addition to the long series of volumes containing the annual reports. As far as it goes, it is a valuable compilation, but we must confess to a little disappointment in the arrangement of the index. It errs, we think, in being on too elaborate a plan, and yet is not sufficiently exhaustive. We should have been better pleased with one simple alphabetical index, which would have included authors, titles, and subjects. But knowing the circumstances under which the work has been compiled, we are thankful to Mr. Ormerod, and will not be too critical upon the arrangement of his "labour of love."

Catalogue of the Works of Art issued by ARTHUR LUCAS, Publisher. London, 1886.

Mr. Lucas is well known to art collectors for his efforts to provide the public with engravings of the highest class, and it is satisfactory to know that those efforts have been, and are, fully appreciated by an ever-increasing circle of patrons. The catalogue is a real work of art, and will doubtless find many purchasers, besides introducing to a still larger constituency the delightful pictures which are here given in miniature. Through the kindness of Mr. Lucas, we were able to furnish with our last number reproductions of three famous pictures—the "Spanish Armada" series. But everyone now knows these pictures, and doubtless many of our readers possess sets of the exquisite engravings of which representations appeared on the first two pages of last month's issue, illustrating some

notes to which we would especially draw the attention of our subscribers. We may add that Mr. Seymour Lucas, the painter of the picture entitled "The Armada in Sight," descriptive of the incident supposed to have taken place on or near Plymouth Hoe, in 1588, has lately been elected to the honourable position of A.R.A. The other pictures are by Sir Oswald W. Brierly, R.W.S., Marine Painter to the Queen.

The Siege and Capture of Fort Loyall. Destruction of Falmouth, May 20th, 1690 (O.S.). A paper read before the Maine Genealogical Society, June 2nd, 1885. By JOHN T. HULL. Printed by Order of the City Council of Portland, Maine, 1885.

A most interesting paper, containing, as it does, a full record of the bravery and endurance of those patriots (the founders of the City of Portland, Maine) who held out against the combined forces of French and Indians, and were cruelly massacred at the capture and destruction of Casco or Falmouth (now Portland). This siege was not simply one of those ordinary savage attacks of the unorganized Indian tribes which were so common during the early years of the settlement of America, but was an event of even greater importance, both in its inception and results. For, from documentary evidence given by the author of this work, it appears that this siege "originated at the court of Versailles; was one of the parts of a plan approved by Louis XIV., having for its ulterior object the conquest of New York and New England, and the driving of the English from the shores of North America." In eloquent language the writer describes the exciting scenes which were then enacted, and he must have raised the enthusiasm of his audience to the highest pitch of excitement as he told of the brave deeds of their forefathers, who, overpowered by numbers, surrendered to their civilized and savage foes, and bared their heads to the tomahawk and scalping knife. It may be interesting to English readers to know that this paper was delivered on the anniversary of this stirring and important event. May the example of our American brethren incite the men of Devon to celebrate, two years hence, an event of still greater importance to the whole British race, or rather, we ought to say, to the various races speaking the Anglo-Saxon tongue the world over—we refer to the destruction of the power of Spain, in the defeat of the "invincible" armada.

A Study of Surnames. By Rev. J. H. DUBBS, D.D. An Address delivered in the Chapel of Franklin and Marshall College, Launceston, Pennsylvania, at the opening of the Winter Term, January 7th, 1886.

A mere cursory study of the origin of surnames is sufficient to show how much interest may be obtained from a seemingly unpromising subject; but the author of this paper has invested his discourse with many charms. He covers, moreover, a wide field, and has ransacked all kinds of forgotten lore for his facts and illustrations. Having a particular interest in this subject ourselves, and being well acquainted with the voluminous work of another American writer—Bowditch's *Suffolk Surnames*, we must confess to a great deal of pleasure in perusing this interesting pamphlet.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE "GORGES SOCIETY":—

Vol. I.—*New England's Vindication.* By HENRY GARDINER Merchant, whose Father was one of the first Adventurers thither; and into other parts of America. Edited, with Notes, by CHARLES EDWARD BANKS, M.D. London, 1660. Portland, Maine, 1884.

Vol. II.—*George Cleeve of Casco Bay, 1630-1667.* With Collateral Documents. By JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER, A.M. Portland, Maine, 1885.

In our last number we published an interesting statement by Mr. J. P. Baxter, as to the origin and objects of the "Gorges Society," and in a previous issue we inserted some kindly remarks by Dr. C. E. Banks, on the connection between the West of England and the early settlement of America. In the volumes before us we have abundant evidence to prove the wealth of historical material which awaits the investigation of diligent searchers, and we are happy to know that Mr. Baxter and others are now in England in quest of such information as may serve to develop still further the early history of the colonization of New England. George Cleeve, the founder of Portland, an account of whose life and times is fully set forth in the second volume published under the auspices of the "Gorges Society," is believed to have belonged to a West Country family: he was intimately associated with the "Plimouth Company" of Merchant Adventurers, and is one of the leading historical characters of the State of Maine. This volume is full of references to west country men and their doings in connection with our American colonies, and it is to be regretted on some accounts that the work is not published for general circulation. The issue is limited to 200 copies, circulated chiefly amongst the members of the Gorges Society. The volume edited, with notes, by Dr. Banks, contains an appendix in which is set forth the constitution of this influential society.

A Guide to the Roman Villa recently discovered at Morton, between Sandown and Brading, Isle of Wight. By JOHN E. PRICE, F.S.A., and F. G. HILTON PRICE, F.S.A., F.G.S.

Although somewhat late in the day, we are glad to be able to draw attention to this useful handbook, which all visitors to the Isle of Wight in the coming summer should possess. It would greatly enhance the pleasures of a tour in that locality, particularly to those having an antiquarian tendency, if they made a point of inspecting the Roman remains, considered to be the most complete and perfect specimens yet discovered in this country.

The Directory of Second-hand Booksellers. Edited by ARTHUR GYLES. Nottingham, 1886.

A very useful little work, which we hope to see republished every year, with even fuller information.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

THE REV. H. T. ELLACOMBE, M.A., F.S.A.

Born, 1790; *Died*, 1885.

A True Relation concerning the Estate of New England as it was presented to His Matie. [From three copies of a Manuscript written about 1634, found in the British Museum, and transcribed by HENRY F. WATERS, A.M. With Notes by CHARLES E. BANKS, M.D.] Reprinted from the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for January, 1886. Boston: Clapp, 1886.

Mr. Waters is doing good service to his State in unearthing from the British Museum and the Record Office valuable documents bearing upon American history, of which this is one; and Dr. Banks is equally zealous on the other side of the Atlantic in placing them, with his notes, before the public. We trust to see many more such valuable results from the same sources.

Notes for Boys (and their fathers) on Morals, Mind, and Manners. By an OLD BOY. London: Stock, 1885.

These notes (as we are informed in the preface) were written for the author's own son. They are published in the hope that they may be useful to other boys, and, perhaps, also to the boys' fathers. We cordially endorse the hope, for the little book contains many useful hints that young boys and old boys alike may lay to heart and profit by. Among the many interesting chapters is one relating to books, with advice as to what to read. The remarks are well put, but somewhat brief We should have liked (as particularly interested in this part of the work) to have seen fuller details. But the book abounds in good advice for one and all.

The Beckside Boggle, and other Lake Country Stories. By ALICE REA. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1886. 4/6.

This volume contains a series of interesting legends of an exciting character. The chief story is entitled "Holly and Mistletoe," a Christmas story that will doubtless become very popular. The tale which gives its name to the book is of the ghostly order, and intensely sensational. "Lost on the Moor" might be a tale of Dartmoor, but is not. Another tale, entitled "How our Fathers went a-burying," lets a little light on the funeral customs of the Lake Country in the olden time. The local dialect is well illustrated in these stories.

An Apology for Mohammed and the Koran. By JOHN DAVENPORT. London: Davy.

The author of this work has made an earnest endeavour to establish the claim of the founder of the Mohammedan religion to be regarded as one of the greatest benefactors of mankind. At a time when so much interest is centred on the eastern nations, this book has an especial value, inasmuch as it embraces a lengthy biography of Mohammed, and describes the Koran, its beauties and its morality, defending its author from the charges which have been brought against him in all ages. However we may be disposed to regard the great prophet, certain it is that he brought about a wonderful reformation in the peoples over whom he exercised his extraordinary control. We admit this, without going the length to which the enthusiasm of the author of this book leads him, when he claims for his hero that he was "the very greatest man whom Asia can claim as her son, if not *one of the rarest and most transcendental geniuses the world itself has ever produced.*"

Hope's Gospel, and other Poems. By ARTHUR STEPHENS. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1886.

We have conned this little volume of verse more than once, and, although we find in it some thoughts to admire, it contains many crudities and pieces which might well have been excluded from a published volume. The writer is unequal, and would have shown to better advantage had he made a more judicious selection of his poetical effusions, many of which, to a critical taste, are wanting in the most essential elements. Still, as we said at first, there are thoughts to admire, and some of the verses are above the average of amateur versification.

THE *Athenæum* of February 13th, 1886, says:—"It is proposed to place a portrait of Charles Kingsley in the hall of Magdalene College, Cambridge, of which he was a member. The picture will be painted by Mr. Lowes Dickinson, whose known merit as an artist, aided by his intimate acquaintance with Kingsley, should ensure a good and faithful portrait. Old members of the college and others who may be disposed to help should send their contributions to the Hon. and Rev. L. Neville, Master of the College. The subscription is limited to two guineas.

Our Illustrations.

BY the courtesy of the publishers of *Church Bells*, we are enabled to present to our readers this month an admirable portrait of the late Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, M.A., F.S.A., one of the greatest authorities on campanology of the century. The portrait appeared originally in *Church Bells* for August 7th, 1885, and from the same periodical we cull the following biographical details. We trust that this short notice of a highly-esteemed Devon worthy will have the result of drawing out some recollections and reminiscences of his life and works from many of our correspondents who were well acquainted with him.—EDITOR.

"Our readers will learn with deep regret that the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, who for many years had edited the 'Bell-ringing pages' of *Church Bells*, died on the 30th ult., aged ninety-five.

"Mr. Ellacombe, son of the Rev. William Ellacombe, Rector of Alphington, Devon, was born in 1790, and took his B.A. from Oriel College, Oxford, in 1812. After this he devoted himself, till 1816, to the study of engineering in Chatham Dockyard, under the celebrated Brunel. In 1816 he took his M.A., and was ordained Deacon by the then Bishop of Exeter, and served as Curate of Crickdale in 1816-17. He was ordained a Priest in 1817 by the Bishop of Gloucester, and entered on the Curacy of Bitton, in that diocese. Of this parish he was Curate from 1817 to 1835, when he became its Vicar, and remained so till 1850.

"Church restoration and extension were not so universal in those days as they are now; yet Mr. Ellacombe, with indomitable energy, and in spite of many difficulties, restored the church of Bitton in 1822, and built three other churches in the wide district under his influence. In 1843 his parishioners presented him with a testimonial, and in doing so the churchwardens thus summed up the work he had accomplished:—(1) The large and substantial church of Holy Trinity, on Kingswood Hill. (2) The increase of accommodation and other improvements in the mother church of Bitton, and the building of the neat and commodious schoolhouse in that village. (3) The rebuilding with enlargement, of the ancient chapel of Oldland, and, subsequently, the erection of a large school in its immediate vicinity. And (4) the elegant and substantial works on Jefferies Hill, in the hamlet of Hanham, consisting of a church, parsonage-house, and schoolrooms.

"The completion of the first of these undertakings led the way to the building of a parsonage and school by the incumbent first appointed to that church; the result being that there were thenceforth eight services on Sundays in the parish where there were only two; school accommodation, in connection with the church, for 820 children, where before there was none; and additional church-room for 2285 worshippers, nearly all the seats being free. These churches have since led to the formation of separate parishes.

"In 1850 Mr. Ellacombe was preferred to the Rectory of Clyst St. George, Devon, by the trustees, and he was succeeded in the Vicarage of Bitton by his son, the Rev. H. N. Ellacombe. Mr. Ellacombe speedily rebuilt the body of the church at Clyst St. George, and in 1860 he opened a new school-house and master's residence.

"Mr. Ellacombe's name is known far and near as being the great authority on bells, and he had written several valuable treatises respecting them. He also invented, many years ago, an ingenious apparatus of chiming hammers, which enabled one man to chime all the bells in a steeple. He was a learned antiquarian, especially in all ecclesiastical affairs, and he was noted as a skilful florist and botanist.

"His principal works on the subject in which he had taken special interest are the following:—*Practical Remarks on Belfries and Ringers* (Bell & Daldy, 1850), 1s.; *The Bells of the Church*, a Sermon, 1864, 1s.; *History of Clyst St. George*, 1864, 12s.; *History of the Manor of Bitton*, 1867; *The Bells of Devonshire*, 1867, 30s.; Supplement to ditto."

✠ ✠ ✠

Correspondence.

ST. THEODORE OF CANTERBURY.

Sir,

Biographies of Archbishops of Canterbury—or of any historical personages—are only tolerable when they exhibit independent research, and show a power of appreciating evidence. Mrs. Boger, in her life of St. Theodore of Canterbury, gives us the old and long exploded fable of that prelate having divided England into its present parishes. She should have known that the only authority for this is Thomas of Elmham, who died in 1422, 732 years after the death of Theodore. He had read in Florence of Worcester, or somewhere else, that Theodore had formed more than one "paroichia"; but paroichia means diocese, and not the modern parish. Indeed, Theodore organized five or six dioceses in Mercia in 679. But even the authority for this, Florence of Worcester, is late—too late to be reliable—and Florence is almost certainly wrong in the list of dioceses he gives.

I remain, yours truly,

HISTORIAN.

THE ARMADA TERCENTENARY.

Sir,

I am glad to see you remind the men of Plymouth of the great tercentenary which is due in 1888, at the place where the Salamis of England began, and whence the brave English fleet under Howard and Drake sailed out to fight the "invincible" Armada of Spain. It is not a bit too soon. A memorial should be sent to the mayor to convene a public meeting for the election of a committee to consider this great enterprise. The eyes of the world—or at least of Europe and America (for America owed as much to Drake and the other sea-dogs as Europe did)—should be turned on Plymouth in 1888, and the celebration should be made worthy of the event commemorated. Might not the New England States and Virginia (or, indeed, all the United States of America) be specially invited to support the commemoration? for if Drake had been defeated it is most improbable that the Anglo-Saxon race would ever have colonized North America. Every American proud of his English ancestry must regard with interest Plymouth—the link between the Old World and the New—a town situate in Europe, but which has had its greatest events connected with the history of America.

W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

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FRANCIS DRAKE.

F irst of England's *Vikings*—DRAKE, who round the world didst run,
R anging the earth from clime to clime, as rolls the glorious sun;
A ll honour to thy matchless deeds, achieved for England's sake,
N o nobler name to her belongs than thine, illustrious Drake!
C alm was thy heart! 'mid dangers dread stern courage led thee
I n vain against thee foemen came, thy prowess to subdue; [through,
S pain, e'en, with all her mighty power, could not thy spirit break.
[shore,
D ark seemed the day for this loved land, when off our southern
R earing aloft their flaunting flags, Spain's galleons proudly bore
A host of brave and haughty foes, this island to enslave:
K indling aloft, from peak to peak, the warning beacons blazed;
E ngland arose, o'erthrew her foes—the world looked on amazed.

W. H. K. W.

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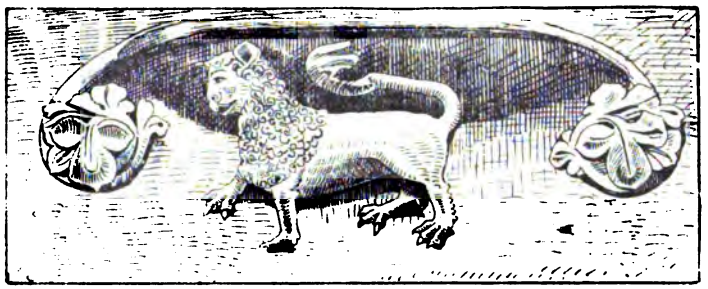

MISERERES IN EXETER CATHEDRAL.—Plate I.

THE

WESTERN ANTIQUARY;

OR,

Note-Book for Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset.

No. 11.] APRIL, 1886. [Vol. 5.

DEVONSHIRE WITCHCRAFT IN OLDEN TIMES.

BY ALFRED WALLIS.

Local Hon. Sec. and Member of Council of the British Archæological Association, etc.

THE West Country has always maintained a sort of reputation for being the vantage ground of that kind of old-world superstition which impels folks to give credit to the infallibility of omens, the significance of "warnings" and "tokens," and the power of witchcraft. These quaint fancies, having been driven by steam-power out of the manufacturing districts of the north of England, seem to have found shelter amidst the wild fastnesses of Dartmoor, among the little communities that hang upon the hillsides forming the rolling, billowy scenery of Devonshire and Cornwall, or nestle under the crags that gird the coasts of these lovely counties. The fairies still dance upon the greensward of Devon, and the white witch even yet exercises her "charms" for various ailments upon the simple peasantry and fishermen, who, let me observe, are not, on that account, any the less honest and God-fearing in their relations of every-day life.

If such be the case now, what must it have been in those far-off days when a king led the belief in witchcraft, and grave divines, learned justices, and *quasi*-philosophers fostered it? The rather voluminous early literature of the county and city furnishes a sufficient reply: what with magical ceremonies undertaken for the discovery of veins of metal and other hidden treasures in the Moor; and what with incantations by witches for the working of evil, and counter-spells wherewith to neutralize the effect, old Dame Superstition must have had a busy time of it.

Most folks have heard of the Bideford witches, Temperance Lloyd, Mary Trembles, and Susanna Edwards, whose cantrips and direful fate in 1682 are recorded in sundry little quarto volumes, once sold by Mr. C. Yeo, the Exeter bookseller, for a trifle, but now bought for nearly their weight in gold by curious collectors. The title-page of one of them tells us:—

> "How they Squeezed one Hannah Thomas to death in their Arms. How they also caused several Ships to be cast away, causing a Boy to fall from the Top of a Main Mast into the Sea. With many Wonderful Things worth your Reading."

There can be no doubt about this last sentence! The things that Temperance Lloyd did at Bideford were very well worth reading, and wonderful indeed, if the truth were spoken about her. She had a bit of leather, which she pricked nine times, and which was said, on that account, to be full of venom and sorcery; she went to the shop of one Thomas Eastcheap in the form of a "braget cat," whence she took "a puppit or picture, commonly called a child's baby" (we should call it a doll nowadays), which she stuck full of pins, having an eye to the murder, by "sympathy," of Mistress Grace Thomas; and she sent "something in the shape of a magpye" to others whom she desired to torment. So, also, with Mary Trembles and Susanna Edwards, the latter of whom was upon intimate terms with the devil, who appeared to her "as a gentleman dressed in black clothes." They were, all three, duly hung, and a ballad

of seventeen verses, with cuts representing their interview with Satan, was sung through the streets (a copy is in the British Museum); but whether the Bideford invalids were any the better for this remedy history records not. Hutchinson says they all "died with good prayers in their mouths."

Richard Baxter, author of *The Saints' Rest*, put forth, in 1691, a strange little book entitled *The Certainty of the World of Spirits* (the running-title of which is "An Historical Discourse of Apparitions & Witches"), in which Devonshire is proved to have been the theatre of strange manifestations of unholy influences. Writing from Kingston-upon-Thames in 1681, Anthony Smith, *Chyrurgus*, informs Mr. Baxter of what had occurred "about nine or ten Years since," "in the House of Mrs. *Hieron* of *Honyton*," described as "a Person of good quality who kept a Mercer's Shop in the Town," and employed a maid-servant, Elizabeth Brooker by name, to sell small wares in a stall before her mistress's door. One Sunday, as this maid was in waiting at the dinner-table, she suddenly "gave a very great Cry, and told them she had a Pin thrust into her Thigh, which few of the Family did believe, knowing there was no Person in the Room beside herself, and the Family, who all sate at Meat, she only standing to attend them." This incredulity was soon turned to wonderment; for the pin was detected, *in situ*, but so firmly fixed that a wise woman, "who had skill in Sores and Wounds," was sent for, who applied "her rare Plaister of Venice Turpentine all the Night, and many other things the next Day"; after which "they advised with Mr. Salter, a skilful Apothecary in the Town"; but all in vain. Then they learnt that on the previous Saturday (then, as now, their market day), "a certain Woman of *Honyton* Town came to the said *Elizabeth Brooker* (selling Wares at the stall aforesaid) and asked her for a Pin. The Maid readily gave her a Pin from her Sleeve; but this Pin did not satisfy, she would have a Pin of a bigger sort out of a Paper which hung up to sell." Elizabeth very properly refused this request, saying that those pins were the property of her mistress; and after repeated demands and as many denials, the woman "went away in a great Fume and Rage, and told the Maid she should hear farther from her; she would ere long wish she had given the Pin she desired: with many threatening Speeches which the Maid took little notice of, tho' the Woman was of an ill Report." This put a startling complexion upon the business, and, as the apothecary's art had failed, worthy Mr. Hieron determined to try what other aid might effect. Accordingly, "on Wednesday, the same Week, they with much Trouble and Pain brought her to Exeter, and lodged her at Mr. John Hoppin's a worthy Minister of the Gospel, who lived in *Gandies-lane*." Here, the *Chyrurgus*, Mr. Smith, who is responsible for this story, and who was, it seems, a visitor in Exeter, was called in, and he shall continue the history of the refractory pin in his own words: –

> "I designed," he says, "a Suppurative Cataplasm, but nothing would satisfy the Maid but cutting of it out; which was somewhat difficult, because it was hard to find the place exactly where to make the Incision, but the Courage of the Patient did greatly promote the Operation."

Ultimately, this obstinate and bewitched pin was extracted in the presence of Mrs. Hoppin, Mrs. Gold, Mrs. Ford, and others, and the patient recovered; but what became of the reputed witch is not reported. She probably narrowly escaped with her life from a dangerous trap laid for her by a spiteful servant-girl.

Another native of Honiton, whose name is not given by Mr. Baxter, reports a trying experience that fell to his lot at Culmstock, on the borders of Somersetshire, which county, be it remarked, seems to have been especially troubled with witches about this period. It appears that the anonymous informant of Mr. Baxter being upon a journey to London in 1664, took up his quarters at an inn in Culmstock. "He went to bed between Ten and Eleven of the Clock, and soon fell asleep not having any Apprehensions concerning the House or chamber." Nothing is said as to

the extent of the traveller's carousings, or the quality of his potations—beer, cider, or strong waters—nor are we informed whether underdone pork chops formed a portion of his rere-supper; but thus much is certain, that "when he awaked he found himself laid out on the Floor, at some distance from the Bed, by the side of a Table; the Bed-Cloaths, and his own Wearing-Cloaths, all upon him just in the same manner as he laid them when going to Bed; having nothing at all under him, by which he got an extream Cold; and besides, his Leg and Arm, next the Table, were sorely bruised." It became necessary for him, being unexpectedly in such a plight, "to consider his position" (as many a statesman and commercial traveller has been obliged to do, both before and since the time of which we write), and, being befriended by the Light of the Moon which then shone very bright, he discerned the Bed, laid him down again, and slept the remaining part of the Night very quietly," the town clock indicating "the very witching hour of night" soon after he had lain down. That "the Chamber was reputed to be haunted" is perhaps an unnecessary addition to the story, as being a matter of course; and if Mr. Baxter had not quoted it as an illustration of the "certainty" of apparitions and witches, we might have attributed the phenomenon to certain "spirits" whose operations are not unknown in other inns, not besides the one at Culmstock. This story is related by Mrs. Lynn Linton, in her very readable, and rather scarce, book of *Witch Stories;* neither is the next narration of facts, which, in the beginning of April, 1688, was sent "from, and by most Credible, Wise and Pious persons of Devonshire, from *Exeter*," to Mr. Baxter.

Mr. Zacheus Crab, a dyer, carrying on his business without the West-Gate of Exeter, had a son named Nathan, who was thought by "the late Mr. Robert Atkins, "The Minister," to be "one very hopeful for Religion." This youth seems to have been subject to fits of epilepsy, the symptoms (particular descriptions of which I omit) being fallings and foaming at the mouth; and, as will readily be understood, witchcraft was suspected to be at the bottom at the business. Now, in the Ever-faithful City there dwelt a notable person, "one Gibs," who, says the narrative, "hath the general Repute of a Wizard, and his Father before him." To this questionable individual, Mr. Crab, together with his daughter, repaired for help; but, after he had played some tricks with "Papers of Powders," extending over a month, which had no effect upon poor Nathan's troubles, it became a subject of debate whether Mr. Gib's services should be continued. Ultimately, they determined to make a last trial of his reputed mastery over the powers of evil, and accordingly to him they "went on the beginning of the fifth Week with Nathan's Water." Aware, apparently, of their suspicions, yet pleased with such a mark of confidence in his skill, the wizard said: "Since you are come to me again; I will give you that shall make a perfect cure"; and with that he gave them "a Bag to hang about the Youth's Neck and Powder to take in White-Wine for one weeks time," bidding Nathan to take off "the Collar" (when he had worn it for the stated time) with his own hands and to burn it. This scheme was frustrated by the curiosity of "Mr. Elson, the Boy's Master," who "took off the Collar after it had been on two Days and a Night, and shewed it to some, to inquire, whether it were not a Charm? there being nothing in the Collar but a Paper with this writing,

"CALLEN DAN DANT
DAN DANT CALLEN
DANT CALLEN DAN."

I have been unable to find any occult meaning in these words, which, as will be seen, are arranged in the order of a *palindrome*, a form well known to the readers of Cornelius Agrippa, Reginald Scot, Sibley, and Barrett. They form a "square" of three, an arrangement which belongs, talismanically, to the planet Saturn; but we need not now pursue this enquiry. Suffice it to say that Mr. Elson, having despoiled poor Nathan Crab of his safeguard, kept the charm himself for the

space of eighteen weeks, during which time the boy was free from fits and "returned considerably to his Senses and Memory, beyond what he had before, particularly to be able to sort Wooll at his Trade which he had not been able to do in a Year and quarter before." But Gibs, the wizard, being informed of this impious disregard of his orders, predicted direful results from trifling with the amulet; and when Mr. Elson finally put the thing into the fire and burnt it, "upon a Shrove Tuesday," Nathan's fits did upon that instant return upon him with ten-fold violence. A long account follows of his sufferings and of the means that were used to remedy them. One Yeo of St. Thomas's, a worsted comber, "who pretended to have some skill in curing Fits," and Mr. Pridham of Morchard, tried their hands; the latter saying mysteriously that "certainly there is something extraordinary in the Case; and being asked if he could do him no Good, he said, he did not question but he could, but, being a Minister, he feared he should lose his Benefice by Peoples saying he was a White Witch." Mr. Staddon also "drop'd some such words" to the mother, as that "her Son was bewitch'd or possess'd or somewhat to that purpose, who went through a Course of Physick with the Youth and found nothing did answer Expectation." And so poor Nathan Crab fell into a parlous state as years passed on; for "sometimes he cannot speak at all, but is as one dumb for a Week or Fortnight together . . . and is generally so deprived of Reason that he is clad, and otherwise used as a meer Idiot." The narrative ends abruptly with the following "*Memorandum* —This Youth continues in the same condition till this 27th of *September*, 1689." It may be remarked that, here, no specific charge of witchcraft was urged against any—no old hag, one, as Reginald Scot says, "old, lame, bleareeied, pale, foule & full of wrinkles," or one of those "miserable wretches . . . that go from house to house, and from doore to doore for a pot full of milke, yest, drinke, pottage or some such relief; without the which they could hardlie liue; neither obtaining for their seruice and paines, nor by their art, nor yet at the diuel's hands (with whome they are said to make a perfect and visible bargaine) either beautie, monie, promotion, welth, worship, pleasure, honor, knowledge, learning, or anie other benefit whatsoever." But that the pious Baxter believed, all the same, that witchcraft was the cause of Nathan Crab's ailments, none who read this abridged narrative can doubt.

In the year 1696, a wretched woman, Elizabeth Horner, was tried for the crime of witchcraft before Sir John Holt, at Exeter Castle. It was fortunate for her that her case was brought before a wise and enlightened judge; because many "an old trot" had been condemned to the flames for far less than was laid to her charge, and very distinctly sworn to, by competent witnesses. "Three children of William Bovet," says Dr. Hutchinson, in his *Chronological Table of Facts*, "were thought to have been bewitched by her, whereof one was dead." It was deposed that "another had her Legs twisted; and yet, from her Hands and Knees she would spring five Foot high." The children, in fact, were equal to the utmost requirements, as witnesses, of either Master Hopkins, the great Witch-finder General, or of his royal master, "the British Solomon"; for they "vomited Pins, and were bitten, and pricked, and pinched, the Marks appearing." As an entirely unique example of possession, it must not be lost sight of that they declared "*Bess Horner's* Head would come off from her Body and go into their Bellies"; besides which, "The Mother of the Children deposed, that one of them walked up a smooth plaistered Wall, till her Feet were nine Foot high, her Head standing off from it." This, she said the child did "five or six times, and laughed, and said *Bess Horner* held her up. After this, one is not surprised to learn that poor old Bess had a "familiar," in the shape of a toad, which was seen by the children to suck her shoulder, whereupon the searchers, of course, found her witch-mark, in the form of "something like a Nipple"! Notwithstanding, however, that "many other

odd things were deposed," the jury, under direction of the Lord Chief Justice, acquitted Bess Horner; and Dr. Hutchinson naively adds, "no Inconvenience hath followed her Acquittal"!

I have not trenched upon any other ground than is indicated by the heading of this article (albeit the subject of apparitions and gnomes is a tempting one), nor have I passed into any of the neighbouring counties for examples. Some other time, if my readers wish it, I may perhaps go further into these out-of-the-way paths for their amusement.

* * *

SOME ACCOUNT OF FRANCIS SQUIRE, M.A.,

Canon Residentiary and Chancellor of Wells, 1739-1750.

BY PREBENDARY J. G. HOWES, M.A.,
RECTOR OF EXFORD.

ATTENTION has been directed of late, in more than one publication, to the condition of the English Church in the former half of the eighteenth century. Francis Squire was one of the many clergymen who took part in the controversies of that time, and left writings which are at least possessed of local interest.

Belonging to the old Whig party, he accepted the principles of the Revolution of 1688, and warmly favoured the Hanoverian succession. Hence in the latter years of the reign of Queen Anne (1710-1714) he found himself on the unpopular side, and adopted a tone of apology for his views. In the next reign his adherence to the new dynasty obtained recognition and reward. When, however, under cover of Whiggism, attacks were made on the established constitution of Church and State, and on the doctrines of the English Church, he opposed the new teaching with considerable warmth and zeal, and published an answer, not undeserving notice, to the papers of *The Independent Whig*.

Francis Squire describes himself as the son of a "worthy clergyman," who accepted the change of 1688, the Oath of Abjuration, and the succession of the House of Hanover.* He became B.A. of Merton College, Oxford, in 1703, and in 1706 was presented by William Trenchard of Cutteridge, North Bradley, Wilts, to the Rectory of Exford, Somerset. Here, in 1708, was born his only child, Mary, who, in 1734, became the wife of Dr. John Whalley, Master of Peterhouse and Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge. One of her sons was Dr. Thomas Sedgwick Whalley of Mendip Lodge, Somerset, whose *Journals and Correspondence* were published in 1868. She lived to the age of 95, and was buried at Winscombe, Somerset.

In 1715, Francis Squire, forsaking the then Tory University of Oxford, took the degree of M.A. as an incorporated member of St. John's College, Cambridge, and having thus qualified himself (according to the regulations then in force) to hold two livings, was presented by George I. to the Vicarage of Cutcombe with Luxborough, Somerset. In 1734 he became Prebendary of Warminster in Wells Cathedral; had one of the canonical houses assigned to him in 1735; and in 1739 was made Canon Residentiary and Chancellor of of the Church. He died in 1750, probably at Wells, where, after the sudden death of Dr. Whalley in 1748, his widowed daughter and her family resided.

An account of the publications of Francis Squire, as far as I have become acquainted with them, is appended. With regard to the answer to *The Independent Whig*, it may be worth notice that the authors of the papers collected under that title were John Trenchard and Thomas Gordon, of whom the former (M.P. for Taunton, and Commissioner for forfeited estates in Ireland) was the son of William Trenchard, who presented Mr. Squire to the Rectory of Exford. In the principal biographical dictionaries (followed by Lord Macaulay, in his *History of England*) this John Trenchard, the commissioner and political pamphleteer, is described as the son of Sir

* *Brief Justification*, page 21.

John Trenchard, Secretary of State, a former M.P. for Taunton; but that this is an error is plain from the account of the Trenchard family in Burke's *History of Commoners*. William Trenchard of Cutteridge married the only daughter of Sir George Norton of Abbot's Leigh, near Bristol; his son John succeeded to the property of his maternal grandfather, and lived at Abbot's Leigh with his friend, Thomas Gordon, who survived him and married his widow.

Francis Squire published the following works:—

1.—A Brief Justification of the Principles of a reputed Whigg. Together with some Remarks on Dr. Sach...l's late Sermon on the 29th of May. In an Epistle to the Tories of the West. By Francis Squire, Rector of Exford, Somerset.

Exon. Printed by *Sam. Farley* for *John March*, Bookseller, near the *Great Conduit*. 1713. Price Three Pence. [24 pages.] 8vo.

2.—A Brief Exhortation to Protestant Liberty from a fair view of Popish Slavery in a Sermon [on Galatians, v., i]. Occasion'd by the late Loyal Declaration of the Archbishop and Bishops. By Francis Squire, Rector of Exford Somerset.

Exon: Printed by Jos. Bliss for John March Bookseller near the Conduit, and are sold by *Sam. Dyer* Bookseller in Tiverton, and by J. Roberts near the Oxford Arms in Warwick Lane London. 1716. Price Four Pence. 8vo. [Preface on the Rebellion, pages 1-8. Sermon, pages 9-28.]

3.—Universal Benevolence, or Charity in its full extent. Recommended in a Sermon, together with a Preface wherein is a Farther Justification of the Principles of the Whigs. Humbly Dedicated to *Sr Richard Steel*.

[I have not seen this sermon. The title of it appears in an advertisement appended to the next publication, and it is described as by the same author.]

4.—A Treatise concerning the Supremacy of the Civil Magistrate. In a letter to a Friend. By Francis Squire, M.A., Rector of Exford, and Vicar of Cutcombe and Luxborow.

——— Arma Tenenti
Omnia dat qui justa negat.
Render therefore unto Cæsar the Things that are Cæsar's.

Exon: Printed by George Bishop for John March, Bookseller near the Conduit: and are sold by J. Roberts, near the Oxford Arms in Warwick Lane London. 1717. 8vo. [Preface and Postscript, pages i-vii. 37 pages.]

5.—Wickedness, High-Treason: Or All vicious Subjects Enemies to their Governors. Proved in a Sermon [on 1 Samuel, xii, 25] Preach'd at the Assizes held at Taunton in the County of Somerset March 18. 1717. Publish'd at the Request of the High Sheriff, Justices of the Peace, and Grand Jury. By F. Squire, M.A., Rector of Exford and Vicar of Cutcombe and Luxborow.

London: Printed for Bernard Lintot between the Temple Gates 1718. Price Four-pence. 8vo. [23 pages.]

6.—The Lawfulness of taking Oaths: Together with an Exposition of their Nature and Obligation. Set forth in a Sermon [on Numbers, xxx, 2] Preach'd at the Assizes begun at Wells in the County of Somerset August 19. 1718. By Fr. Squire, M.A., Rector of Exford and Vicar of Cutcombe and Luxborow. Publish'd at the request of the Honourable High Sheriff and Grand Jury.

Taunton: Printed by and for W. Norris, and are likewise to be sold by Mr. Norris, Bookseller, at the Looking Glass on London Bridge. 4to. [Pages i-viii, 9-28.]

7.—An Answer to some Papers entitled the Independent Whig; so far as they relate to the Church of England as by Law established. In which Her Doctrines, Creeds, Liturgy, and Establishment; her Clergy with their Rights, Divine and Humane, are modestly defended; and their Author's new Notions prov'd to be, not only Absurd and Ridiculous, but also directly opposite to those very Texts of God's Word, on which he pretends to found them. By Francis Squire, M.A., Rector of Exford and Vicar of Cutcombe & Luxborow.

London: Printed for W. & J. Innys at the West End of St. Paul's. M.DCC.XXIII. 8vo. [Dedication to William (Wake) Archbishop of Canterbury, and Preface, pages i-xvi; pages 1-188.]

8.—A Pastoral Epistle on Occasion of the Present Unnatural Rebellion. From Francis Squire, M.A., Chancellor and Canon of the Cathedral Church of Wells. To his Parishes of Exford, Cutcomb, and Luxborow in the Diocess of Bath and Wells.

London, Printed for John Whiston at Mr. Boyle's Head, Fleet Street. MDCCXLVI. Price Sixpence. 8vo. [36 pages. Dated Cambridge, December 16th, 1745.]

I have to thank Mr. W. George of Clifton for information in regard to the Trenchard family and for other help in connection with the subject of this article. I may be permitted to ask whether any reader of the *Western Antiquary* can afford me information respecting the family of Squire, particularly as to the relationship of Francis Squire with the following:—(1) Samuel Squire (born 1714), said to have been the son of an apothecary of Warminster, who became, in 1743, Archdeacon of Bath (not, as stated in the *Biographies*, Chancellor of the Church of Wells—that was *Francis* Squire); was Rector of St. Anne's, Westminster, and Vicar of Greenwich; in

1760 was made Dean of Bristol, and in 1761 Bishop of St. David's. (2) Another Samuel Squire, probably son of Edwards Squire, Rector of Okeford, Devon, who was Curate of Winsford, Somerset, before 1741); Vicar of Cutcombe, 1750, and of Carhampton, 1754. If I am right as to his parentage, he was uncle of Richard Beadon, who became Bishop of Bath and Wells.

* * *

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE "DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT."

BY JOHN NEWNHAM.

DEVONSHIRE is at present represented in Her Majesty's Army by the "Devonshire Regiment," a regiment raised so far back as 1685, which has seen a vast amount of active service, and has ever served with distinction before the enemy during the two centuries of its existence. As all Devonians take the greatest possible interest in everything connected with Devonshire, a brief historical sketch of the gallant old 11th Regiment will doubtlessly prove acceptable.

During the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth in 1685, many new corps were raised, and amongst them a regiment of musketeers and pikemen by the Duke of Beaufort. It was composed of loyal men of Devonshire, Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, and was known as the "Duke of Beaufort's Musketeers." In the same year, the Duke of Beaufort resigned the colonelcy in favour of his son, the Marquis of Worcester. Here it may as well be stated that the regiment was named after its colonel till the year 1751. The regiment was distinguished by tawny coloured ribbons in their hats, scarlet coats lined with tawny coloured shalloon, tawny coloured breeches, stockings and sashes. Lord Worcester resigned the colonelcy in 1687, and was succeeded by Viscount Montgomery, an officer devoted to the interests of James II. In 1688, the regiment declared in favour of William of Orange, who appointed Sir John Hanmer, Bart., colonel. In 1689, Hanmer's Regiment proceeded to Ireland and took part in the relief of Londonderry. It highly distinguished itself at the battle of the Boyne, where it repulsed three cavalry charges and met with but trifling loss. During the same year (1690), Hanmer's Regiment was present at the sieges of Athlone and Limerick. In 1702, Sir John Hanmer died, and was succeeded by Colonel Stanhope. In 1704, Stanhope's Regiment sailed for Portugal, and formed with some Portuguese troops the garrison of Portalegre. Portalegre was besieged by the enemy, and the Portuguese commandant yielding to the clamours of the citizens, delivered up his garrison as prisoners of war! Stanhope's Regiment was soon exchanged and returned to England, where the colonelcy was given to Colonel Hill. In 1707, Hill's Regiment returned to Portugal, and was present at the terrible battle of Almanza; where, after performing prodigies of valour, it was overpowered and cut down with a dreadful slaughter. Twenty-six officers and nearly all the men were killed, wounded, or taken. A few officers and men escaped, and at the close of that year, numbered with sick and absentees, about 400 officers and men. In 1708, Hill's Regiment returned to England, where it was joined by many who had been captured at Almanza. Hill's Regiment proceeded to the Netherlands; and in 1709 was engaged in the siege of Mons. It greatly distinguished itself in repulsing a sortie, in which it lost 10 officers and 150 men. Hill's Regiment left Flanders and returned to England in 1711. In 1715, Colonel Montague was appointed colonel. Montague's Regiment was engaged in the rising of 1715, and was present at the battle of Dumblain, where it lost 8 officers and 108 men. In 1739, Colonel Montague died and was succeeded by Colonel Cornwallis. Cornwallis's Regiment served in the war of the Austrian Succession. It was present at the battle of Dettingen in 1743, where it lost 2 officers and 39 men. It was also present at the glorious battle of Fontenoy in 1745, and was one of the regiments that broke through the enemy's lines: its losses were

severe—7 officers and 212 men. On the rising of 1745, Cornwallis's Regiment was ordered to England. In 1746, the colonelcy of the regiment was given to Colonel Graham, and during the same year it returned to Flanders. Graham's Regiment greatly distinguished itself at the battle of Roucoux in 1746, its losses amounting to 12 officers and 206 men. In 1751, the regiment was numbered as the Eleventh Regiment of Foot, and the facings spoken of as being green; they were tawny in 1685: it is unknown when this change in colour took place. In 1756, a second battalion was raised, which in 1758 was constituted a separate regiment and numbered as the 64th Foot. The Eleventh took part in the Seven Years' War, and embarked for Germany in 1760. The grenadier company was present at the battle of Warbourg, where it lost 33 men. The Eleventh was present at the battle of Wilhemstahl and siege of Cassel; and returned to England in 1763, when it numbered 28 officers and 728 men. In 1782, county titles were given to regiments, and the Eleventh was directed to be called the Eleventh or North Devonshire Regiment of Foot. In 1793, the Eleventh was engaged in the defence of Toulon, where it repeatedly distinguished self, and in 1794 the capture of Corsica. In 1798, the Eleventh formed part of the Ostend expedition, where it had 1 officer and 40 men killed and wounded, 24 officers and 456 men captured: these prisoners were exchanged in the following year. In 1800, the Eleventh proceeded to the West Indies, and was present at the capture of St. Bartholomew, St. Martin's, St. Thomas's, St. John's, and Santa Cruz. In 1806, the Eleventh returned to England, and in 1807 proceeded to Madeira. A second battalion was added in 1808, which formed part of the Walcheren expedition in 1809, and was present at the capture of Flushing. Here the second battalion captured a set of brass drums belonging to the 11th French Regiment. In 1809, the first battalion was withdrawn from Madeira to take part in the Peninsular War, the second battalion sending a draft of 8 officers and 295 men, which joined the first battalion in Portugal. The Eleventh was at the battle of Busaco in 1810, but sustained no loss; it was engaged in several skirmishes during the retreat to the lines of Torres Vedras. In 1811, the second battalion embarked for Cadiz, and during the voyage, a transport having on board three companies of the Eleventh was run down, 6 officers and 208 men, women, and children being drowned. The second battalion was moved in the same year from Cadiz to Gibraltar. In 1811, the first battalion was present at the blockade of Almeida, the action of Sabugal, and the battle of Fuentes d'Onor. In the same year, the Light Company of the second battalion left Gibraltar to assist in defending Tarifa, where it repeatedly distinguished itself. In 1812, the first battalion covered the siege of Badajoz, and was present at the taking of the Salamanca Forts. On the 22nd of July, it was engaged in the glorious battle of Salamanca. Here the Eleventh, Fifty-third, and Sixty-first Regiments were brigaded together: they highly distinguished themselves, and their casualties were appalling. Napier, in his history, says:—"The men of General Hulse's brigade, which was on the left, went down by hundreds; and the Sixty-first and Eleventh Regiments won their way desperately, and through such a fire as British soldiers only can sustain!" The casualties of these two English Regiments were:—

	11th Regiment, Officers and Men.		61st Regiment, Officers and Men.	
Before the battle	20	392	27	420
After "	4	67	3	78
Casualties	16	325	24	342

The Eleventh captured a battery of guns, and a green colour without an eagle, which probably belonged to one of the foreign corps in the French service. The terrible slaughter of the Eleventh earned for it the nickname of "The Bloody Eleventh!" During the day, the Eleventh was opposed to the 122nd French foot, consisting of two battalions 2,200 strong, which it reduced to less than 200. The Eleventh was afterwards present at the siege of Burgos. In 1813, the regiment was engaged at the battle of Sauroren, one of the

ten actions known as the "Battles of the Pyrenees," where it lost 5 officers and over 100 men. In the same year, it was at the passages of the Nivelle, where it lost 6 officers and 44 men; and Nive. In 1814, the Eleventh was present at the battles of Orthez and Toulouse. At Toulouse, as at Salamanca, the division to which the Eleventh belonged, had the honour of restoring the battle to the British at a most critical moment, when everything was in confusion in other parts of the field. At Toulouse the Eleventh lost 5 officers and 137 men. The second battalion was reduced in 1816. Save the Afghan War of 1879-80, the Eleventh has seen no active service since 1814. The present second battalion was raised, I believe, during the Indian Mutiny. In 1881, when our glorious old infantry regiments had the greater part of their past history obliterated, the Eleventh suffered like the rest. The green facings were changed to white, and the number borne with honour by the regiment for 130 years was abolished, and the corps designated the "Devonshire Regiment." Much as these changes are to be deplored, we may be glad the Eleventh has escaped the fate of the two other old Devonshire Regiments, the Twentieth and the Forty-sixth. The following words are emblazoned on the Regimental Colours in memory of the Wars of the Austrian Succession, the Peninsula and Afghanistan, "Dettingen," "Salamanca," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthez," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," and "Afghanistan, 1879-80," together with the Castle of Exeter as a badge, and its proud motto, "Semper Fidelis."

The above sketch is very brief, for fear of taking up too much space. Devonshire may well be proud of its county regiment, now entering on the third century of its existence; and of its tattered colours, which have been seen waving in the smoke of many a battle, as the "Bloody Eleventh" forged with fire and steel its onward course through the combat.

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WILL OF A TAUNTON MERCHANT IN THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH,

Devising his landed property in the County of Devon upon certain trusts.

CONTRIBUTED BY A. J. MONDAY.

"IN the name of god Amen the XXVJth day of May in the yere of our lord god 1579 I Roger Kinge of Taunton in the Countie of Somerst marchant beinge sicke of bodie but of good and pfitt [perfect] memory thancks be to Almightie god doe make this my pn'te last will and testament in manner and forme followinge ffirst I doe willinglie and with a ffree harte render and geue again into the hands of the lord my god my Spirite wch he of his fatherlie goodnes gaue vnto me," etc. "And as concerninge my bodie euen with a good will and ffree harte I geue it ou' [over] comendinge it vnto the earth whereof it came nothinge dowtinge but that accordinge to the Article of our faith at the great day of the generall resurrection when we all shall appeare before the Judgment seat of Christ Jesus I shall receive it againe by the mightie powre of god wherewith he is able to subdewe all things to himself not a corruptible mortall weake and vile bodie as it is nowe but an vncorruptible mortall stronge and pfitt bodie like vnto the glorious bodie of my lord and savior Jesus Christ.

"I geue and bequeathe to the poore people of Colliton Vs And whereas I doe stand possest and seassed of and in twoe messuags or tenements with their appurtenances conteyninge iij burgages of ffree hold within the Burrowe of Collyford and also of and in diu's [divers] lands meadowes and pastures called or known by their seu'all names scituate lyinge and beinge within the pishe of Colliton afforesaid and purchased by me of Humphry Walrond esquier my will is that Johanne my wief shall haue and enioy the vse and occupacon of all the afforesaid lands tenements with their appurtenances duringe the terme of her widdowes estate in consideracõn that she shall bringe vppe my sonne John Kinge at scoole at hir costs and chargs wherby he may learne to knowe god who is the onlie health and salvacõn of all the ffaithfull Provided alwaies that Johane my Wief or her assignes shall keepe and mainteyne all the premiss above mencēd," etc. "Vnto John Kinge my sone all my lands tenements sett lyinge and beinge within the borrowgh of Collyforde and parrysh of Colliton," etc. In default of heirs, "to Robert Kinge my brother." In default of heirs, "to the vse and mayntenance of a fre schole to be kept in the parrish of Collyton for euer." If no free school, "to remayne vnto the poore & aged and impotent people of the parrish of Collyton aforesayde for euer.' "And yf it shall happen the profits of the foresayd lands and tenements not be bestowed yeerlie vppon the poore aged and impotent people but vppon the idle loyterers and sturdye queanes and bastards then my will is that all profits of the said landes and tenements shalbe and remayne vnto the exhibition of thre poore scollers of vniversitie of oxforde that doth studdye & not other wayes forever.

"Itm my will and meaning is that yf Joane my wife do not extend her good will towards my foresayd Sister Worship King in keping of her in guyding of and governing her gevinge her meate drinke apparrell and lodginge as it is meete for such a one to have that then the sayd Joane my wyffe for not executing and doinge vnto my foresayd sister as it is before lymited and appoynted shall pay or cause to be payd vnto my sayd sister or to her governor m^r^ [master] or dame with hom she shall happen to dwell or be XX^s^ of good and lawfull mony of englond yeerlye," etc.

"Item I geue and bequeath vnto John Kinge my sonne all my Jewells and plate reservinge ij silu' spoones to my foresaid wief Item I geuie vnto the said John my sonne all such household stuffe and Implements of houshold as weare in any wise myne before the tyme of my marriage," etc. "Vnto the said John my sonne all my books," etc. In case he should die, "to Robert my brother." "Vnto Joane Teappe my daughter in lawe X^s^ of good mony," etc. "Vnto Susan Teappe and Peter Teappe my daughter and sonne in lawe VJ^s^ XIIJ^d^ a pece of them."

"Itm my will is that Joane my Wief shall hold occupie and enioy all that my moitie and half pte of one messuage with all singler the appertenances called and known by the name of Whitley sett lyinge and beinge in the pishe of ffarway in the countie of Devon," for life. After, "to Peter Teappe my sonne in law." Afterwards, "to John Kinge my sonne."—Wife Joan and son John, Residuary Legatees and Executors. "My louinge and trustie ffrinds Thomas Woodland Laurence Leacheland Greggory Sampson and Robte Kinge my brother," Overseers.

"Memorandi that I Roger Kinge doe geue to Johane my wief and Peter Teappe her sonne the moietie of whitley vppon this condicōn that they twoe shall stand bound in an obligacōn of one hundred pounds to myne heire that they nor any one of them shall nott allienate or dispose it away from John Kinge my sone wch is so credited vppon my will I meane that pte I bought of Willm' Bodlie esquier vppon the condicon as is above recited that is that neither of them shall defraud my child from it if god geue him to ou' live the said Peter Teape accordinge to the true meaning as I did alwaies declare when I bound it I doe appointe John Kinge my sonne to be Joynt executor with his mother p me Rog' Kinge."

Proved in the Court of the Archdeacon of Taunton, in the year 1585.

As I have never found any other wills made by the Kings which had been proved in the Archdeacon's Court in Taunton, I presume that the testator and his family belonged to the neighbourhood of Colyton. The phraseology made use in this will is singularly *unique*. In the several books of Collated Wills at Taunton there is not one which can be compared with it, for the spirit of Puritanism which pervades it.

Notes.

DEVONSHIRE FOR TIN.—Under the title of a *Helpe to Discourse* there was published in 1631 a curious work, in which a local reference occurs; so I transcribe it for the *Western Antiquary*. Here it is:—

"Cheshire for men,
Berkshire for dogs,
Bedfordshire for naked flesh,
And Lincolnshire for bogs.

"Derbyshire for lead,
Devonshire for tin,
Wiltshire for hunting plomes,
And Middlesex for sin."

Nottingham. J. P. B.

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ARMS OF SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.—At page 26, vol. IV., of the *Western Antiquary*, appears a quotation from Cooke, Clarencieux King of Arms of the period, showing that Sir Francis Drake was well-born and descended of worthy ancestors, who had long borne arms as tokens of their race and surname, and which arms Drake was entitled to bear by prerogative of birth. In regard to the augmentation coat designed by Cooke, the following, taken from Sir John Ferne's *Blazon of Gentry*, printed A.D. 1586, may interest your readers:—

"If we should be silent in the commendation of this coat armour, we were too ingrateful. His field is black, which colour some would have to be the chiefest because that fro thence and fro the colour of white all the rest as from their parents are derived. It signifieth constancy and perdurableness. His fess is watered in the semblance of the surging and unquiet waves of the ocean, between two stars representing the extremes of the axle-tree whereupon philosophy teacheth the whole world to be turned about. They are the pricks and indivisable points of the intemperate zones: under both of them hath this bearer compassed the globe and the circumference of the earth in the service of his Sovereign and native country. This coat armour is honourable of itself, but respecting the bearer the commendation thereof is so much the more redoubled. His egregious and praiseful acts not alone our present age doth well see, but also future posterities will lament the misfortune of their destinies, in that they lived not in his age to have been eye-witnesses of his worthy and memorable deserts. I pronounce him, maugre the head of any conceited herald, a gentleman both of blood and coat-armour perfect, and that by the sacred sanction of the laws martial. He was knighted by our Sovereign, and I wish that every gentleman to whom her Highness hath imparted that dignity had with as good desert won his Knightly spurs. Oh! then how famous were England in the order of knighthood!" CURIOSUS.

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OLD PLANS OF PLYMOUTH.—You may like to note for your next issue that in British Museum *Additional MSS.*, No. 16,370, is an interesting old plan of Plymouth, by Sir Bernard de Gomme, dated 1665. It shows the

Castle, the Old Fort, the New Citadel, and "the How Gate." It is, in my opinion, well worthy of being reproduced in the *Western Antiquary*.

London. WALTER H. TREGELLAS.

[We heartily thank our correspondent for his valuable information, and have already placed ourselves in communication with an official at the British Museum, on the subject of obtaining a copy of the interesting plan.—EDITOR.]

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WHY EASTER COMES LATE THIS YEAR.—It may be interesting to not a few of your numerous readers to become more familiar with the law which tells us when it is proper to hold this Easter festival. It is a law which does not belong to any particular country, but is one of those decrees in which all Christian nations take a common interest; and although Easter may now and again come at an inconvenient time, this has not interfered with its observance at the particular period agreed upon. There was once, however, a great deal of difference on the subject. The early Christians in the East had been in the habit of keeping their Easter on the same day as the Jews kept their Passover—on the 14th of the Jewish month (Nisan) answering to our March or April. The Christians in Europe, however, thought Easter Day should always be held on a Sunday, so as to fittingly commemorate our Lord's resurrection; and they, therefore, resolved to keep the festival on the Sunday following the 14th of Nisan.

After a time, an attempt was made by the Pope to get the eastern churches to adopt the European plan. This caused a good deal of strife, and it was a long while before a settlement was come to with regard to it. To make matters worse, the Jewish year is shorter than ours, and it was not an easy matter, therefore, to keep the days from shifting about more than was wanted. It became necessary at last to consult astronomers and mathematicians; for although it was agreed that Easter should change the day of its observance from year to year, it was necessary to come to an arrangement whereby the festival should fall on the same day after intervals of years. So we see that although this is a religious festival, science had to be called in to settle the difficulty of its regular and universal observance. A simple rule on the subject is given in the Prayer Book, namely: "Easter Day is always the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after the 21st day of March; and if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter Day is the Sunday after."

It will be seen from this rule why it is that Easter is so late this year, and also why it is sometimes so very early. The festival shifts about, it is true, but always within a particular period. It can never come before the 22nd of March, and can never be later than the date for this year —April 25th. Generally, it arrives between these dates. Only after wide intervals is it so early or so late. This is the first time, for instance, we have had Easter on April 25th during the present century, and it will not be until 1943 that Easter again will fall on April 25th. Only once, also, in this century have we had Easter at its earliest (March 22nd)—that was in 1818—and not until the year 2000 shall we have the festival on this early day again. And indeed, in so much of the 19th century as is to come we shall not have Easter in March more than twice, namely, on the 29th, in 1891, and on the 25th, in 1894; but we shall have five Easter Days during the same period in the first week of April, three in the second week, and four in the third week, the last Easter Day of the century coming as late as April 21st. SAMUEL WILLS.

Board School, Leusdon.

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LETTERS FROM MR. DIGORY TONKIN OF PLYMOUTH.—The originals of the following letters are amongst the *Additional Manuscripts* in the British Museum, 28,233, folios 112, 126:—

"Plymouth 4th May 1759.

"Sir,

"I have received the favour of yours of the 1st Inst. The Chevr. de Piré late officer of the Mignone is on parole at Launceston in Cornwall. He received a slight wound in the leg in the engagement, but is now quite cured. You may depend Sir he shall be used with all the civilities imaginable, both in regard to his family and to your recommendation. I am greatly obliged to you for your kind offers and hope you will accept the same in return from

Dear Sir

"Your most hbble Servant

"To John Rowe Esq "D. TONKIN.

"at The Bull and Gate

"Holbourne

"London."

Postage, 4d, London post-mark, 7th May.

"Plymouth 15th May 1759.

"Sir

"I have received the favour of yours of the 9th Inst and have the pleasure to acquant you that Mons. Piré embark'd from this port for France the 10th Inst and as we have had fine weather ever since I make no doubt but that he is safe arrived. I am convinced he never received your letter, as he seemed very desirous to know who it was that Mr Rowe wrote me in behalf of. You may depend Sir, if he had not been gone I would have advanced him what money he wanted. He had all the civilities imaginable shewn him here and seem'd to have money at will. I shall always have great pleasure in obliging you and am

"Sir

"Your most obedt hbble Servant

"D. TONKIN.

"P.S. Enclosed I return your letter to him.

"To J. Caryll Esq

"at Ladyholt in

"Sussex."

Postage, 8d.

In the flourish attached to Mr Tonkin's signature he seems always to have inserted the date of the years, thus: "59."

"Bull and Gate, Holborn 8th May, 1759.

"Sir

"Agreeable to yr request I addressd the Comisr. of Plymo. with a few lines in regard to the Chevalier de Pire. I here enclosed, pray leave to send you his answer, wch no doubt, but will give satisfaction both to you & his family, if at any time I can render you service in Devon, will please to command.

"Sir

"Your most hble Servt

"JOHN ROWE.

"P.S. I pray my compliments to yr. Lady and sister may be acceptable as well as to yr. good self. My address is at Kingston, Devon.

"To John Caryll Esq

"This present."

Some further particulars respecting Mr. Tonkin, who was a commissioner or sub-commissioner of the navy at Plymouth, are much to be desired; and it would be very interesting if any details respecting the Chevalier de Piré and the action with the *Mignone* could now be revovered. Mr. Rowe must have been a Devonshire man.

15, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster. GEO. C. BOASE.

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HIND.—According to Latham (edition of Johnson's *Dictionary*, 1882), the word "hind" has the following three separate and distinct meanings in modern English:—(1) hindmost, (2) female of red deer, (3) labouring man attached to a household.

(The first forms no portion of the comments which follow.) Your readers will not readily forget the recent ludicrous blunder made by an M.P., in his maiden speech, respecting this word. He seemed to be totally unacquainted with the third rendering, although a common and a very old English word; and believed that a previous speaker intended to call the Scotch labourers deer, or beasts. In so doing he committed another error in taking a female noun to have the signification of a male one. In the attempt to set him right, a second M.P. made another mistake in affirming *hind* to be equivalent to *doe*, the female of the *fallow* deer.

The word "hind" is pure Saxon, and when used to denote the female of the red deer, has descended to us almost unchanged; but this is not the case with the second rendering: *hina* or *hyne* was the Saxon term for a domestic servant (*vide* Bosworth's *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*). Wedgwood (*English Etymology*) is of opinion the word "properly signifies a member of a family," and is derived from *hige*, *hiwa*, a family, from whence we get a "hive" of bees, "the swarm which constitutes one family or household."

Hine or *hyne* appears in Chaucer, and also in *Piers Plowman*. The meaning given to it by Mr. Wright in his edition of the latter work is, "a servant, serf, rustic, labourer," and this is almost identical with that contained in the dictionaries of Ash and Bailey of the last century. It is uncertain when it assumed its present form of "hind" (Skeat reports the *d* to be "excrescent": probably not earlier than the latter half of the xiith century. It is spelt in this way by Shakespeare.

W. Marshall was the author of many well-known works on agriculture, 1778-1817, several of which contain glossaries of words peculiar to the counties forming the subjects of the respective volumes. In that relating to Yorkshire is the following (2nd edition, 1796, ii., 325 :—"*Hine* (pron. *haan*); a farm bailiff or head-man." In the glossary reprinted by the English Dialect Society, the word is erroneously stated to be "hind." His work on *The West of England* (1796 includes "a list of provincialisms of West Devonshire," containing this entry (p. 327):—"Hine: bailiff, or farm steward." In this, in the reprint of the English Dialect Society, Mr. J. Shelly adds:—"The word is generally written *hind*, though pronounced as marked." In the second volume of Marshall's work is the following paragraph:—

"Yesterday in passing with the Hine and his son, through the meadows which margin the river," etc. (page 261).

These extracts show that the Saxon *hine* lingered in the rural districts of the two counties specified long after it had been modified into *hind* in towns and literary circles; also, that the meaning attached to it in ordinary dictionaries, of a labouring man, does not altogether accord with the examples and definitions quoted from Marshall, which rather point to the Anglo-Saxon *hine-man*, signifying, according to Bosworth, a farmer. That the *hine* or *hind* of Devonshire was of this superior class, the following examples, noted in advertisements which appeared in *Trewman's Exeter Flying Post* of February 19th, 1818, will prove:—

"A *Hind* wanted. A person of active and industrious habits, who is capable of managing and working on a considerable farm, may hear of a situation by applying to Mr. John Elliott, Land-surveyor, Bickington, near Ashburton."

"Wants a situation, a Single Man turned of Fifty, as *Hind* or Bailiff, capable of taking the whole management of a Gentleman's Estate." T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Budleigh-Salterton.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE LOG OF H.M.S. "DOLPHIN."—A few years ago I contributed to the London *Antiquary* a paper about a MS. Order Book of H.M.S. *Portmahon*, commanded by that gallant Cornishman, Captain Wallis, the renowned circumnavigator, during the war with the French in Canada. I am sure it will interest your readers to know that I have lately unearthed another and more valuable relic of Wallis, namely, the Log of H.M.S. *Dolphin*, in the handwriting of Lieutenant Pickersgill, which records the great explorer's memorable voyage round the world, and the discovery of various islands in the southern seas, and which contains numerous rough and ready remarks on the novel scenes and phenomena met with on the voyage. Haydn's *Dictionary of Dates* tells us that Captain Wallis circumnavigated the world in

two years, 1766-8. I have copied out the following characteristic extracts from the log, and hope they will be acceptable. Captain Samuel Wallis's only daughter and heiress, Betty, was married to Samuel Stephens, Esq., of Tregenna, in the parish of St. Ives, Cornwall.

"A Logg of the Proceedings of his Majtᵉ Ship Dolphin Samuel Wallis Esqr: Commander. Commencing August 21ˢᵗ 1766. Per me Richard Pickersgill.

"From Plymouth Sound towards Madera Thursday August 21ˢᵗ"

"Wednesday August 29th From Stᵗ Iago towards the Streights of Magellan. Light Breezes and fair. Open'd a Cask of Pork sett up the Main Topmast Rigging & stay'd the Main & Mizen masts. Punishᵈ Edward Morgan Marine for Drunkeness with a Dozen Lashes."

"Tuesday Decr 9th Saw a great number of Red Shell Fish as big as a small shrimp and like a Lobster Which makes the Sea Look like blood."

"Wednesday Decr 17th 1766. In the Streights of Magellan. Came to an anchor with the Best Bower in 10 fm: Water. Cape Virgin Mary N.B.W. [etc.] High Water at half past 11 being full moon today at 4 a.m. Hoisted out the Boats at Day Light several Patigonians on Shore most of them on horse Back. The Captn went on shore with 2 Boats Man'd and arm'd where he found them to be a Robust but swet kind of People of a very large Stature whereupon messureing some of them he found them to be between 6 foot 4 inch and 7 feet and every way in Proportion. After staying some time the Boats Brought 5 of them on board and Gave them several Things sent them on shore again."

"Wednesday May 13th 1767. Punished John Smith seaman with a Dozen of Lashes for Throwing his Provisions overboard."

"Monday June yᵉ 8th 1767. Brought too hoisted the Boats out and sent them a shore the Boats crew armd. Saw a Number of Indians on yᵉ Beach. At 6 the Boats Returned with some Cocoa Nutts that they Got in Exchange for Nails and Beads. The Natives of this Islᵈ are Well Featuered Stout People arm'd with Long Staves or Lances they came down to the Boat and made sines for us to be gone. But upon our Giving them Nails of which they seem very fond they brought down Cocoa Nuts and a little fresh water. They are of the Copper colour with Curley Black hair the men go all Nacked except a Girdle Round their middle and the Women weir a kind of Clooth from their middle Down wards."

"Thursday June yᵉ 11th 1767. Saw the Land from the mast head Bearing W.S.W. At 2, Charlotte Islᵈ Saw a Shark some men of war Birds and Several other small Birds like sea swallows. Found this Islᵈ joyned to a Number of keys and Reefs which form'd a Circular Lake or Bason 6 or 7 miles in Circumference. Saw no appearance of anchoring. At the same time abrest of some hulls and 7 sail of the Natives Boats or Prows they are 2 Cannows Lash'd to gather with a Platform between them and one Rigg'd with 2 Masts and a Long Prow we saw several of the Natives Walking in a Body with Pikes as we sail'd along Shore, They seemed much Terrified at our firing a 9 Pounder."

[Next day] "Saw Land from the mast head to yᵉ S.W. haul'd up for it. Saw it off Deck making low bear: 3 from S.W. to W.B.S. The above Land S.B.W. ½ a miles. Saw some Indians on it fired a Gun & shewd our Coulours the Indians followd us a long shore and made fires to the Pt."

"Monday June yᵉ 15th Saw some Noddys Bobys and a Number of men of war Birds. Saw a Bird like a man of war without a fork'd Tail."

After such a prodigy as this last, it is time to take leave of honest Mr. Pickersgill and the king's good ship *Dolphin*.

PORTHMINSTER.

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Queries.

STATUTE-STANDLES = HAWK-TREES.—In R. Heath's *Account of the Scilly Islands and Cornwall*, published in 1750, page 291, is the following entry:—

"Timber has here taken, since the Reign of King John, an Universal Downfall. Shipping, Building, and Cask have bred this Consumption; nor does any Man seek to repair the Loss. The Statute-Standles, commonly called Hawk-trees, are worn and galled by the Breach of the Sea, and Force of the Elements."

Will one of your Cornish correspondents explain the latter paragraph? T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Budleigh-Salterton.

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PORTRAIT OF SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.—Lady Heathcote of Hursley Park, Winchester, lately showed me a fine portrait of Sir Francis Drake, among the collection at Hursley. Do you or any of your correspondents know of this; and if so, who was the painter and what the date of the portrait? T. W. SHORE.

Southampton.

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BOWHILL PRIORY, NEAR EXETER.—I should feel deeply obliged if some reader of the *Western Antiquary* could give me information respecting the most interesting remains of Bowhill Priory, near Exeter. Murray makes no mention of it in his *Handbook for Devonshire*.

Exeter. OLD CLIFTONIAN.

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DEVONSHIRE REGIMENTAL COLOURS.—I am anxious to know of all old British regimental colours preserved in churches and other buildings in Devonshire. Before 1881, Devonshire was represented by three regiments or five battalions—the 11th North Devonshire Regiment (two battalions), the 20th East Devonshire Regiment (two battalions), and the 46th South Devonshire Regiment (one battalion); regiments dating respectively from 1685, 1688, and 1741. I only know of three pairs of colours at

Exeter, two in the Cathedral and one in the Guildhall. (1) Exeter Guildhall, the two colours of the 4th King's Own; I want to know to which battalion they belonged, when presented, and when replaced by new ones? (2) Cathedral, two colours of the 20th East Devonshire; I suppose they belonged to the first battalion, but when were they presented, and when replaced by new ones? (3) Cathedral, two colours of the 32nd Cornwall Light Infantry, presented in 1844, and replaced by new ones in 1866. I should be greatly obliged for information and dates respecting other colours preserved in Devonshire.

Exeter. OLD CLIFTONIAN.

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RELICS OF OLD PLYMOUTH: CARVED CHIMNEY PIECES.—At Little Efford, near Plymouth (the residence of the late Mr. G. W. Soltau), is a finely carved chimney piece, which was removed, I believe, from an old house in Briton Side, many years ago. Can anyone give me a full description of this interesting relic of Old Plymouth, and tell me of any other carved chimney pieces still in existence, either *in situ* or preserved in modern residences? There were doubtless, at one time, many such, in the old quarter of the town. F.R.H.S.

Plymouth.

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OLD CHURCH CUSTOM.—In the naves of many churches a small door is frequently found (generally blocked—presumably on account of the draught). I know of three such examples: Marldon, in Devonshire, Hambledon, in Buckinghamshire, and Northolt, in Middlesex. I was told some years ago that a person who had received the ban of excommunication always made his exit by the north side of the church, and that on that account the north side is frequently avoided as a place for burial. Is there any truth in this statement; if not, was there any special meaning or use attached to such openings?

Exeter. OLD CLIFTONIAN.

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CURIOUS EPITAPH.—The following epitaph is quoted by Cyrus Redding, in his *Fifty Years' Recollections*, as having been given him by Mr. William Eastlake, the elder brother of Sir Charles Lock Eastlake, P.R.A. Can anyone inform me if it is authentic, and where it is or was to be found?

"Here lies the body of Betsy Bawden,
She would live longer but she cou'den;
Old age and death did she decay,
'Twas she's bad leg carr'd she away."

KEARLEY.

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AVETON GIFFORD.—The interesting and valuable remarks in the current number of the *Western Antiquary* in relation to the above church, from the pen of Mr. Harry Hems, induce me to ask your permission to repeat a query which you kindly inserted in your second volume, page 7, as, though it was not then answered, the feature referred to has probably been observed by Mr. Hems, and I hope he may be able and willing to throw some light upon it. The question was:—

"NICHE IN ARCHWAY AT AVETON GIFFORD.—In the arch across the north transept at Aveton Gifford church, there is a niche in the spring stone of the west face of the arch, just above the capital of the pillar. Can any information be given respecting this curiosity?"

ECC. ANT. INQ.

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CORNISH BISHOPS.—The following extract is said to be the list of Cornish bishops; but I do not know where it comes from. Can anyone inform me?

"Athelstan I., Conan, Ruydos or Raydoz, Alfred, Britwin, Serto (neither Le Neve nor Godwin mentions him), Athelstan II. (lived, says Godwin, in 966, but Le Neve declares he does not exist in ancient MSS. at Exeter), Wolfi, Wolse (Le Neve has not come across this name), Stidio, Adebred, Burwold or Byrthwold (this name occurs in one (1040) of Cnut's Charters. At this man's death, the See of Cornwall was united to Devon)."

Kilmarth. E. W. RASHLEIGH.

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CORNISH QUERIES.—Can any of your readers throw light on the following statements bearing upon Cornish history. In Cassell's *England*, vol. I., page 26, I find:—

"Even Arthur had to contend against the rivalry of his own family, and perished at last by the hand of his nephew, Medrawd. Feeling that he was mortally wounded, the dying hero commanded himself to be secretly conveyed to the coast of Cornwall, and from thence to Glastonbury, where he expired. His death was for a long time concealed, and the mystery which veiled the place of his sepulchre, till it was discovered in the reign of Henry II., contributed as much, perhaps, as his exploits, to render his name immortal."

I am anxious to find the authority for the above statement, as none is given in the work from which I quote.

Again, on page 28:—"Petse, a native of Cornwall, was celebrated for his religion and learning; he gave his name to Petse Stow, since corrupted into Padstow." Another statement is to the effect that this Cornish saint was named Petrè, and died at Petrockstow (now Padstow), but that the Saxon invaders drove these religious men out until they were themselves converted by Paulinus, Birinus, and Wilfred; of these, Paulinus was preacher to Northumbria, Wilfred to South Sex, and Birinus to West Sex.

On page 29 of Cassell's work it is asserted that "Ina carried on war with considerable success against the Cornish Britons, the South Saxons, the Kings of Kent and Mercia"; also that "He rebuilt Glastonbury, and added to the endowment of several other religious houses. Finally, he abdicated the crown, and retired to Rome, where he built the English college for student ecclesiastics, and provided for the maintenance of the establishment by a tax levied upon every family in England, and hence called 'Peter's' Pence. He also added a stately church to the college, and died a monk."

Ina's charter shows that he had war with the Cornish.

Again:—"Adelard, the cousin of Ina, succeeded on the abdication of the latter, but not without a struggle. Oswald, a prince of the royal stock, disputed the crown with him; but his rival being defeated and slain, peace was restored."

"Of Cerdred but little is known beyond his defeat of the Britons in Cornwall in 740."

Where did this defeat take place?

In Churton's *History*, page 222, it is stated that Alfred in his will left, amongst other things, Tregonyshire to his relative. Where is the will or inquisition, P.M., and who is the relative referred to? E. W. RASHLEIGH.
Kilmarth.

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CORNISH LEGENDS.—I have been in the habit, for many years, of keeping extracts relating to Cornwall from all kinds of works I have read, but to some of the earlier ones I have omitted attaching the name of the author and the title of his work, as in those days I thought more of the matter than of the authority. Further, I have seen many things quoted for which the authority is not known, but which the author could not have invented, *e.g.*, of three saints who landed in Cornwall (somewhere) and founded three churches or cells. I have often wondered whether it might be a mixture of the legends attaching to Padstow, Petrock Minor, and St. Peter's, Bodmin, and the three united into the story of three men landing in a storm and founding religious places, but, if the authority could be found, a glimpse of light might be thrown on the scene which would be valuable. E. W. RASHLEIGH.
Kilmarth.

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THE FAMILY OF EDYE.—William Eddye, A.M., was Vicar of the Church of St. Dunstan, Cranbrook, Kent, from 1589 to 1616, and describes himself as a native of Bristol in the genealogy of the American branch of the Edyes.

Bartholomew Edye (father of the founder of the Old Bank, Bristol), was head master of a large school in Stokes Croft, Bristol, during the early period of the 18th century.

Thomas Hurst levied with Alice, his wife, a fine of the burgage of Hatherleigh, to Robert Rice, in Easter term, 13th Elizabeth, 1571.

William Edie and Ales Ryse were married at Hatherleigh Church, 31st January, 1576.

Alice Edye, by deed dated August, 1615, settled her property upon herself for life, with remainder to her son, Edmund Edye, for his life, with remainder to her three daughters, Elnor, Anne, and Honor, for their lives, with the ultimate remainder to the heirs of the said son.

I shall feel obliged if any of your readers can inform me (1) of the existence of Edyes at Bristol prior to 1589, or any information concerning the Rev. William Eddye. (2) Of the work and character of Bartholomew Edye, whilst head master of the school in Stokes Croft. (3) Was Ales Ryse, who married William Edie, the widow or daughter of Robert Ryse: she is undescribed. I have a pedigree of the Edye family in my possession, in which Alice Edye is said to have inherited from Thomas Hurst and Alice, his wife.

Can any of your readers furnish me with any information concerning the early history of this family? The name has been variously spelt, such as de Ede (1394), Ede (1426), Edy (1481), Edye (1582), Eddye (1591), Edie (1597), Eady (1597), Edey (1610), Eade (1625), Eddy (1653). The family has been domiciled for centuries in Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset. Extracts from parish and non-conformist registers, wills, subsidy rolls, marriage licenses, or manuscripts are solicited.

Edyes were mayors of Bodmin in 1579, 1587, 1598, 1610, 1621, 1629, 1644. I should indeed feel obliged for any records (private or public) of these gentlemen's mayoralties, or any information concerning their public or private characters. L. EDYE.
13, Kingswood Villas, New Brompton, Chatham.

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QUINDECS.—Carew, in his *Survey*, gives a reference to these, as follows:—"And because *Quindecs* are ordinarily granted by Parliaments I have here set down the rate of them."

Will some reader of the *Western Antiquary* oblige another, who has not access to works of reference, with some explanation of what sort of taxes these were.
IGNORAMUS.

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MARY WILCOX OF WITHERIDGE.—I have met with the title of a book printed in 1817, which runs:—"Mary Wilcox of Witheridge, Devon, alias Cariboo princess of Iavasu. Bristol."

Who was this Devonshire worthy, when did she live, and what was her history, especially as to the circumstances of her acquiring so peculiar an *alias*. HIBYSKWE.

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SMEATON'S "EDYSTONE."—The second edition of this book bears date 1813. When was the first edition published, and has there been any since that of 1813?
H. SHARROCK.

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FAIR DAYS IN DEVON AND CORNWALL.—When and by what authority were the present fair days appointed? I notice great discrepancies between the lists given in Doidge's *Annual* and those in Cooke's *Topographical Survey*, and again, those mentioned by Carew in his *Survey of Cornwall.*

Did the same authority by which the present fair days were settled also set aside previously existing ones in other places, or have these simply lost their right by want of use. QUÆRENS.

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Replies.

M.P.s for Fowey.—My authority for Nicholas Gold as M.P. for Fowey was Willis's *Notitia*. I do not, however, find him mentioned in the *Parliamentary Returns* published by the Government. There is an account in Pepys of the scramble for his widow. He was created baronet in 1660, buried January 23rd, 1663-4, and his widow married again in the following June. He left two daughters, one of whom married Sir John Whichcote, Bart., and the other Sir John Boteler, Knight.

S. B.-G.

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Earldom of Plymouth.—The earldom of Plymouth has already been the subject of a query in your pages, and in the course of two columns of replies to a similar enquiry which will be found in the pages of *Notes & Queries* for March 13th, 1886, the statement is made of the *first* Earl of Plymouth, that, when only in his fifteenth year, he had greatly distinguished himself at Naseby, etc. I have, however, some recollection of seeing the mention, but cannot at the moment refer to the source, of a Mountjoy, Earl of Plymouth in Elizabeth's time. Besides this, Mr. E. Marshall, in *Notes & Queries*, says the earldom had become extinct on the death of the son of Charles II., in 1680, so that, I presume, the Lady Russell, who in *Notes & Queries* refers to the *first* earl as being fifteen years old when he fought at Naseby, must mean the individual who became the head of the line which died out in 1843. Who, then, was the very first person to bear the title of Earl of Plymouth? W. S. B. H.

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"The Jew and the Vintner" (*Western Antiquary*, March, 1886, page 234).—"The Jew and the Vintner. A true story. *Anon.* Second edition, *n. p.* [Falmouth]. 1853." 8vo, 17 pages, 6d. Was written by Mr. Joseph Harry Deeble of Falmouth. Cf. *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*, i, 112, iii, 115. From the similarity of title and the agreement of the date, presumably this is the work about which "Curious" is enquiring, and of which he has come across the original edition. George C. Boase.

15, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

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Cornish M.P.s in the Long Parliament (page 237).—That Nicholas Gold sat in the Long Parliament as M.P. for Fowey can scarcely, I think, be doubted. The official return is wanting, and the date of his election can be fixed only approximately, but it was certainly later than 1643, though, I am inclined to believe, earlier than 1648. The proofs in support of this are conclusive. In Robert Pawley's *List of the Members of the Long Parliament*, printed in 1661, the members for Fowey are given as "Jonathan Rashley Esq, Richard Buller, Knight, Nicholas Gold, Esq"—the last, of course, a "Recruiter." Browne Willis, in his *Notitia Parliamentaria*, gives the same, having probably copied Pawley's list. The *Parliamentary History* includes Gold amongst the members for Fowey. In addition, I have in my possession copies of MS. Lists of the Parliament, taken or purporting to be taken July 11th, 1648, and May 27th, 1652, respectively, in both of which Gold is named as sole member for Fowey. A similar list, taken in 1644, describes both seats as vacant.

So far as I can make out the following appears to have been the course of Fowey elections to the Long Parliament. The two original members were Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq., and Sir Richard Buller, Knight, elected in October, 1640. Buller's return was disputed, and on November 20th, 1646, declared to be void. A new writ being ordered, he was re-elected. On January 22nd, 1644, Jonathan Rashleigh was "disabled" for joining the king at Oxford, and Sir Richard Buller dying shortly before November, 1644, writs were ordered to fill the places of both members on December 21st, 1646. Who were then returned is not quite clear: it is, however, all but certain that Gold was one of the new members. The *Parliamentary History* gives "John Upton, Esq.," and "Nicholas Gold, Esq.," as the members elected upon this writ, and this I strongly suspect to be correct: but if so, Upton either never took his seat, or vacated it shortly after election. On June 14th, 1648, another writ was ordered, this time apparently a single one, "*vice* Jonathan Rashleigh," which was followed on July 5th by the election of Gregory Clement, the regicide. It is difficult to explain the last-named writ being *vice* Rashleigh, and not Upton, unless possibly upon the ground of some informality in Upton's return precluding its official recognition. The letter from the sheriff to the town of Fowey in 1648, alluded to by Mr. E. W. Rashleigh, would possibly throw some light upon this point. If, as seems likely, this letter refers to the writ of June, 1648, in requiring the election of two members in the places of Sir R. Buller and J. Rashleigh, it is obvious that the election on July 5th was not, as supposed, for a single member. It is possible that Gold may have been elected twice—the first time with Upton, and then, owing to an informality in the return, a second time with Clement; but I am inclined to think that this was not so, inasmuch as Gold sat in Parliament both before and after Clement's return, and had his first return been judged insufficient he would have vacated with Upton. If Mr. Rashleigh will kindly quote fuller particulars as to this letter, especially its precise date, it will be doing a favour.

Whatever the exact year of his return—whether 1647 or 1648—Gold continued to sit throughout the remainder of the Parliament till its dissolution by Cromwell in April, 1653. He was also one of the "Rump" in 1659. Clement was "disabled" on May 11th, 1652, "for carriage offensive and scandalous to Parliament."

I should like to learn something more definite as to the return of Upton, and the reason for his not sitting. I take him to be "John Upton of Lupton, co. Devon," who died in 1687, and the same who afterwards represented Haverfordwest in the Cromwellian Parliaments of 1656 and 1658-9.

Gregory Clement was executed as a regicide in October, 1660. I cannot find that he ever again sat in Parliament after his expulsion in 1652. What is known as to his parentage? In most lists of Long Parliament members he is placed as M.P. for Camelford and not for Fowey, but the Blue Book Return is clear upon this point, and I am glad that Mr. E. W. Rashleigh is able from family documents to support the correction. There was no member for Fowey in the three Parliaments of 1653, 1654, and 1656.

If Nicholas Gold were the "Nicholas Gould of London" who was created a baronet in June, 1660 (*vide Western Antiquary* for October, page 105), is it not a little singular that so decided a "Rumper" should have received this honour so early after the Restoration?

Leigh, Lancashire. W. D. PINK.

P.S.—Since writing the above, it has been suggested to me by the Rev. A. B. Beaven of Preston—whose intimate acquaintance with Parliamentary chronology is well known—that "John Upton of Fowey is a myth," the sole authority for his existence being the *Parliamentary History*. In this case, we must regard Nicholas Gold as probably the sole return, "*vice* Buller," to the two-fold writ of December 21st, 1646, the second member, for some reason or other, not being elected until after the further writ of June, 1648, when Clement was returned, "*vice* Rashleigh." This is quite possible, and in accordance with several other instances on record in which two writs were ordered and but one return made. W. D. P.

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KEX (v., 176, 239).—I am sorry that Mr. Capern should "have been led to make remarks" upon those of your correspondents who attempted to throw some light upon an obscure Devonshire word, and to designate their statements as "irrelevant"; but surely his own platitudes about nature and book-compilers, with his irreverent perversion of a Scripture text, are both "irrelevant" and "superficial," and somewhat out of place in such a magazine as the *Western Antiquary*. Any endeavour to find out the origin or history of a word he clearly neither appreciates nor understands; but then, it is not everyone who prides himself upon his want of knowledge, or desires to be a hero in the *Dunciad*. A greater poet than even Mr. Capern wrote, "a little learning is a dangerous thing." I happen to be the one unfortunate correspondent (of the five) whose communication mentioned the word "kex" (or rather its variant, "kecks"), so I will confine my remarks to it. I instanced the singular employment of this word in the Isle of Wight (not in Devonshire, as Mr. Capern implies) to denote a particular kind of plum. He affirms "kex" to be "nothing more" than the large hollow stem of "the king of the umbelliferous tribe," but this is an error: I have already mentioned something more, and add that the term is applied to the hollow stems of all large umbelliferous plants as well as to the plants themselves; also to the stem of the teasel, and even to elder branches when the pith is extracted. He then goes on to say: "Kex is the Wiltshire name for the plant, and is evidently an importation, if in vogue in Devon." This statement, both by implication and assertion, is wrong. To my certain knowledge, it is "in vogue" in Devon, even in this neighbourhood, and its use is neither restricted nor peculiar to Wiltshire. In fact, so far from being confined or belonging to one county, it is a recognised colloquial English word, and can scarcely be deemed a provincialism (I have records of its use in Northampton, Leicester, York, Lancashire, Shropshire, Lincoln, and other counties). It is not only to be found in our standard English dictionaries (*e.g.*, Latham's edition of *Johnson*), but is mentioned by authors of all periods. In *Piers Plowman*, that wonderful and popular poem of the 14th century (believed to have been composed in 1362), is described how glowing coals give no light, "as doth a *kex* or candel" (edition by Skeat, E.E.T.S., 1867, part 2, page 314). The author, W. Langland, was a native of Shropshire, and is thought to have written his poem (part of it, at least), in the neighbourhood of the Malvern Hills. In Shakespeare we find the passage:—

> "Nothing teems
> But hateful docks, rough thistles, *kecksies*, burrs."
> (Henry V., act 5, scene 2.)

Even our living poet, Tennyson, writes:—

> "Tho' the rough *kex* break
> The starr'd mosaic."
> ("The Princess," in *Works*, 1884, IV., 61.)

Again, the proverbs of a country are usually of early date, and are celebrated for containing examples of words in common use; among these are "as hollow as a kex" and "as dry as a kex." These qualities of hollowness and dryness gave rise to the word "kecky" (*vide* Latham) or "kecksie," of which the following is an instance:—

"The *kecksie* carcass was made to ride Renvers with his face to the horse tail" (1653. A. Wilson, *Life of James I.*, page 159). Wilson was a Norfolk man.

I abstain from attempting to show the probable etymology of the word, lest this might also be classed as "irrelevant," but I think I have satisfactorily proved that its use is not confined to any county or period.

If, instead of penning remarks which cannot be termed proper criticisms, or, by any stretch of imagination, be deemed courteous, Mr. Capern would take the trouble to jot down, as opportunities occur, all the words and phrases peculiar to his own district, in the manner adopted by the Devonshire Association (as shown in their *Transactions*), and would publish them from time to time in the pages of the *Western Antiquary*, he would be really doing a good work, and such services would be gratefully appreciated by philologists and by all who are interested in the history and progress of our English tongue. For instance, he could probably obtain some additional information respecting the "biller" which he mentions. Now, it is uncertain whether this term means a particular umbellifer, or a whole tribe, or whether it be the name for different plants in different localities (*vide* Friend's *Devonshire Plant-names*). That

the word is a very old one is certain, as we find it alluded to in the early part of the 15th century as "Byllerne, = watyr herbe." A very large proportion of provincial words and expressions are of pure Saxon English, the use of which is, however, fast passing into desuetude; but before doing so in his own neighbourhood, no one could be found so well fitted to register them as Mr. Capern.

Budleigh-Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

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THE GREAT STORM OF 1824 AT PLYMOUTH.—I well remember that dreadful day, November 24th, 1824. The breakwater was not then very forward, and was not visible above water; consequently the whole force of the south-westerly gale was felt by the shipping in the Sound. The lower part of the town was inundated, and I saw a boat come up Southside Street, across Notte Street, and over what is now called Woolster Street. The terrible effects of the storm were too plainly evidenced by the large number of vessels wrecked behind the Batten and from Queen Anne's Battery to the south-east point of Deadman's Bay, which I visited the "Morning after the Storm." I am unable to corroborate the statement that only one vessel rode out the gale in the Sound. Old Plymouthians will have very vivid recollections of that awful storm. It was supposed that the old Eddystone Lighthouse had suffered, but a special visit for the purpose of a thorough examination was made by my father, who used to take an annual survey of the old structure on behalf of the Government, and everything was found "true as steel." I remember two prints were brought out representing the shipping casualties in Cattewater, exhibited by Mr. E. Nettleton, and two of these (the only two I have ever seen) are in the possession of C. Norrington, Esq., where I saw them some time since. At the time of this disastrous gale, Princess Square had only recently been laid out and its thoroughfare opened.

Southampton. OLD PLYMOUTHIAN.

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HORN-ORE.—I think that horn-ore of the Cornish miners is what is described in works on mineralogy as horn-silver. It occurs in the mines of Cornwall in two or three forms, as massive and in cubes, such as in Huel Mexico and in Huel St. Vincent, near Calstock, with native silver. It is most likely that the miners would not mention silver, but merely call it by the name of horn-ore: the name was probably given to it from its being of a light horn colour. E. PARFITT.

Exeter.

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JOHN KNILL.—Mr. Porter's interesting paper comprises all that is recorded concerning this worthy, except that he was chosen Mayor of St. Ives in 1767; but I may be allowed to relate a story about him which still lingers in the memory of the older inhabitants of the borough. John Knill was believed to be in league with the smugglers, and to have erected his famous "steeple" as a landmark to their ships. One day, towards the end of the last century, a vessel ran on the rocks to the Hayle side of Carrack Gladden (just below Knill's Steeple), and the crew went ashore, up into the hills, and were not heard of again. Next day, the excisemen, with old Mr. Roger Wearne at their head, boarded the stranded craft, and found her full of china ware and other smuggled goods. The ship's papers had been removed by some persons unknown, and it was supposed they had been burnt as implicating Mr. Knill and Mr. Praed of Trevethoe. As for Mr. Wearne he was cautiously descending the vessel's side, with his clothes stuffed full of china cups and saucers, and (says tradition) with a china dish or two in the seat of his pantaloons, when some evil-disposed person with a big stick gave him a sound blow behind, shattering the delf to atoms.

Perhaps, however, the notion of Knill's having been leagued with the contrabandists is merely a "myth of observation"; the rustics might easily imagine that, as the worthy ex-mayor was not laid to rest in the mausoleum which he had ostensibly erected for that purpose, that the "steeple" had really been built with some less eccentric but more reprehensible design. PORTHMINSTER.

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JOHN GAY (*Western Antiquary*, March, 1886, page 284).—The person about whom Mr. J. Venn enquires must, no doubt, be the Rev. John Gay, who was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., 15th October, 1664. He became Vicar of St. Anthony, in Kerrier, not very many miles from Falmouth, in 1680, and either died or vacated that living in 1690.

15, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster. GEORGE C. BOASE.

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Our Illustrations.

WE this month present our subscribers with two sheets of lithographic illustrations of a curious and interesting character. They are from drawings or photographs of "Misereres of the Choir Stalls of Exeter Cathedral," and originally appeared in the *Building News* for February 12th, 1886 in illustration of some notes by Mr. Harry Hems. We are much indebted to the publishers of the *Building News* for transfers of these interesting plates, and also to Mr. Hems for permission to reprint his notes on them, as well as on other features of "The Old Woodwork of Exeter," which we hope to do next month, when the remainder of the "Misereres" will appear in our journal.—EDITOR.

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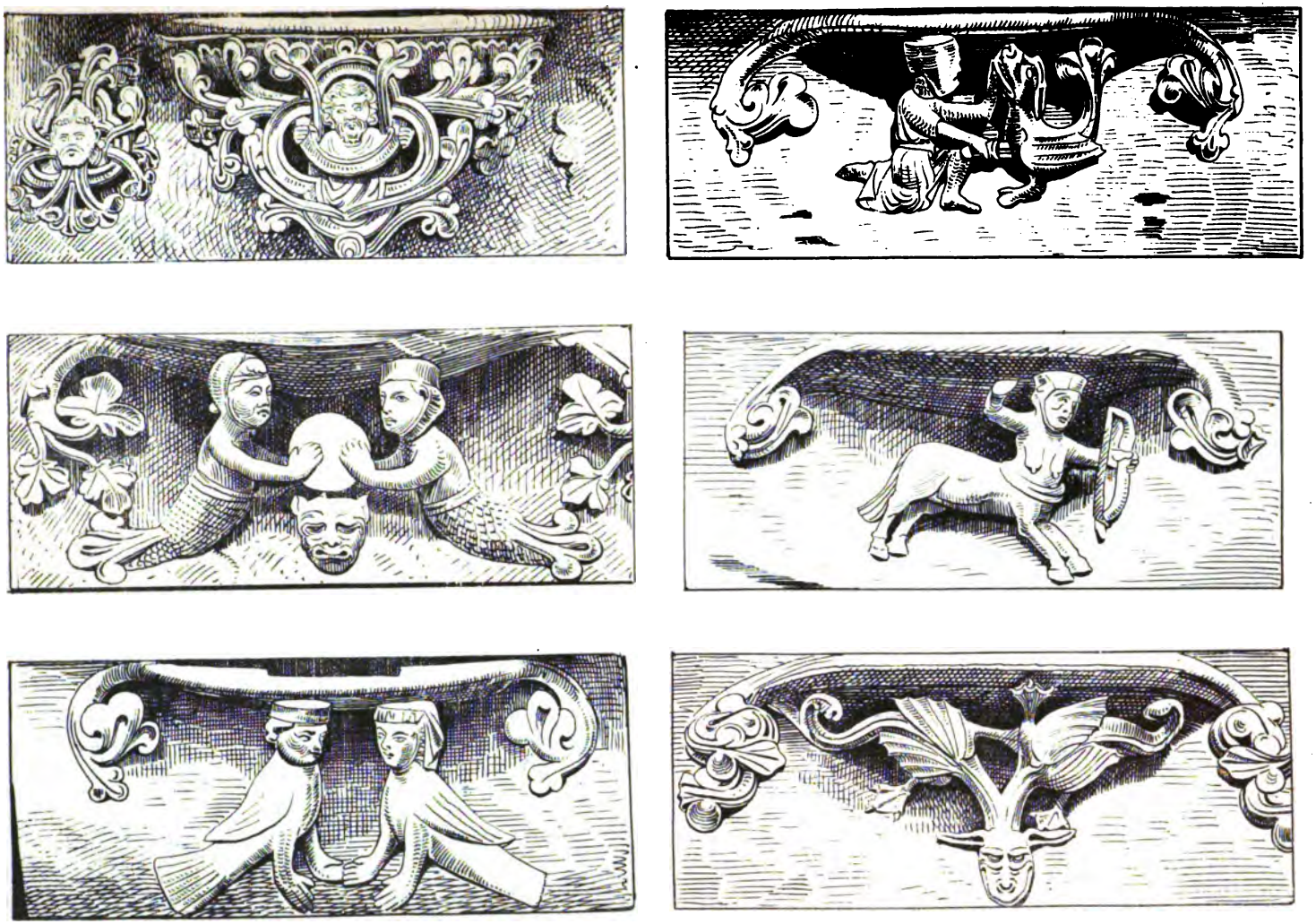
Cassell's Family Magazine, for April, contains an interesting west-country sketch, by Katie Magnus, entitled, "A Week on the West Coast" (Cornwall), and is illustrated with views from photographs of Headlands-Boscastle; Bedruthen-Steps, near Newquay; and the Post Office, Boscastle. It is a very pleasant, chatty, little article, and is one more indication of the growing interest which magazine contributors take in the western land.

☞ *For* "BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES AND NOTICES" *see page* 283.



MISERERES IN EXETER CATHEDRAL.—Plate II.

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THE RALEGH BIBLIOGRAPHY.

XIII.—NAVAL.

184.—*R.* "A Report of the truth of the fight about the Isles of Açores, this last Sommer. Betwixt the Revenge, one of her Maiesties Shippes, and an Armada of the King of Spaine.

London Printed for william Ponsonbie 1591." 4to, 13ls.

Reprinted in Hakluyt's *Voyages* (1599-60), II., 169, etc., with the addition "Penned by the Honourable Sir Walter Ralegh"; (1810-12), II., 663-670; Pinkerton's *Voyages* (1808), I., 824-832; Somers' *Collection of Tracts* (1809), I., 465-473, with the note "Republished at Oxford in 1643, probably in compliment to the brave Sir Bevill Grenville, distinguished as a loyalist in the civil wars." In *Collection of Voyages and Travels* by "Thomas Astley" [John Green] (1745-7, 4 vols, 4to) I., 216-221; and in *English Reprints*, by E. Arber, 8vo, No. 29, XIV., 13-32, which also contains, relating to the same event, "The most Honorable Tragedie of Sir Richard Grinuile, Knight," by Gervase Markham, and "The Fight and Cyclone at the Azores" by Jan Huygen van Linschoten. The same work, omitting "a particular note of the Indian fleet, etc.," was published with the following title:—"Old English Valour: being An Account of a Remarkable Sea-Engagement, Anno 1591. Written by Sir Walter Raleigh, Knt. being proper to be read by Sea-Officers and British Sailors. London. Printed for R. Baldwin, at the Rose, in Paternoster Row. M,DCC,LVII." 8vo, 28.

There is a full account of this remarkable sea-fight in Froude's "England's Forgotten Worthies" (*Short Studies* (1868), I., 329-332); and in Tregellas' *Cornish Worthies* (1884), II., 21-30. It also forms the subject of Tennyson's stirring ballad, "The Revenge. A ballad of the fleet," *Collected Works* (1884), VII., 96-104. Was translated into German and published at Leipzig, in 1747. About to be reprinted in Goldsmid's *Bibliotheca Curiosa.*

Is believed to be the first production of Sir W. R. that was printed. The *Collected Works* of Sir W. R. of 1751 and 1829 do not contain it.

185.—*R.* "A Discourse of the invention of Ships, Anchors, Compasse, etc. The first Naturall Warre, the severall, use, defects, and supplies of Shipping, the strength, and defects of the Sea forces of England, France, Spaine, and Venice, Together with the five manifest causes of the suddaine appearing of the Hollanders, Written by Sir Walter Rawleigh."

First published in *Judicious and Select Essayes* [158 a], 1650, 1-42.

Reprinted in Appendix to *Abridgment of History of World*, ed. 1700, 1-18 [168 b], with the following Title:—"A Discourse of the first Invention of Ships, and the several Parts thereof. Of the Canoa of the Gauls, Germans, and Americans. Of the Brittish and Venetian Willough-boat. The Original of Brittish Shipping, and the Invention of the Compass. A View of the Strength of other States in Shipping, especially those of the United Provinces. Of the Diminution of the Empire, and Increase of Spain, France, and Great Britain; with the Causes of the hasty Growth of the Low Countries. And an exact Description of the Unconquerable Force of our English Navy"—the only edition with marginal notes.

Reproduced also in *Works* (1751), II., 71-90; (1829), VIII., 317-334.

Oldys (clxxv), is of opinion it is "an unfinish'd piece, and at the end, to our great regret, no more than the first chapter of a larger work."—(The last paragraph commences "For conclusion of this Chapter, etc.")

186.—*R.* "Excellent Observations and Notes, concerning the Royall Navy and Sea-Service. Written by Sir Walter Rawleigh and by him Dedicated to the most Noble and Illustrious Prince Henry Prince of Wales.

London, Printed by T. W. for Humphrey Moseley, and are to be Sold at his Shop at the Signe of the Princes Arms in St. Pauls Church-yard, 1650." 12mo, 1-46.

First published in *Judicious and Select Essayes* [158 c.] with separate title and paging.

Reprinted in *Works* (1751), II., 91-107; (1829) VIII., 335-350.

"Both tracts [185, 186], probably, are but fragments of that systematic work on maritime affairs which was planned during some part of the time of imprisonment" (Edwards I., 504).

Mention may here be made of Sir W. R.'s letter "to Prince Henry touching the Model of a Ship," written in the Tower, *circ.* 1610, and printed in the *Remains* (1650, 126-133). It was probably in accordance with the suggestions contained in this letter, that the vessel called *the Prince* was built, the unsuccessful launch of which P. Henry attended shortly before his death (Edward I., 510).

187.—*R.* "A Relation of Cadiz Action, in tne year 1596."

First printed in the Appendix to *Abridgment of History of World* [168], 1698, 1700, 1702 (19-25). Reproduced at length by Cayley, I., 290-301; in *Works* (1829), VIII., 667-674, "transcribed from a Manuscript in the hands of his Grandchild Mr. [Philip] Ralegh"; and in Edwards, II., 146-156, with some highly important prefatory remarks in the pages immediately preceding.

In *Cotton MS.*, Titus B., VIII., folio 84 *et seq.*, there is "a narrative of the principal naval expeditions of English fleets, beginning with that against the Spanish armada in 1588, down to 1603," which includes an account of the action at Cadiz by Sir W. Monson. Thomas Carte, the historian, has given another description (quoted by Edwards, II., 141-2).

Harris's *Collection of Voyages* (1702), contains (II., Appendix, 7-8), "An abstract of a Voyage to Cadiz, and the taking of it by the English Fleet in 1596." Cayley notes "I have not been able to ascertain to whom this

piece was addressed. It seems to have been a letter written by the Knight to one of his friends immediately after the action." In a MS. vol. (No. 60) in Dr. Williams' Library—a small 8vo of 282 pages, chiefly in one hand, of the first half of the 17th century—the title of the first article (1-15) is "Sr Walter Raleigh's letter to the Earle of Northumberland, being a true Relation of the takeing of Cales"; but Edwards (II., 139,) affirms that "plain internal evidence" proves it could not have been addressed to the Earl.

In *Archæologia* XXII. (1829), is a "Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the amount of Booty taken at Cadiz in 1596" (172-189), giving details of some that fell to the share of Sir W. R.

188.—*R.* "A Discourse of Sea-Ports; principally of the Port and Haven of Dover: Written by Sir Walter Rawleigh, and address'd to Queen Elizabeth. With useful Remarks, etc. on that subject, by Command of his late Majesty, K. Charles the Second. Never before made Publick."

London, 1700. 4to, i, 16.

Reprinted in *Harleian Miscellany*, IV. (1744), X. (1810), 434-445.

In the British Museum Catalogue, Sir D. Digges is mentioned as the probable author, the "useful remarks" being attributed to Sir H. Sheers. *Vide* [189]. But both Oldys and Cayley point out that the former could not have been the writer, "as he had not then left the university, and could not speak familiarly of things he had seen in the Low countries in the queen's time."

189.—*R.* "An Essay on Ways and Means to maintain the Honour and Safety of England, to encrease Trade, Merchandize, Navigation, Shipping, Marriners and Sea-men, in War or Peace: Written by Sir Walter Raleigh, Kt. With useful Remarks and Observations on our Harbours, Ports and Havens, principally those of Kent: by Sir Henry Sheers."

London, 1701. 4to, i, 16.

Appears to be a continuation of [188], and like it, the British Museum Catalogue bears the name of Sir D. Digges (bracketted) as the probable author.

190.—*R.* "Discourse of a maritimal Voyage, and the Passages and Incidents thereon."

Is not known either in print or MS., but is referred to in the following extract from Sir W. R.'s *Observations concerning the Royal Navy, etc.* [186], of which it forms the introductory lines:—"Having formerly (most excellent Prince) discoursed of a Maritimall voyage, and the passages and incidents therein, I thinke it not impertinent nor differing from my purpose, to second the same with some necessary relations concerning the Royall Navy, with the Services and Offices thereto belonging." Like the work quoted from, it was probably dedicated to Prince Henry. There appears no reason to believe that [185] was referred to.

191.—*R.* "Treatise on the Art of War by Sea, Ancient and Modern."

Edwards (I., 505-507) describes all that is known of this treatise, and it is referred to in one of Sir W. R.'s letters (*Ibid.* II., 498).

Although a fragment is all that has been preserved, we have Sir Walter's own assurance in his *History of the World* (edition 1614, book 5, part 2, page 351), "Of the Art of Warre by Sea, I had written a Treatise, for the Lord Henrie, Prince of Wales; a subject to my knowledge, never handled by any man, ancient, or moderne: but God hath spared me the labour of finishing it, by his losse."

A small portion is preserved in the Cotton MSS. (Titus B, viij, No. 24, folio 217), "Two papers, seemingly heads of an intended publication, the latter being for the preface: both in sir Walter Raleigh's handwriting"; the headings of which are printed in the Appendix to Tytlers' *Life of Sir W. R.* (1833), 464-5.

In Wood's *Athen. Oxon.* by Bliss, II. (1815), 246, is stated "not known, either in print, or manuscript."

XIV.—POLITICAL.

192.—*R.* "The Prerogative of Parliaments in England: Proued in a Dialogue (pro & contra) betweene a Councellour of State and a Justice of Peace. Written by the worthy (much lacked and lamented) Sir Walter Raleigh Knight, deceased. Dedicated to the Kings Maiestie, and to the House of Parliament now assembled. Preserued to be now happily (in these distracted Times) Published, and Printed at Midelburge, 1628." Small 4to, 3 leaves, 66.

Other editions: London, 1628, 1640, 4to; 1661, 18mo; Hamburgh, 1628, 4to.

Reprinted in all editions of the *Remains*, excepting those of 1651 and 1656, with a separate title-page in each; in *Works* (1751), I., 171-248; (1829) VIII., 151-221; in *Harleian Miscellany*, IV. (1809), 304-346; and in *Selections from ditto* (1793), 227-250. There are copies of it in *Harleian MS.* 6191, and in *Lansdowne MS.* 806.

Wood (*Athen. Oxon.* (1691), I., 372), mentions an edition of 1621, but in a copy of one published in 1640, and in the Bodleian Library, there is the following MS. note, reported to be in the handwriting of Wood:—"The first edition of this booke came out at Midleburge, ADni 1628."

According to Lowndes, the copy of the tract contained in the *Remains* of 1661, is "wanting the dedication to K. James I." In the edition of that work of 1657, it is "Dedicated to that part of the Parliament now assembled," whereas in all the succeeding editions it is "Dedicated to the King's most excellent Majestie"; so that Lowndes' assertion is incorrect.

Is said to have been written in 1610, but Oldys' (clxxx) shows by intrinsic evidence that it could not

have been penned earlier than May, 1615. Moreover, Edwards (II., lxi-lxij) prints a fragment of a letter (copied from a MS. vol. LX., 246, in Dr. Williams' Library), to which he assigns the date 1615, and which he believes "to have been intended to accompany a MS. copy" of the work for presentation to James I. It appears, however, to be equally probable, that it was simply a portion of an early draft of the letter to the King, which appeared subsequently as the preface to the printed volume.

Gardiner (*History of England* (1883), II., 272) affirms that James attempted to suppress its publication during the lifetime of the author, but Edwards (I., 552), whilst pointing out that there is no evidence of the tract having been printed until 1628, ten years after Sir Walter's execution, shows also that the work, the suppression of which the King desired, and probably attempted, was not the *Prerogative of Parliaments*, but the *History of the World*.

193.—*R.* "The Prince, or Maxims of State. Written by Sir Walter Rawley, and presented to Prince Henry. London, Printed MDCXLII." Small 4to, 2 leaves, 46. Portrait.

Reprinted in all editions of the *Remains*, excepting that of 1651. (Oldys clxxvij, reports it to be contained in this one also, but this is not the case); in Somers' *Collection of Tracts*, III. (1810), 281-304, where it is erroneously stated it "was first printed at London in 4to 1648"; in *Works* (1751), I., 1-38; (1829) VIII., 1-34; but the two latter omit the "Method, how to make use of the Booke before, in the reading of Story," which occupies 39-46 of the edition of 1642.

Wood (I. 373) affirms "'Tis the same with his *Aphorisms of State* Lond. 1661. Oct. published by John Milton." A work bearing this title I have been unable to trace; possibly, Wood may have intended the *Cabinet Council* [202].

The first portion of the title, "The Prince," is omitted from all re-issues of the work after 1642.

194.—*R.* "Sir Walter Raleigh's Observations concerning the Causes of the Magnificencie and Opulencie of Cities."

First printed in the *Remains*, 1651, 33-58; and repeated in every subsequent edition.

It is very remarkable that in every issue from 1661-1681 (both inclusive), a portion of this article (rather less than one-half) is repeated, and appears immediately before the collection of letters.

Reprinted in *Works* (1751), II., 321-329; (1829) VIII., 541-547.

Believed by Oldys and by Cayley to be a fragment only.

Its title has been combined with that of the *Sceptick* by bibliographers [213].

195.—*R.* "Sir Walter Raleigh's Seat of Government."

First published in the *Remains*, 1651, 59-68—and printed in all the subsequent editions. Is included in the list of Contents on the title-page in the issue of 1651, but in none of the others. Is repeated in duplicate in all the issues, excepting those of 1651, 1657 and 1702; in each instance following immediately after [196].

Has the following heading:—"That the Seat of Government is upheld by the two great pillars thereof, viz. Civil Justice, and Martial Policie; which are framed out of Husbandrie, Merchandize, and Gentrie of this Kingdom."

Reprinted in *Works* (1751), II., 317-320; (1829), VIII., 538-540.

By Wood it is called "the *State* of Government."

196.—*R.* "Sir Walter Raleigh's Observations, touching Trade and Commerce with the Hollander, and other Nations, as it was presented to K. James. Wherein is proved, that our Sea and Land Commodities serve to inrich and strengthen other Countries against our owne. With other Passages of high Concernment. London, Printed by T. H. and are to be sold by William Sheeres, at the signe of the Bible, over against the North door of S. Pauls, 1653." 12mo, 2 leaves, 64.

With this is printed "*The Seat of the Government*," 65-71; also a prefatory letter entitled "The printer to the reader" (omitted in all subsequent editions, excepting that of 1702), and dated 1650.

Incorporated with the *Remains* of 1656, and, with a separate title-page, reprinted in all the subsequent issues of that work, except the one for 1657; also in *Works* (1751), II., 109-136; (1829) VIII., 351-376; and by Lord Overstone for private distribution in "A Select Collection . . . Tracts on Commerce," edited by J. R. MacCulloch. London, 1859. 8vo, 3-38.

197.—*R.* "A Cleare and Evident Way for enriching the Nations of England and Ireland, and for setting very great Numbers of Poore on Work. London, Printed by T. M. & A. C. and are to be sold by John Saywell at the Grey-hound in Little Britain. 1650." 4to, ij, 18.

In the British Museum Library Catalogue, it is reported to be "a slightly altered reprint of Sir W. Raleigh's 'Observations upon Trade etc.'"; but this implies a much earlier edition of the latter than any recorded in bibliographical works.

The Dedicatory Preface is Addressed "To the people of England and Ireland; whether Nobles, Gentry or Commons"; and is signed "Your, or the Nations Humble Servant J.D." Compared with the *Observations touching Trade . . . with the Hollander*, it is written in the third person instead of in the first; it omits all reference to James I. and to Sir W. Raleigh; and in addition to many omissions and a few alterations in the text, it concludes in a different manner, the mercenary

character of which will be apparent from the following closing lines:—"The Publisher of this will undertake to lay down a way how to bring in 10, 15, or 20 in the Hundred profit, from the first, as evidently as a man shall expect 8 per cent. upon good Security."

198.—*R.* "Some Collections of Sir Walter Rawleys presented to King James, taken out of his Remains, discovering Englands loss for want of due Improvement of its Native Commodities."

This forms pages 13-26 of the following tract:—"Englands Interest asserted, in the Improvement of its Native Commodities; and more especially the Manufacture of Wool: Plainly shewing its exportation Un-manufactured, amounting unto Millions of Loss to His Majesty and Kingdom. With some Brief Observations of that worthy Author Sir Walter Rawley, touching the same. All Humbly presented to His Majesty, and Both Houses of Parliament. By a true Lover of His Majesty and Native Country. Licensed by Roger l'Estrange. London, Printed for Francis Smith, and are to be sold at the Elephant and Castle without Temple Bar; and by Henry Mortlock at the White Horse [Hart] in Westminster Hall. 1669." 4to, 36.

The portion by Sir W. R. is a reprint of the "*Observations touching Trade . . . with the Hollander, etc.,*" omitting the section "Touching Manufactory" (pages 146-149 in *Remains*, edition 1702), and having four pages of additional matter at the conclusion (33-36) relating to wool.

199.—*R.* "Select Observations of the Incomparable Sir Walter Raleigh, Relating to Trade, Commerce and Coin. As it was Presented to King James. Wherein is Proved; that our Money, our Sea and Land Commodities, serve to Enrich and Strengthen other Countries against our Own. With other Matters of the highest Moment for the Publick Welfare.

London: Printed for J. S. and are to be Sold by R. Baldwin, near Oxford-Arms-Inn in Warwick Lane, MDCXCVI." Folio, 1 leaf, pages 12.

This, like the preceding [198], is also a reprint of the "*Observations touching Trade . . . with the Hollander, etc.,*" with the addition of a Preface signed "J. S."; and at pages 8-11, "Some additional Remarks and Observations Relating to Coin and Trade," inserted between the paragraph on Poland, and the address to the King (*vide Remains*, edition 1702, pages 154-5).

200.—*R.* "Sir Walter Raleigh's Observations on the British Fishery, and several other Points relating to Trade and Commerce. By him address'd and presented to King James I.

London: Reprinted in the Year M,DCC,XX." 8vo, xij, 55.

Is dedicated to K. George [I]. Is a copy of *Observations touching Trade . . . with the Hollander*, of which it omits a small portion (part of page 152, and all of pages 153-4, in *Remains*, edition 1702). It contains "the printer to the reader," printed in the 1653 edition.

In the British Museum Library Catalalogue, it is marked "pseud."

NOTE.—Of the five last named works, the one dated 1653 is placed at the head of the list, of which the remainder are evidently variants. It must be borne in mind that most of Sir Walter's minor works remained in MS. for many years prior to publication; and that several copies of each existed in various libraries. Of the work now under consideration, Oldys (clxxxi) affirms "there are several manuscripts of this treatise in the libraries of our nobility and gentry (more ancient than the earliest edition in print)." The publisher of the 1650 tract appears to have had access to one of these MSS.; and to serve a special purpose, he so mutilated and altered it, that, although in point of date it is the first of the series, it cannot be accepted as a proper copy of the work, of which the 1653 edition alone represents the complete form. It is, however, not improbable that the latter, notwithstanding the date on the title page, was in progress at the same time as the earlier publication, as the prefatory letter entitled "the printer to the reader" is dated 1650.*

201.—"Who is the author of the Tract entitled 'Some observations touching Trade and commerce with the Hollander and other nations' commonly ascribed to Sir Walter Raleigh? By Adolf Buff of Augsburg."

Englische Studien. Heilbronn. 8vo, Band I. (1877), 187-212.

This writer assigns the authorship to John Keymer, and in this appears to have sided with Oldys (clxxx-i) who reports him as "possibly the merchant or vintner of that name, whom Ralegh many years before had licensed to retail wine in Cambridge" [140], and the acknowledged author of "Observations made upon the Dutch Fishery, about the year 1601." On the other hand, Wood and all contemporary writers have included it among Sir Walter's productions, and it appeared in all editions of the *Remains* (except those of 1651 and 1657) under his name. Nor was it until Oldys raised the question in 1736, that any doubts were entertained as to Sir Walter being the author.

202.—*R.* "The Cabinet-Council: containing the Cheif Arts of Empire, and Mysteries of State; discabineted in Political and Polemical Aphorisms, grounded on Authority, and Experience; and illustrated with the choicest Examples and Historical Observations. By

* There was published in New York, in 1884, a small volume entitled *A Modern Proteus, or a list of books published under more than one title.* It is said by the author, Mr. J. L. Whitney, to include "more than nine hundred titles." It does not, however, contain any such striking example of a work published under five different headings, as this one of Sir Walter Ralegh's [196-200]. Cf. [202]. Mr. Whitney's work well deserves a place in every English library.

the Ever-renowned Knight, Sir Walter Raleigh, published by John Milton, Esq.

London, Printed by Tho. Newcomb for Tho. Johnson at the sign of the Key in St. Pauls Churchyard, near the West-end. 1658." 12mo, 3 leaves, 199. Portrait.

With the following Preface signed "Joh n Milton:—"Having had the Manuscript of this Treatise, written by Sir Walter Raleigh, many years in my hands, and finding it lately by chance among other Books and Papers, upon reading thereof, I thought it a kinde of injury to withhold longer the work of so eminent an Author from the Publick; it being both answerable in Stile to other Works of his already Extant, as far as the subject would permit, and given me for a true Copy by a Learned Man at his Death, who had Collected several such peices."

Lowndes reports two issues of the work in 1658, 12mo; one with the above title, the second headed "Chief Arts of Empire and Mysteries of State discabinated, etc."

Subsequent editions were published in 1664, 18mo, and 1692, 8vo (3 leaves, 238), the title of the later commencing "The Arts of Empire, etc."

Reprinted in *Works* (1751), I., 39-170; (1829) VIII., 35-150.

It is described and commented upon in *Notes & Queries*, 5th Series, III., 302. Hazlitt (*Bibl. Coll. and Notes*, 2nd Series, 1882), Lowndes, and Watts, report as a separate work the following:—"The Secrets of Government, and Misteries of State, plainly laid open, in all the several Forms of Government in the Christian World. Published by John Milton, Esq; Printed in the Year, 1697."

This, however, proves to be the 1692 edition of *The Arts of Empire*, with a new title-page, the latter being remarkable for not containing the name of Sir W. Ralegh.

203.—*R* (?). An excellent Manuscript of the present State of Spain, with a most Accurate Account of his Catholique Majesties Power and Riches; with the Names and Worth of the most considerable Persons in that Kingdom.

Life by J. Shirley, 1677, page 243.

Wood (I., 373) alludes to it as "a MS. going about from hand to hand, said to have been written by our author, Sir Walter.

204.--*R*. "Sir Walter Raleigh's Premonition to Princes."

Prefixed to *Abridgment of History of World* 1698, 1700, 1702 [168], unpaged, consisting of 14 leaves.

Is absent from the next edition of the Abridgment [169], and from the *Collected Works* published in 1751 and 1829.

205.—*R* (?). A Dialogue between a Jesuit and a Recusant: shewing how Dangerous are their Principles to Christian Princes."

Appendix to *Abridgment of History of the World* [168], 1700, 1702 (27-70).

Is not included in *Works* 1751 and 1829.

If by Sir W. R., it must have been written during his residence in the Tower, as the first portion of the Dialogue contains the date, July 1st, 1609.

Mr. A. T. Thompson in *Life*, 83-85, has well summarised the reasons why he was so much hated by the Jesuits, fostered as they were by the head of the English section of that body, Robert Parsons or Persons, or as he signed himself in his works, R. Doleman.

That he was an active agent in arresting Jesuits is evidenced by a letter of his under date, April 14th, 1594 (Edwards, II., 91).

206.—*B*. "The Interest of England with regard to foreign alliances, explained in two Discourses.

I. Concerning a Match propounded by the Savoyan between the Lady Elizabeth and the Prince of Piemont.

II. Touching a Marriage between Prince Henry of England and a Daughter of Savoy. By Sir Walter Rawleigh, Knt. Now first Published from his original Manuscript.

London. Printed for the Editor, and sold by J. Newbery, at the Bible and Sun in St. Paul's Church-yard. M,DCCL." 8vo. xij, 54.

In the preface, the Editor states, "the Manuscript itself, signed Walter Rawleigh, and allowed on Comparison to be his own Writing, is preserved in the Hands of the Publisher."

This double marriage had been proposed by the Duke of Savoy, through his ambassador; and at the express request of Prince Henry, Sir W. R. wrote both tracts in 1611; and thereby gave "new and deadly offence to his foes in Madrid" (W. H. Dixon *Her Majesty's Tower*, I. (1869), 378).

They are reprinted in *Works* (1751), I., 249-280; (1829) 223-252; in both cases as separate articles.

There is a copy of I. in *Cotton MS.*, Vitellius cxvi., 19, folio 394, etc.; and of II. in the same volume, folios 529-538. (Formerly this tract (II.) was divided into two portions, as notified in the old printed Catalogue, the first of which was in Vitellius C, cxvij, and the second in ditto xvj--they have been very judiciously brought together.) The latter is headed "A Politique discource by way of Disput about ye happiest marriage for ye Noble Prince Henry: written Ano 1611 by Sir Walter Rauleghe." This, with a similar title, is printed in Somers' *Collection of Tracts*, II. (1809), 199-207. A fragment of a letter apparently relating to the same subject is given by Edwards (II., lix-lxi). Cf. Gardiner, *History of England*, II. (1883), chapter 15, "Foreign Alliances; Edwards, I., 493-502.

Oldys (clxxix) states there is a copy of II. in the Sloane Collection, and another at Trinity College, Dublin. He records also having received private information "that Sir Walter Raleigh's original MS. of one, or both these Discourses, is preserved in the noble family of the Paulets."

In Gutch's *Collectanea Curiosa* (I., 135-160), there are copies of two letters, written by Sir C. Cornwallis, respecting the proposed alliance of Prince Henry with "the Infanta Major, and also after with the younger Infanta." These are remarked as "Collated by Abp. Sancroft," and they are of greater interest for containing the following note added by the archbishop:—"Transcribed from a MS. in the hands ot Mr. Ralegh, who mistook it to be written by his Grandfather Sir Walter Ralegh."

207.—*R.* "'Discourse of the Spaniard's Cruelties to the English in Havanna.' MS. formerly in lord Clarendon's library."

Oldys (clxxviij) was the first to mention this tract, and as "ascribed to Sir Walter Ralegh, with other tracts, in a volume among the manuscripts of a late person of honour"; and in a footnote "See a *Catalogue of the Library of a Person of Honour etc.* with near a thousand choice manuscripts relating to the state of England and Ireland, 4to without date, page 10. . . . if my memory fails me not, they were a part of Henry earl of Clarendon's vast collections."

208.—*R.* "Discourse of the words Law and Right. MS. in the Ashmolean Library."

[Cayley, and Wood, edition by Bliss.]

In Caius College Library, Cambridge, is a MS. entitled "Sir Walter Rawley—of the name and meaning of the words Law and Right."

209.—*R.* "The present State of Thinges, as they now stand betweene the three great kingdomes, Fraunce, England, and Spaine; written by Sir Walter Ralegh Knight."

[*Harleian MSS.*, No. 354, section 8, folio 36.]

Vide Wood's *Athen. Oxon.*, by Bliss, II., (1815), 246.

XV.—GEOGRAPHICAL.

210.—*R* (?). "Historical and Geographical description of the great Country and River of the Amazons in America, etc. London. 1661, published by W. H."

(Wood, I., 373.)

This appears in Wood's list of Sir W. R.'s Works. I can find no other mention of or reference to it.

211.—*R.* "'Treatise of the West Indies.' Not Known."

(Wood's *Athen. Oxen.*, by Bliss (1815), II. 246.)

In his Dedicatory Epistle, prefixed to *The Discoverie . . . at Guiana*, Sir W. R. writes "Of all which cities, etc., of Peru] because I haue written a particular treatise of the West Indies, I will omit their repetition at this time." To which Sir R. H. Schomburgk (*op. cit.*, page ix) adds this note, "this composition was never printed, and the manuscript appears to have been lost." *Vide* Oldys, xci.

Cf. [180].

XVI.—PHILOSOPHICAL.

212.—*R.* (a) "Instructions to his Son, and to Posterity: To which is subjoined,

(b) The dutiful Advice of a loving Son to his aged Father."

London, 1632. 12mo, portrait. 1722, 1728, 8vo [Watts].

Hazlitt (*Bib. Coll.*, 2nd series, 1882) reports "the second Edition, Corrected and enlarged according to Authors owne Coppy" [this latter passage is repeated in all the special title pages in the *Remains*], published in 1632, so that there were two issues in that year. Wood records others of 1636, 1651 and 1656. According to Oldys (clxxxij), "four editions of this tract . . . were publish'd before the first collection was made of Raleigh's *Remains*"; and he asserts that it was published in the first edition of that work in 1651, but this is a mistake; it was included in all the issues (and generally with a separate title-page) *excepting* that of 1651. Reprinted in *Works* (1751) [a] I., cv-cxiij); [b] II., 341-357; (1829) [a] VIII., 557-570; [b] 689-696; and as a separate work in 1754 (Glasgow, 12mo, 90), with a title commencing "Instructions of a Father to his Son."

The first portion [a] is printed by Cayley, II., 216-235. Also as the first article in *Instructions for Youth, Gentlemen and Noblemen*, published in 1722 (7-42); and reissued in 1728, with a new title-page, as *Walsingham's Manual or Prudential Maxims for Statesmen and Courtiers.*

There is in *Harleian MS.* 6534, section 14, folio 102, "Sr Walter Raleighs Instructyons to his Sonne and to Postarytye," a kind of epigrammatic abstract of the "Instructions" as they appear in the *Remains*, etc. The MS. is dated 1609, but according to the Catalogue "the chief part of the book appears to have been written about 1633." Notwithstanding the publication of the second portion [b] with the first in 1632, considerable doubts have been expressed as to Sir W. R. having been the writer of it. Birch (*Works* (1751), II., cv), has this note upon it:—"This Piece has always passed among Sir Walter Ralegh's Remains, as written by himself; but it appears, rather, to be a Libel against him, written by some of his Enemies. For this Reason it is taken from his Works, and added here [to the Introduction] for the satisfaction of those who may be of another Opinion"; while Oldys (*Works* (1829), I., 446) states of it:—"written in a general manner, but how probably by our author, or by either of his sons, it is left to the critical and discerning reader." The last writer mentions the existence of a MS. of [a] in the Library at Gray's Inn.

In the *Registers of the Stationers' Co.*, by Arber, under date April 13th, 1632, is the record of license of "a booke called Sir Walter Rawleigh *Ten Chapters conteyning Morall precepts to his Sonn* by Sir W. R." (IV., 242); and on March 27th, 1637, of its transfer to another publisher, under the name of "Sir Walter Rawleighes *precepts to his sonne*" (IV., 352). There can be little doubt that these entries refer to one of the two editions issued in 1632, above mentioned, and they are singular for describing the first portions of the contents of the work itself, rather than a short abstract of the title-page. The same registers contain (III., 208 b) a much more remarkable entry, dated June 28th, 1611, as follows:—"Joseph Hunte. Entred for his Copy vnder th[e h[andes of G[ervase] N[ydd] and Th[e] wardens, A booke called, *The councell of a father to his sonne, in Ten seuerall preceptes, left as a Legacy att his deathe.*" No author's name is mentioned, but the similarity of its title, even to its divisions into ten portions, to the work acknowledged to be by Sir W. R., is very striking. But its date is 21 years earlier than the earliest edition known even to Oldys. There is, however, nothing to militate against Sir W. R. being the author, especially as the date, 1611, agrees with the period in which it is believed he composed the work (during his imprisonment in the Tower).

213.—*R.* "Sir Walter Raleighs Sceptick."

First published in the *Remains* of 1651, and contained in all the subsequent editions.

Reprinted in *Works* (1751), II., 331-340; (1829) VIII., 548-556.

It has the following heading:—"The Sceptick doth neither affirm, neither denie any Position: but doubteth of it, and opposeth his Reasons against that which is affirmed, or denied, to justifie his not Consenting"; and according to Oldys (clxxxi) is "built on the doctrine of Pyrrho the Greek philosopher."

Several bibliographers have committed a grave blunder in combining the title of this with another of Sir W. R.'s works on a totally different subject [194]. Thus Watts and Hazlitt *Collection and Notes* (1876), give:—"Sceptick, or Speculations and Observations of the Magnificency and Opulency of Cities (and this error is repeated in the British Museum Library Catalogue); now the *only* occasions which the words "or Speculations" appear are in Wood's *Athen. Oxon.*, and on the title-page of the 1651 edition of the *Remains*, the name of the tract in the latter being printed thus:—"Sir Walter Raleigh's Sceptick or Speculations. And Observations etc."; both of the bibliographers named having overlooked the period (.) which separated the names of the two works. In Lowndes, the fusion of the names of the two assumes the following ludicrous form:—"Sir W. Raleigh's Sceptick, and Speculations on the Opulency of Cities."

In the *Remains*, it always precedes the treatise on the *Magnificency, etc., of Cities;* whereas in the *Collected Works* of 1751 and 1829, it is placed after it.

Lansdowne MS., ccliv (28, folio 253), contains "The Sceptick, a tract ascribed to Sir Walter Raleigh."

214.—*R.* "A Treatise of the Soul, by Sir Walter Ralegh, Knt. (from a MS. in Ashmole's Museum, No. 8161, vol. 1149)."

Works (1829), VIII., 571-591.

Cf. Oldys (clxxxi).

XVII.—POEMS AND PLAYS.

215.—*R.* "The Poems of Sir Walter Raleigh: now first collected. With a Biographical and Critical Introduction: by Sir Egerton Brydges, K.I. Printed at the Private Press of Lee Priory; by Johnson and Warwick 1813." 4to, 37, 70, 1 leaf.

2nd edition, London: from the Private Press of Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Browne. Printed by T. Davison, Whitefriars, 1814. 8vo, 3 leaves, 47, 79.

This appears to have been the first attempt to collect into one volume, all the poetical pieces said to have been written by Sir W. R. Its influence upon subsequent works was undoubtedly great, and whereas the *Collected Works* of 1751, contained only nine Poems attributed to him, in that of 1829, no less than 38 were printed; but of some of these he certainly was not the author. Each edition of the *Remains* (1651-1702) contains three only, and the *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ* (1651 and 1672) five; and although the number of pieces in either work is small, yet they were apparently the earliest endeavours to collect together Sir Walter's poetical fragments.

Several of the poems appear to have been first issued as broadsides, an example of which is given in the *Roxburghe Ballads*, II. (1874), 284-5.

Cf. Puttenham's *Art of English Poesie* (1589), 51 *England's Helicon* (1600); Ritson's *Bibliog. Poet.* (1802), 307; *The British Bibliographer*, I. (1810), 455; and an article "On the early poetry of Devonshire," by J. R. Chanter in *Transactions of Devon Association* (VI. (1874), 518-522. Also *Poetry and Poets*, by R. Ryan, I. (1826), 40 *et seq.*, and *A Court Poet of the sixteenth century* [64]. Under the heading of the "Poets of Devon," there is an article on the poetical works of Sir W. R., by Alderman J. Shelly of Plymouth, at pages 182-189 of *Clack*, a monthly periodical, published in Plymouth, which commenced and ended its career in 1865.

The work by Edwards contains but little information on this subject.

216.—*R.* "Poems by Sir Henry Wotton, Sir Walter Raleigh and others. Edited by the Rev. John Hannah, M.A. late Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford."

London, 1845. 8vo, lxxvj, 136.

At pages lxxiv-v is an Index of "Poems ascribed to Sir W. R.," 44 in number. Of these 27 are printed in various parts of the volume, 17 are excluded, all, or nearly all of which, in the opinion of the editor, belong to

other writers. A statement of the different works in which the poems attributed to Sir W. R. have appeared, together with critical remarks as to the authorship of the latter, are given in the Introduction, xxiij-lvij.

A re-issue of the same edition, with a new title-page, was published in 1857.

Lansdowne MS. 777 contains "A collection of poems written by Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Henry Wotton," etc., etc., in the handwriting of William Browne, of Tavistock, the author of "Britannia's Pastorals," published in 1613, etc.

217.—*R.* "The Courtly Poets from Raleigh to Montrose. Edited by J. Hannah, D.C.L. Warden of Trinity College Glenalmond."

London, 1870. 8vo, xxxiij, 261. Portrait.

"Early extracts on Raleigh's poetry and life," xxi-xxix.

"Alphabetical list of poems which have been ascribed to Sir W. Raleigh without or against evidence," xxx-xxxiij.

Sir W. R.'s poems, 30 in number, 1-84. Notes on ditto, 211-230.

Another issue of the same edition took place in 1875 with a new title-page.

217*.—*R.* "Poems of Cynthia" [Watts.]

That Sir W. R. wrote a poem entitled *Cynthia* is tolerably well established, although doubted by Cayley (II., 193). It was first mentioned by Spenser, in [139*]:—"Your owne excellent conceipt of Cynthia." Oldys (liij, clxxiij) alluded to it, but it remained almost unnoticed until the publication of Edwards' *Life* in 1868 [18], which contained the following passage in the Introduction (I., xxxix):—"Of one of his hitherto lost productions . . . I have the satisfaction to print a portion (by the kind permission of the Marquess of Salisbury), at the end of this volume, though, unfortunately, Ralegh's *Cynthia* is still a fragment." This promise was unfulfilled, nor did it appear in a printed form until 1870, when Dr. Hannah's *Courtly Poets* [217] was published. This included, 31-51, "Continuation of the lost poem, Cynthia; now first published from the Hatfield MSS." [vol. cxliv, folio 238, *et seq.*, 'In Sir Walter's own hand'"]; and consisted of three parts, the first a piece of seven lines; the second, a sonnet; the third and principal part, "The 21st and last Book of the Ocean to Cynthia" [incomplete]. Dr. Hannah affirmed that "the most important of his [Sir W. R.'s] poems, 'Cynthia,' has long been lost" (*op. cit.*, Introduction, xi), and failed to recognise in the portion he had printed, notwithstanding its heading, an incomplete canto of the original poem, believing it to have been composed during his long imprisonment. It has been left to Mr. Edmund Gosse (*Athenæum*, January 2nd and 9th, 1886, 32-3, 66-7) to point out that it was a fragment of the original *Cynthia* composed by Sir Walter in 1589, that it consisted probably "of not less than 15,000 lines," and was the most ambitious of his poetical writings. *Vide Æstern Antiquary*, V., 183. Dr. Grosart comments upon the poem in *Works of Spenser* (1882), IV., lxxix.

It is somewhat remarkable that "a booke intituled *Cynthia*, with *certeyne Sonnettes*, etc., by Richard Barnfield, was licensed to Humphry Lownes on Jany 17. 1595" (*Registers of the Stationers' Co.*, by Arber, II., 317).

218.—"Sir Walter Rauleigh his lamentation: who was beheaded in the old Pallace at Westminster the 29. of October, 1618. To the time of *Welladay*.

London. Printed for Philip Birch and are to be sold at his shop at the Guyld-hall. In two parts, with a cut of a Ship. *Pepysian.*"

[Hazlitt *Collections and Notes* (1876), 350.]

Noticed by J. Payne Collier in *Archæologia*, XXXV. (1853), 221.

219.—"Sir Walter Raleigh Sailing in the Low-Lands, shewing how the famous Ship called the Sweet Trinity was taken by a false Gally, and how it was again restored by the craft of a little Sea-boy, who sunk the Gally; as the following Song will declare. To the Tune of, *The Sailing in the Low-lands.*

[London] Printed for J. Conyers at the Black Raven, the first shop in Fetter Lane next Holborn. With four cuts."

[Hazlitt, *Early English Literature* (1867), 496.]

A broadsheet ballad undated: is noticed in the Supplement to Davidson's *Bibliotheca Devoniensis.*

220.—"Sir Walter Raleigh. The Thoughts and Feelings which led him to propose his scheme concerning El Dorado."

Dublin University Magazine, XXXI. (1848), 404, 405, 119 lines of blank verse.

221.—"Kilcolman; or Raleigh's Visit to Spenser, and other composition in Verse. By Thomas E. Nelmes.

New York: Printed for S. Nelmes, Hamilton, Bermuda, 1875." 8vo, 216.

"Kilcolman" is a poem of 14 stanzas, 7-69, with an Introduction of four pages, and followed by a poem entitled "Thanks," 70-72, a sort of thank-offering to Sir W. R. for introducing Tobacco. There are some illustrative notes, 211-215.

Sir Walter's visit to Spenser took place in 1589.

222.—"Newdigate Prize Poem. Raleigh. Recited in the theatre, June 9, 1880, by Rennell Rodd, Balliol College."

Oxford, 12mo, 18.

223.—"Sir Walter Raleigh: A Poem, by Carl von Buch, B.A." Pp.

Oxford, 1880. Small 8vo, 18.

224.—"The Tragedy of Sir Walter Raleigh. As it is Acted at the Theatre in Lincoln's-Inn Fields." [By George Sewell.]

London, 1719. 8vo, 7 leaves, 63.

Contains prologue and epilogue. The author's name is at the end of the dedication. Was acted with very great success in December, 1718; the part of Sir Walter by Mr. Quin.

Passed through several editions, the 5th (London, 1722, 6 leaves, 66 pages, leaflet 1) having "Mr. Sewell" on the title-page; contains portrait of Sir W. R.: "With the addition of a new scene." Was acted for one night only at Drury Lane Theatre in 1789 The author was a bachelor of physic, and died in a state of poverty, February 8th, 1726 (*Biog. Dramat.* I., 641-2; III., 280).

A volume of his posthumous works consisting of the Tragedy of K. Richard I., Poems, with some Medical and Moral Essays, was published in 1728.

225.—"Raleigh: his Life and his Death. A Historical Play in Five Acts. By Martin F. Tupper."

London, 1866. 8vo, 81.

Republished in *Dramatic Pieces* by the same author in 1882, pages 73-149, with the title "Sir Walter Raleigh: his Life and his Death. A Patriotic Play in Five Acts."

XVIII.—SCIENTIFIC.

226.—"A Discourse upon Sr Walter Rawleigh's Great Cordial; by N. le Febvre, Royal Professor in Chymistry, and Apothecary in Ordinary to his Maiesty's most Honourable Household. Rendred into English by Peter Belon, Student in Chymistry.

London, Printed by J. F. for Octavian Pulleyn Junior, and are to be sold at the sign of the Bible in S. Paul's Church-yard near the little North door, 1664." 12mo, 9 leaves, 110.

The formula (sometimes absent) is in Latin, and occupies four pages after the preface. It commences with a statement that many things were added by the counsel and approbation of Sir Kenelm Digby, and Sir Alexander Fraiser, his majesty's chief physician; but according to a paragraph at page 14, the addition seems to have been limited to "the Flesh, the Heart, and the Liver of Vipers, though the first prescription doth not mention them." This was reprinted by Cayley, II., 399-400, with the title of "Confectio Raleghana," and in a simplified form became the Aromatic Confection of the London Pharmacopœia.

In Sir W. R.'s *Chymicall Receipts* [229], in Sloane MS. 359, there is on folio 47 a formula designated "Our great cordiall" (in his own handwriting), all the items of which, save one, have been crossed through with a pen. With two exceptions, all the ingredients are identical with those contained in le Febure's work, but the number of them is less than one half. As probably this was Sir Walter's first receipt for the cordial, it is of much interest.

Sloane MS. 203, folio 124, contains a receipt for the cordial made "after Sir R. Kellegrew's way," a slight modification of the original one.

The *simple* cordial of Sir W. R. is an entirely different preparation. Its mode of manufacture, quoted from a domestic receipt book of the 17th century, is printed in *Western Antiquary*, II., 88.

227.—"Discours sur le Grand Cordial de Sr Walter Rawleigh; par N. le Febvre, Professeur Royal en Chymie, & Apoticarie ordinaire du Roy pour la Famille Royale."

London, 1665. 12mo, 6 leaves, 105.

Although dated the year after the English translation, it was probably published subsequent to or simultaneously with it. [226.]

228.—*R.* "Of Mines and Trials of Minerals.' [Wood, I., 373.]

MS. mentioned by Wood, but not seen by him; further than this nothing is known of it.

229.—*R.* "Chymicall receipts of Walter Rawleigh." (*Sloane MS.* 359.)

Is a 4to volume of 54 leaves. It is destitute of title, but the above heading is written on the left hand fly leaf, with a list of contents. "All written with Raleigh's own hand," according to Oldys (clxx).

In the Collection of MSS. of E. P. Shirley, Esq., "Recipes by Sir Walter Raleigh" are contained in a folio volume (*Histor. MSS. Com.*, 5th Report, 365).

There is a recipe to preserve beef at sea, said to be in Sir W. R.'s handwriting, in Additional MS. 12,097, in the British Museum.

XIX.—SIR WALTER RALEGH'S "GHOST."

230.—"'Vox Spiritus, or Sir Walter Rawleigh's Ghost, a Conference betweene Signr Gondamor her Maties Ambassador of Spaine, the Frier Confessor, and Father Bauldwine the Jesuite, at Elye House in Holborne, Nov. 20, 1621' [1620?] A Tract neatly written, 60 pages."

(*Harleian MS.* 7187.)

The Rev. William Baldwin or Bawden was a Cornishman. A brief memoir of him, and a list of the works written by, or relating to him (among which the above is included), are given in *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*, 1045, the authorship being assigned to "Captain Thomas Gainsford." The following is an extract from a letter dated November 28th, 1620, from Sir George Calvert to the Marquis of Buckingham (*Fortescue Papers* in Camden Society, 1871, 143-4), "Sir Walter Raleighes ghost . . . is as seditious a booke as the other [*Vox populi*], yf not much worse, but not yet printed. The author is a poore Captaine about London one Gainsford, whom I have committed to prison." A Thomas Gainsford was the author of several works reported in the

various bibliographical dictionaries, but the above-named tract is not mentioned in any of their respective lists.

231.—"Prosopoeia. Sir Walter Rawleigh's Ghost. Anno Domini, 1622."

Printed from the original manuscript, "formerly in the possession of James West, Esq.," in J. Morgan's *Phœnix Britannicus* (1732), No. 4, 310-324.

232.—"Sir Walter Rawleigh's Ghost, or Englands Forewarner. Discouering a secret Consultation, newly holden in the Court of Spaine. Together, with his tormenting of Count de Gondomar; and his strange affrightment, Confession and publique recantation: laying open many treacheries intended for the subuersion of England.

Utrecht, Printed by John Schellem. 1626." 4to, 41.

Written by Thomas Scott, an English Minister at Utrecht, who was assassinated in the same year the work was published.

Reprinted in *Harleian Miscellany*, V. (1744, etc.); III. (1809), 529-547, without mention of author's name. In the same work, VIII. (1810), 231-249, is a reprint of a tract entitled "A Narrative of the wicked plots carried on by Seignior Gondamore. . . by Richard Dugdale," which contains at page 242 some remarks respecting Gondamore's treatment and persecution to death of Sir W. R.

233.—"Rawleigh, his Ghost: or a feigned Apparition of Sir Walter Rawleigh. Translated by A. B. Permissu Superiorum."

1631, 8vo [Lowndes].

I have been unable to trace out any copy of it, and Lowndes appears to be the only authority by whom it is mentioned. If his information be correct, the work is probably an early translation of that by Lessius [234].

234.—"Sir Walter Rawleigh's Ghost; or, his Apparition to an intimate Friend, willing him to translate into English, this learned book of L. Lessius entituled (De Providentiâ Numinis, & Animi Immortalitate). Written against the Atheists and Politicians of these days.

London, Printed by Tho. Newcomb, for John Holden, and are to be sold at his Shop at the Anchor in the New Exchange, 1651." 12mo, 10 leaves, 384.

Dedicated by John Holden "To the much Honoured Carew Rawleigh Esquire."

Wood affirms it was "translated in compliance with Sir Walter's late request, because he had been often foully aspersed for an Atheist."

235.—"Loyalty attended with great News from Drake's and Raleigh's ghosts.

London, printed for the Author 1705." 4to, 16.

Reprinted in *Harleian Miscellany*, XI. (1810), 32-39, of which "Raleigh's Ghost" forms the greater portion (35-39).

XX.—WORKS ATTRIBUTED TO SIR W. RALEGH, BUT NOT WRITTEN BY HIM.

236.—"All is not Gold that glisters: Or, A warning-piece to England being A Prophecie, written by that famous and learned Knight Sir Walter Rawleigh, the day before he was beheaded on Tower-Hill, in the Raign of our late Soveraign Lord King James. Fore-telling the great and wonderful things that will befall the King of Scots, the People of this Nation, the change of Religion and Laws, and how long the Government shall continue without a King, or House of Lords. Also, the landing of an English Army in France this Summer, the taking of the City of Rome, and the beheading of the Pope, and seven of his Cardinals. With other remarkable Passages and Presidents

London, Printed for G. Horton, 1651." 4to, 4 leaves.

237.—"Wars with forreign Princes dangerous to our Common-wealth, or Reasons for forreign Wars answered." 8vo, 1657, 1665.

Is included in the list of Sir W. R.'s works in Shirley's *Life* (1677), 243, and also in that of Wood (373).

"This book when first printed, 8vo 1657, having sir Walter's picture prefixed, has misled some to insert it into the Catalogue of his writings. It was written by sir Rob. Cotton, and in a second edit. 8vo 1665 in a different title, sir Walter's picture is very properly exchanged for sir Robert's." (Wood, edition by Bliss, II., 243.) Cf. Oldys, clxvj, and Cayley, II., 192.

238.—"The Craftsman extraordinary, being remarks on a late Pamphlet, entitled, Observations on the Conduct of Great Britain, etc. Published by Caleb D'Anvers, Esq; London: Printed for R. Frankclin, under Tom's Coffee-house, Covent Garden." 1729, 8vo, 28.

Signed at the end "W. Raleigh."

Written by Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke, and republished in "A collection of political tracts. By the author of the dissertation upon parties." London, 1775.

239.—"Observations on the Publick Affairs of Great-Britain, with some Toughts [*sic*] on the Treaty Concluded and Signed (on what Terms God Knows) at Seville in Spain, between his Catholick Majesty and the King of Great-Britain. In a Letter from W. Raleigh to Caleb D'Anvers, of Grays Inn, Esq; The Second Edition. London: Printed for the Author, and sold by the Booksellers and Pamphletsellers of London and Westminster. 1729." 8vo, 24.

Signed at the end "W. Raleigh."

Written by Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke (?).

SUPPLEMENT.

A.—ADDITIONAL NOTES TO WORKS IN LIST.

6.—A second edition was published in the same year (1719).

14.—There was another edition in 1849.

97.—"A booke called, *A Relation of the gouer[n]ment of Sir Walter Raleigh's fleete*," licensed on March 17th, 1617 (*i.e.*, 1618), to John Trundle and Henry Gosson (*Registers of Stationers' Co.*, by Arber, III., 289). No copy of this is known to exist. It was evidently Sir W. R.'s *Orders*. The date of the license is three months before Sir Walter's return from his last voyage.

109.—There was licensed to William Welbye, on May 3rd, 1609, "a booke called *A good speed to Virginia* by Robert Gray" (*Registers of Stationers' Co.*, by Arber, III., 182 b). This settles the question as to the authorship. "A booke called *An allarum for England* by Ro[ger?] Graye," licensed to John Budge on January 26th, 1609 (*Ibid.*, III., 178 b), was probably written by the same author. This appears to be Hazlitt's opinion (*Collections and Notes*, 2nd Series, 1882, 256).

114.—"A ballad intituled *The Seamans Caroll for the takinge of the Great Caracke*," licensed to John Kydde, October 19th, 1592 (*Register of Stationers' Co.*, by Arber, II., 293).

116.—December 5th, 1603, "It is ordered that he [Valentine Symms] shall presently bring into the hall to be vsed according to the ordonance in that behalf . . . all the ballades that he hath printed of *The Traitours lately array[g]ned at Winchester*" (*Registers of Stationers' Co.*, by Arber, III., 103).

140.—Hazlitt evidently copied the title from the *Registers of the Stationers' Co.* (III., 20 b), where it appears as "the Licence for Wynes," but in doing so has made an error in the date: it should be May 2nd, 1597.

"1599. Nov. 10. Confirmation of licence granted by Sir Walter Raleigh to Ann White of Plymouth, and George White her son, to keep a tavern and sell wines by retail in the town of Plymouth; the Queen having granted to the said Sir Walter, 9 Aug. 1588, for 30 years, the power of licensing taverns, over and above those assigned by Act of Parliament" (*Calendar of State Papers. Domestic Series*, 1598-1601, page 341).

148.—"A Glance at the Birthplace of Sir Walter Raleigh" is the title of a poetical piece in *Exmouth, and spots adjacent*, a poem by Josh. Plimsoll, M.D. (Plymouth, 1878. 8vo, 62, 7. Pp.), 27-40.

163.—1611, April 15th, "Walter Burre. Entred for his Copy vnder th' [h]andes of master Doctor Overall Deane of Paules and Th' wardens, A booke called, *The history of the world* written by Sir Walter Rawleighe" (*Registers of Stationers' Co.*, by Arber, III., 207). This entry is remarkable, firstly for showing that the work was licensed for at least three years prior to its publication; and secondly, for containing the name of the author, whereas the work when published was destitute of any. The registers record the conveyance to other persons of the whole, or of portion, of the rights in the work. On December 13th, 1622, "Mistris Burre"—presumably the widow of Walter Burre, the original publisher—with the Consent of a courte holden this Daie," assigned "all her estate in the booke or coppie" to Mathew Lownes and George Latham" (*Ibid.*, IV., 49). On April 10th, 1627, Thomas Lownes had "entred vnto him" all of his deceased father's (Mathew Lownes') share (*Ibid.*, IV., 140). T. L., in the following month, May 30th, conveyed "his parte" to Humphry Lownes and Robert Younge (*Ibid.*, IV., 144), who, with G. Latham, were the publishers of the edition of 1628. Similar entries occur under the dates November 6th, 1628, and December 6th, 1630 (*Ibid.*, IV., 171, 211).

174.—According to an entry in the *Registers of the Stationers' Co.* (III., 21), there was licensed to Nicholas Oakes on April 20th, 1612, "A booke called *A brevyary of the history of England the 3 first bookes* by Samuell Danyell." This was subsequently erased, and, according to a note in the margin, was "put out by order of A court 22 Junii 1612." Five days later (June 27th), the following license to Master Waterson appears in the register:—"Entred for his Copye vnder th' [h]andes of master Doctor Mokett and Th[e] wardens, and by the relacon of master Norton vnder his handwriting that my Lord grace [of Canterbury] his pleasure is soe, A booke called, *The first part of the History of England* by Samuel Danyell" (III., 222). This alteration of title is very noteworthy. The same licensers are mentioned in each instance, but that of the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. George Abbot) is included in the second only. The first notice may have been cancelled from some objection to the licensee, but the introduction of the authority of the archbishop appears to point to some ecclesiastical reason, and probably the use of the word *breviary* may have been the innocent cause, as although its ordinary signification is that of an epitome or compendium, its more customary meaning at that date was to denote the book of the daily services of the Roman Catholic Church, and the sensitiveness of ecclesiastics, may have objected to the employment of a word, even when not denoting anything, strictly speaking, in their own creed. There was, however, no such scruple in the year of publication of Sir W. R.'s work (1693), in the reign of William III. The similarity in the two titles is very striking.

B.—Additional Works.

48*.—Life.

The Unique, 1824. 3 vols., 16mo, unpaged.

Portrait and 3 leaves of Memoir in vol. 3.

139*.—Letter of Edmund Spenser, dated January 23rd, 1589, and affixed to his *Faerie Queene*, has this heading:—"Letter of the Authors expounding his whole intention in the course of this worke, which for that it giueth great light to the Reader, for the better vnderstanding is hereunto annexed"; and is addressed "To the Right noble, and Valorous, Sir Walter Raleigh knight, Lo. Wardein of the Stanneryes, and her Maiesties lieftenaunt of the County of Cornewayll" (*Works of Spenser*, by Grosart, VIII., 315-320). This is followed by two sonnets written by Sir W. R. (321-

2: the first is entitled "A Vision vpon this conceipt of the *Faery Queene*," and the second, "Another of the same."

139**.—The poem of "Colin Clouts come home again," by Edmund Spenser, has a dedicatory epistle, addressed "To the Right worthy and noble Knight Sir Walter Raleigh, Captaine of her Maiesties Guard, Lord Wardein of the Stanneries, and Lieutenant of the Countie of Cornwall," and is dated December 27th, 1591 (*Ibid.*, IV., 35-6).

170*.—"Secret History of Rawleigh's History of the World."

Curiosities of Literature, by I. Disraeli (1858), III., 131-3.

Forms a portion of an article entitled "Literary Unions," and is alluded to in "Imprisonment of the Learned," by the same writer (*Ibid.*, I., 36), who appears to attribute a large share of the composition and credit of Sir W. R.'s great work to other hands. This opinion was severely criticised by Bolton Corney, in *Curiosities of Literature Illustrated* (1858), 65-87; which led to a rejoinder by Disraeli, in *The Illustrator Illustrated* (1838), 33-40.

ERRATA.

Page 184, col. 1, line 19 from top ... for *Raleigh* read *Ralegh*.
" " " 2, " 23 from bottom. " 173 read 170.
" 185, " 1, " 7 " " *editions* read *edition*.
" " " 1, " 11 " " *Oxoniensis* read *Oxonienses*.
" " " 2, " 14 from top ... " 240 read 40.
" 241, " 1, " 19 " ... " *edition* read *edited*.
" 242, " 1, top line ... ... " *Ralegh* read *Raleigh*.
" 247, " 2, last line ... . " *by* read *in*.

Quotations from Hardy's *Syllabus of Rymer* are from vol. 2.

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Correspondence.

THE REV. H. T. ELLACOMBE.

IN response to our invitation, the Rev. J. B. Strother, Vicar of Shaugh Prior, Roborough, has sent the following interesting notes respecting this notable Devonshire worthy:—

"If you are going to write anything about Mr. Ellacombe, you might possibly bring in, in some way, the following lines, which he sent me in printed form a very short time before he was taken from us. He sent me, at the same time, a cheque for £1 1s., towards the recasting of our tenor bell, which was cracked owing to an accident which took place when some ringers were using the bells at Shaugh Prior. The lines of which I speak are as follow:—

"'GOOD ADVICE FOR EVERYBODY.

"'If wisdom's ways you wisely seek,
Five things observe with care:—
Of whom you speak—to whom you speak—
And how—and when—and where.'

"I may add that I remember that he was very particular about the employment of exact terms in regard to campanology. This I gather from his answer to me, when in a letter I had spoken of 'a *peal* of bells': his retort was that it was a mongrel term, '*ring* of bells' being the phrase, which he evidently thought I ought to have been acquainted with. Mr. Ellacombe says of himself, in his paper on the church bells of Devon, which he read before the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society, June 7th, 1866:—'From the spring of the year 1864 to the fall of 1865, I ascended 452 towers, including a few turrets; not reckoning Sheepstor. Before that I had visited four, making a total of 456.' In his note on Sheepstor Bells, he says:—'This is the only tower I did not go up. I went into the lower part of it, for the church was open, but the key of the staircase could not be found.' He adds that the inscription and measurements were taken by the clerk of the parish, and kindly sent to him by the then Vicar of Bickleigh, November 20th, 1865.

"I do not know that there is much in what I have said about Mr. Ellacombe, but you wished to have some notes respecting him."

ST. THEODORE OF CANTERBURY.

Sir,

May I humbly suggest to "Historian" that I have never written, or attempted to write, a life of Archbishop Theodore: all I have tried to do is to give a short life of natives of Somerset—almost invariably educated at Glastonbury—who rose to be archbishops of Canterbury. In order to make plain my life of St. Brithwald, I was obliged to give a sketch of Archbishop Theodore's primacy. I followed, I believe, Dr. Hook and Archdeacon Churton. Even Bishop Stubbs, the greatest living authority, speaks doubtfully on the subject, and by no means in the oracular tone of "Historian." He says:—"We learn from Bede that the country churches were multiplied and local provision of some sort made for the village clergy. What measures Theodore, who is the traditional creator of the parochial system, took in this direction can only be conjectured: it is unnecessary to suppose that he founded it, for it needed no foundation."*

The fact seems to be, as the work of the Church at home in the present day proves, that if the episcopate is increased, the increase of the parochial clergy follows as a natural consequence. Before the time of Theodore, the English Church was simply a missionary church, presided over by foreign prelates (with the doubtful exception of Frithona or Deusdedit), like our colonial and our missionary churches at the present day. Theodore educated a learned clergy, and from his date a native church was *established*. I beg to thank "Historian" for his correction.

CHARLOTTE G. BOGER.

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ERRATUM.

MR. E. W. RASHLEIGH points out a typographical error in his reply respecting "Cornish M.P.s in the Long Parliament," Part 10, March, 1886, page 237, first column, eighth line from the top: instead of Sir Richard *Pullen*, Knight, read Sir Richard *Buller*.—EDITOR.

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* Stubbs' *Constitutional History*, vol. I., page 226.

Bibliographical Notes & Notices.

Illustrated Popular History of Exeter. From the earliest times down to the day of publication. By T. J. NORTHY, F.S.Sc. Exeter: Printed for James G. Commin, by W. H. Luke, Plymouth, 1886.

We heartily commend Mr. Northy's work, in that he has at length carried out the desire of his heart and produced a thoroughly readable, fairly reliable, and highly interesting history of his native city. That the work will be popular goes without saying, for every Exonian who has the least interest in "Semper Fidelis" will be certain to secure a copy, and doubtless many others who have no local claims will add it to their collections of histories. Mr. Northy rightly divined that there was a want of such a work, the older histories being somewhat scarce, and more suited to students than to general readers; and right manfully has he essayed to carry out the work, which we trust he has already found profitable. The author has, of course, gone over the ground dealt with in previous historical treatises, but in so doing he has only touched upon the most important epochs of the history of the city; reserving a considerable portion of his unpretending little volume for a narration of the events of the last fifty or sixty years, a period not touched by other historians. In this Mr. Northy has conferred a boon upon his fellow citizens which will be highly appreciated, and, although his space did not permit of the introduction of full details of recent events, it is satisfactory to find that he has been enabled to keep up a complete sequence throughout his narrative, and to bring it down almost to the last day on which his proof sheets were corrected for the press. He appends a complete list of mayors from 1216 to 1885-6, a list of sheriffs from 1537 to the present time; also a list of Members of Parliament (1466-1885), and also gives the names of the bishops, deans, and others. Moreover, the book is embellished by numerous engravings of portions of Old Exeter, skilfully executed by Mr. George Townsend, whose sketches have often adorned our own pages. These add considerable value to the book, and will doubtless secure for it purchasers among the many old Exonians who have watched the old gradually giving place to the new. Mr. Northy has won his literary spurs, and, by his investigations into the history of his native city, has created for himself a reputation which we trust he will live long to enjoy and to increase. A second edition of this work with fuller details of the events of recent years, and an extension up to the time of going to press is, we believe, even now contemplated.

History of Paganism in Caledonia, with an Examination into the Influence of Asiatic Philosophy, and the Development of Christianity in Pictavia. By THOMAS A. WISE, M.D., etc. London: Trübner.

Dr. Wise has thoroughly investigated the history of the primitive inhabitants of the northern parts of our island, according as that history is revealed in the monumental and other remains still preserved. He has also traced the striking similarity of the symbols used on these monuments to those of ancient Asiatic nations, and to a great extent removed the deep obscurity which has so long rested upon these relics of pagan times. "The object of this work," he says, "is to describe those monuments in Pictavia which contain heathen symbols, such as we find nowhere else out of Asia, in evidence of the conclusions to which we have come, of an early direct communication between the extreme East and the extreme West of the world, the region of sunrise and the region of sunset, the band of connection being the existence of sun worship." The work is profusely illustrated and admirably arranged. We notice in turning over the pages many sketches of circles, crosses, sepulchral monuments, cromlechs, and kistvaens which have a wonderful family-likeness to those which we find so numerously scattered over the western counties, particularly Cornwall. This is especially noticeable when we come to that period of the book which deals with the pagan symbols of the Deity adopted by primitive Christians. In other instances there is certainly a close connection, but in these cases the sources are undoubtedly the same. The author has spared no pains to make his work thoroughly exhaustive of this most interesting subject; he has expended a vast amount of patient research into the dim and misty past; he has drawn conclusions as to the origin of these curious monuments, from which we find no reason to differ; and he has produced a work of great value, not only to students of the early history of Caledonia, but to all lovers of antiquarian research.

The Gentleman's Magazine Library. Edited by G. LAURENCE GOMME, F. S. A. *Archæology:* Part I. London: Stock, 1886.

No more useful series of works for the antiquarian student have been issued for many years than that of which the present volume is the fifth, and which is designed to form a classified collection of the chief contents of the *Gentleman's Magazine* from 1731 to 1868. Few private libraries, and not all public ones, contain a complete set of this pioneer of monthly magazines, and considering the vast mine of literary and archæological wealth which the volumes contain, it would be a matter for regret if these treasures were hidden and not rendered accessible to the ordinary reader. Mr. Elliot Stock as publisher and Mr. G. L. Gomme as editor are, therefore, to be congratulated upon the "happy thought" which led them to extract from the volumes of this magazine for a period of a century and a half all that was of interest and importance on many subjects. The former volumes of this valuable series are as follows:—Vol. I., "On Manners and Customs." Vol. II., "On Dialects, Proverbs, &c." Vol. III., "On Popular Superstitions." Vol. IV., "On Popular Legends and Traditions." When we add that the price of these handsome volumes is only 7/6 each, we feel sure that many of our readers who do not already possess them will order them at once.

Essays in the Study of Folk-Songs. By the COUNTESS EVELYN MARTINENGO-CESARESCO. London: Redway, 1886.

Here we have a volume of general and special interest; general in the sense that it embraces within its scope the origin and development of those national songs and traditions in which the very heart of the people is laid bare; of special interest, because we have here the very voice of popular sentiment, the very embodiment of the thoughts and aspirations of primitive folk, such as can scarcely be contained in any ordinary every-day language. The talented authoress has cast her net in many waters, and brought to the surface many treasures. She has extracted her pearls from many sources, and by her skill and industry has added a great charm in the setting. To this the publisher has also contributed by clothing the volume in a most tasteful manner, and by producing it in a most attractive guise. Although the volume deals largely with folk-songs of foreign peoples, there are many references to customs and traditions of various parts of England, and the western shires are not unrepresented. This is a book to suit all readers, for it is interesting enough to attract the young folk who revel in Grimm's *Fairy Tales* or the wonderful stories of Hans Christian Andersen; while on the other hand it is sufficiently advanced to commend itself to the notice of students in that charming science of folk-lore which now, happily, numbers so many devotees. Seldom have we perused a more truly delightful book, and one which we have so much pleasure in recommending to a wide circle of readers.

The Republic of Cicero. Reprinted from the Third Edition of Cardinal Mai (Rome, 1846), and translated, with notes, by G. G. HARDINGHAM. London: Quaritch.

The origin of this work was somewhat of an accident. The author (a barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple), in reading on Cicero, went to the library of the Middle Temple to verify a passage and found to his surprise that the "Republic" was not to be found in the "Omnia" edition of Valpy (1823-9); the master of the library at his request sent to Rome for a copy. Mr. Hardingham also subsequently obtained another copy for his private use. He also found that none of the "Omnia" editions except Orellius and Nobbe contained the "Republic" (except the 6th book known as the "Somnium Scipionis"). Pleased with some passages, he at once began translating and annotating; these papers accumulating, he was at length prevailed upon to print rather than burn them, the present volume being the satisfactory result. The above details are of interest, and must in our case take the place of a critical review for which we have neither the space nor the ability, but we cannot allow to pass over in silence the receipt of a copy of this valuable and interesting work, which will without doubt be highly valued by all classical scholars, and particularly by those for whom the writings of the ancient historians have an indescribable charm; or for that other large class of readers to whom the study of ancient history is a delight.

How to Form a Library. By H. B. WHEATLEY, F.S.A. London: Stock, 1886.

This is the first instalment of what promises to be a very useful series of books announced by Mr. Elliot Stock, under the general title of "The Book Lover's Library." Many books on "Books" have of late been issued, all more or less dealing with branches of the subject treated of in this handy little volume, but we know of no single work at once so useful and comprehensive in so small a compass. Mr. Wheatley is quite at home with his subject, and he takes us on from chapter to chapter, in a very pleasant manner, telling us "How Men have Formed Libraries," "How to Buy" of public libraries, private libraries, of bibliographies in general and some bibliographies in particular; then he gives us a mass of useful information respecting publishing societies, and winds up with a chapter on the "One Hundred Books," as recently brought into considerable prominence by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, after suggestions by Sir John Lubbock. Librarians and book lovers must needs procure this book, and as almost everybody who reads is, one or the other, either in a public or private capacity, we expect soon to hear that the stock is exhausted and a new edition called for. We look with much interest for future volumes.

Free Public Libraries; their Organisation, Uses, and Management. By THOMAS GREENWOOD, F.R.G.S. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co., 1886.

The book before us is a very laudable and creditable attempt to bring into a focus all that is of interest respecting the "universities of the people," as our free libraries have been styled by no mean authority. The volume contains a mass of useful information, and in some matters may be taken as an authority. The author, however, has not devoted much space to the general history of the Free Library movement, nor, as far as we can gather, does he refer to the valuable treatise on the subject published some years ago by the late Mr. Edward Edwards, a work which up to the period of its issue, is still regarded as the standard work on the question. Surely Mr. Greenwood was aware of its existence. The information given respecting "Some Prominent Free Libraries" is useful and interesting, but it would have been more satisfactory if some particulars had been inserted of *all* the libraries which had been established under the Acts, the circumstances under which they had been established, their present position and prospects, and the various methods by which they are made useful to the public. Doubtless this will be attempted in a new edition, and we trust that then the author will insert a chapter on places where the Libraries' Acts have not been adopted, but where earnest efforts for their adoption have been made. A recital of the influences which have operated to retard the movement in Bath, Chatham, Hull, Huddersfield, Glasgow, Taunton, and many other places, would perhaps operate beneficially

in time to come upon other places where the movement is taken up. The history of the recent struggle for a library at Truro might also form a very interesting chapter. Of course, the Metropolis would come in for a large share of adverse comment in this connection. We are sure Mr. Greenwood will take these practical hints in good part, our only desire being to assist him in making his book in its future editions *the* handbook for librarians, members of library committees, and promoters of the Free Library movement.

1.—*Notes on the Public Libraries of Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse.* By Mr. Alderman SHELLY.

2.—*The Bibliography of the "History of the World" and of the "Remains" of Sir Walter Ralegh.* By T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

3.—*The Earliest Free Libraries of England.* By JOHN TAYLOR, City Librarian, Bristol.

These three papers were read at the recent meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom at Plymouth, and the two former are reprinted from the *Library Chronicle* for January, 1886, while the latter was published by Mr. Dromgoole of St. Helens. They have each interests of a most distinctive character; they contain information which can be obtained in no other form; and they give conclusive testimony of the care and zeal which each writer has brought to bear upon his labours. Dr. Brushfield's paper has an especial interest to readers of the *Western Antiquary*, because it is closely associated with the valuable bibliographical work which that gentleman has recently completed for our pages.

The Stillwater Tragedy. 2 Vols. By THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH. Edinburgh: Douglas, 1886.

The writer of the above-named work, has in this surpassed his previous efforts. "The Queen of Sheba," "Marjorie Daw," and "Prudence Palfrey," which we have, from time to time, noticed in these pages, all possess charms of style and unexpected situations that at once rivet the attention. *The Stillwater Tragedy* is a combination of all the elements which we found to admire in the previous volumes of this accomplished writer, and we have read these pretty little volumes with infinite relish, and with a decided wish for more of the same sort. The tale, though of a comparatively commonplace character, is told in such a manner that one is bound to read to the end.

The Origin of the Surname of Brushfield. By THOMAS NADAULD BRUSHFIELD, M.D. London, 1886.

This paper is reprinted from the *Reliquary* of January last, and contains much useful general information. The author, with his usual thorough-going industry, has searched out from the most diverse sources what he believes to be the origin of his family name, and his theories have all the stamp of reliability about them. The paper contains some illustrations of Anglo-Saxon sword and other remains found at Brushfield in Derbyshire, the place from which the family name seems to have been derived.

Cheshire Notes and Queries. New Series (Part I., Vol. I.). Edited by E. W. BULKELEY, F.R.H.S. March, 1886. Reprinted from the *Stockport Advertiser.*

Although this "snapper-up of unconsidered trifles" is now noticed by us for the first time, it is by no means a new aspirant for public favour, for we find that the present series consists of the sixth volume of a work which does for the County Palatine of Chester what the *Western Antiquary* is designed to do for the western counties. It still retains its connection with the *Stockport Advertiser*, where the notes, queries, and replies appear from week to week. There is internal evidence of care and discrimination in the selection of the matter, and the editor has certainly succeeded in interesting a large number of co-workers in his valuable journal.

The Surnames and Coats of Arms of the Williamses, with an Account of Robert Williams of Roxbury, and some of His Descendants. Compiled by A. D. WELD FRENCH. Privately printed. 28 pages.

A very interesting pamphlet, particularly to members of the Williams family. Mr. French has taken considerable pains to search out the origin and connections of the various branches of the Williamses now located in Massachusetts, and has paid particular attention to the coats of arms borne by them. He likewise furnishes some information respecting the origin of the name, quoting from an article on the subject which appeared in *Cornhill.* In this connection, we may refer to some discussion which has recently taken place in *Notes & Queries.* We cordially give publicity, through our pages, to the note appended to the pamphlet, to the effect that "any information about the ancestry and coats of arms of Robert Williams of Roxbury, Massachusetts, will be thankfully received by A. D. Weld French, P.O. Box M 1622, Boston, Mass., U.S."

The Register of Edmund Stafford (A.D. 1395-1419); an Index and Abstract of its Contents. By the Rev. F. C. HINGESTON-RANDOLPH, M.A., Rector of Ringmore, Prebendary of Exeter, and Dean-Rural. London: Bell. Exeter: Henry S. Eland. 1886. Printed for the Author by W. Pollard & Co., Exeter.

It is not too much to say that this constitutes the most important contribution made to the ecclesiastical history of the Diocese of Exeter, since the death of the Rev. Dr. Oliver, a quarter of a century ago. During many years of investigation of the Diocesan archives, the learned doctor noted down a vast mass of facts from the registers kept by each successive bishop, to be incorporated in his published works. Later writers have generally been content to rely on these scattered materials without unertaking the troublesome labour of a search amongst the original records—a labour that may be likened to the proverbial search for a needle in a bundle of hay. So far as it concerns the important period covered by the episcopate of Edmund Stafford, the necessity for this labour may be said to be superseded by the methodical analysis by which

the reverend prebendary has rendered the contents of Stafford's Register accessible to the student. In a handy octavo volume of 500 pages, he now possesses a complete descriptive index to a register extending from A.D. 1395 to 1419. The expectation of the 300 subscribers must have been more than fulfilled when they examined its contents. Its production has occupied two years of patient and critical research, and the reader will assuredly confirm the hope expressed by its compiler that the result of his labour "will be satisfactory to all who use the book." We are glad to learn that the same competent hand is engaged in the preparation of another volume, which will deal similarly with the registers of Stafford's successors in the bishopric. The author, in his preface, acknowledges his indebtedness for help and encouragement to the late Bishop of Exeter (Dr. Temple) and to the Deputy-Registrar, Mr. Burch; also to Mr. B. W. Greenfield, of Southampton, who has read all the sheets as they passed through the press, and to whom he is indebted for many most valuable suggestions; to Sir John Maclean; the Rev. C. W. Boase, Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford; the Rev. W. D. Macray, of the Bodleian; and last, though not least, to our valued co-worker, Mr. Robert Dymond, of Exeter. To the latter, especially, as we have reason to know, the prebendary has had occasion to refer on many matters in relation to his valuable work.

SEAL OF THE JUSTICES OF DEVON.

THROUGH the kindness of Mr. A. H. A. Hamilton, of Exeter, we have been favoured with a proof copy of the very beautiful seal, which has recently been adopted by the Justices of Devon. We regret that we are not able, at present, to reproduce this exquisite specimen of the medallic art, but we hope shortly to do so. In the meanwhile we have the pleasure to publish the following copy of a letter from Mr. Stephen Tucker, the Somerset Herald, who designed the seal and, as will be seen by the letter, very generously presented it to his native county. We are indebted to Mr. H. Michelmore, Clerk of the Peace for Devon, for a copy of this very interesting description of the *now* official seal of the Justices of the county.—EDITOR.

"Herald's College, E.C.
"19th Dec., 1885.

"My Dear Sir,

"In handing you the seal designed by me for the Justices of Devon, and which has been very beautifully executed by Messrs. Wyon, I have to beg you to ask them for me their acceptance of it and to assure them that it has afforded me a great pleasure to be able to meet their wishes; and to make, for the use of my own county, a gift so appropriate to my office.

"I think I should take this opportunity to give an explanation of the seal. I have represented Justice as it were in repose and waiting for her action, whether in the careful balancing of Right or the punishment of Wrong. On either side of the gothic canopy under which she stands are the shields of Redvers and Courtenay which heraldically represent the Earldom of Devon from its earliest to its present possessor, and at the base of the seal is the shield of the City of Exeter as the centre of jurisdiction.

"I am, my dear Sir,
"Very faithfully yours,
"STEPHEN TUCKER,
"Somerset H.

"To
"The Clerk of the Peace
"for the
"County of Devon,
"The Castle, Exeter."

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ARMS OF THE COUNTY OF DEVON.

REFERRING to the correspondence and suggestions hereon, and the evident proof that exists of the want of recognized armorial bearings for various purposes in connection with the architecture and official documents of the county, I venture to enclose a sketch of a shield which I think is applicable to the purpose. It would be difficult to combine in one shield the armorial bearings of all the various families which have held the earldom of Devon as set out by your correspondent, Mr. P. O. Hutchinson; so I have contented myself by limiting the representation to the honoured names of Redvers and Courtenay, as those, I believe, who have held the earldom the greatest number of years; and, moreover, there is good reason why these special bearings should be adopted as they at present play an important part in the new seal of the Justices of Devon, in conjunction with the arms of Exeter. Cannot some of your influential correspondents be induced to bring this matter before the county officials with a view to something definite being done, and if they have no funds from which the cost (if any) can be defrayed, let a subscription for the purpose be got up, to which I shall be pleased to add my mite? I have not entered into the question of supporters or crest.

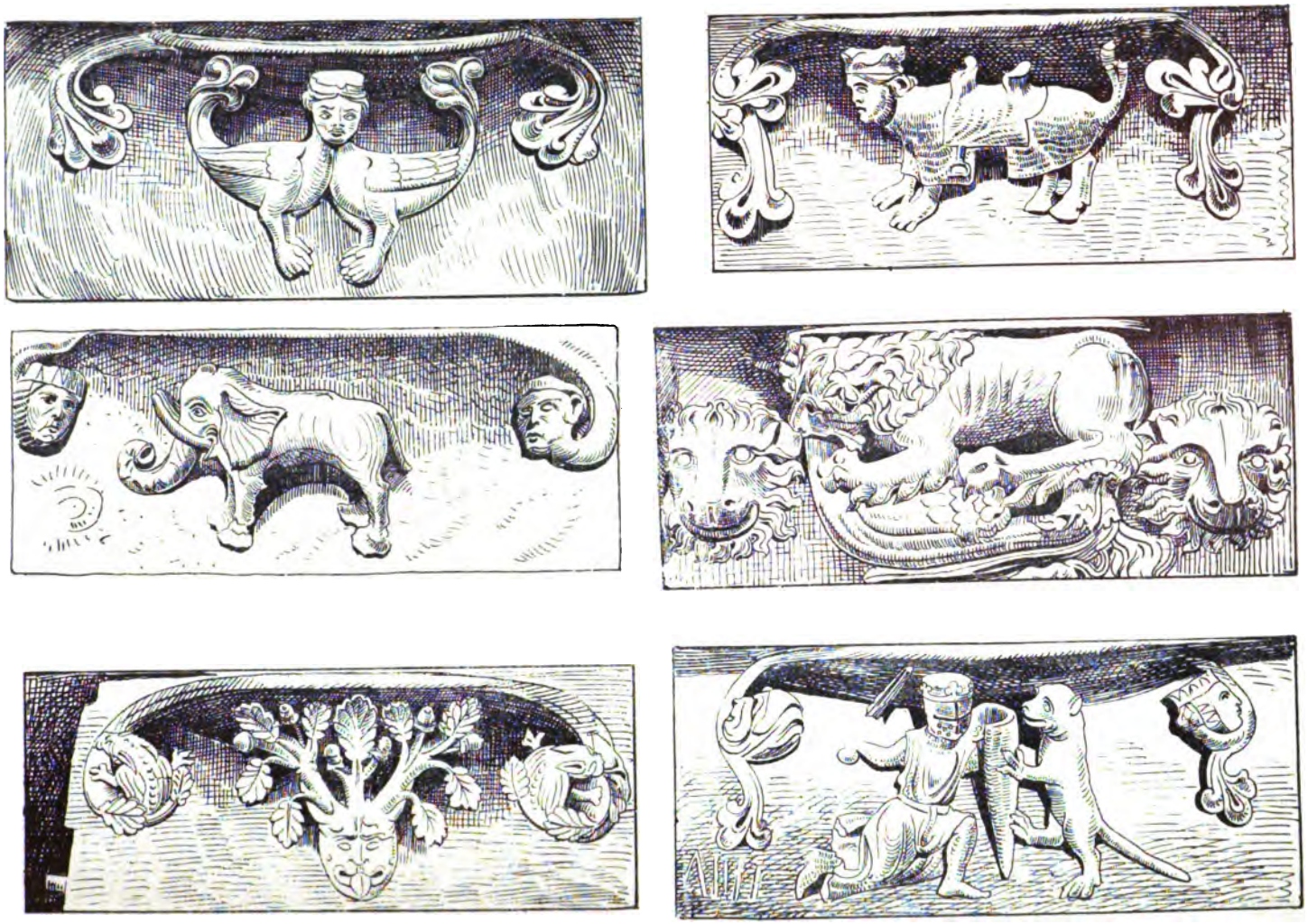
DESCRIPTION:- *Or*, a lion rampant, *azure—Redvers;* between three torteaux—*Courtenay*. On a chief, the arms of the city of Exeter, per pale *gules* and *sable*, a triangular castle with three towers, *or*.

Bank Street, Plymouth,
April 13th, 1886.

F. C. HINGSTON.

[We are very much obliged to Mr. Hingston for his careful and highly suggestive design, which we have had engraved, and herewith present to our subscribers.—EDITOR.]

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.



MISERERES IN EXETER CATHEDRAL.—Plate III.

THE

WESTERN ANTIQUARY;

OR,

Note-Book for Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset.

No. 12.] MAY, 1886. [Vol. 5.

THE EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.

BY CAPTAIN L. EDYE.

"Although I think thou never wilt be found,
Yet I'm resolved to search for thee."—*Cowley.*

I MAY honestly say nothing has given me greater pleasure since my return to England than the perusal of the various volumes of the *Western Antiquary*, which by pure accident were brought to my notice. Every page has been a source of the most profound interest to me, and I feel that only the necessary duties of my every-day life prevent me from contributing my every effort towards that one great object it has in view—unearthing the buried past. A study of the pages of the *Western Antiquary* discovers many points still hidden in obscurity—still unaccounted for—still unanswered. The solutions to the multitudinous queries which have appeared must be a question of patience, and I trust that I may be, with others, the means of assisting in elucidating and deciphering the ravages of use, decay, and time.

Among the various subjects concerning which considerable doubt seems to exist, I may quote the origin of the word "Eddystone," a topic on which the very greatest interest seems to centre. Many theories, etc., at times have been advanced, accounting for what I trust I may be allowed to call the prefix of the word: permit me, through your columns, to advance one, which is, I might say, opposed to all others, save the suggestion advanced by "Franc Plume" (page 46, vol. 1). It is certainly opposed to Smeaton (*A Narrative of the Building, etc., of the Edystone Lighthouse*, page 9); it is novel; it is none the less true; and until disproved, I am of opinion it is healthy, and in no wise improbable.

"Hibyskwe" (page 84, vol. 2) asks which is the correct form "of orthography, Edy or Eddy stone"—eliciting the suggestion from "Penwith" (page 94, vol. 2) that "if, as is supposed, the name be derived from the 'eddies' around the rock," Eddy would be the more correct form of spelling. "Hibyskwe," in reply (page 144, vol. 3), says he has "nothing to say against the spelling, if founded on the derivation he ("Penwith") proposes.

It is at this point I would venture to differ with your latter correspondent. Smeaton and Weston, in every case referring to the rock, spell the word "Edystone." Polwhele, in his *History of Devon* (1796), spells it in the same way, Pentecost Barker (1729) following suit; and thus, throughout almost the whole of the 18th century, we have the word uniformly rendered with one *d*. Referring to Camden's *Britannia* (1789), vol. 2, I extract the following:—"I pass hence to our coasts and coasting along by *Ideston*, Moushole, and Long shipp"; whilst the earliest record (1586) at the Trinity House, furnished me through the courtesy of J. Inglis, Esq., renders the word as "Idestone": here we have two more orthographical forms, which for interest fall far short of the following, taken from William of Worcester's *Itineraria*, date 1478:—

"Insula parva anglice a rok, vocata Edestone scita sowth et north ex opposito Plymouth, aliter dicta le foreland de *Raune* opyn upon Plymmouth et jacet in le narrow see per circa 15 miliaria."

Perhaps it may interest your readers who consider that in these matters accuracy should

be an essential, for me to state that having read the above in Nasmith's *Itineraria Symonis Simeonis et Willelmi de Worcestre, quibus, accedit Tractatus de Meto* (1778), I carefully copied it, and forwarded my copy to the British Museum for comparison with the original. I was, however, referred to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, who are the custodians of the original (bequeathed to them by Archbishop Parker); and to the courteous librarian (Rev. S. S. Lewis, F.S.A) of the college I appealed, eliciting the following reply:—

"I have succeeded in verifying your quotation from Nasmith's *Itineraria*, and have compared it with the original manuscript. . . Nasmith has faithfully reproduced William of Worcester's spelling throughout."

I might remark that "Edestone" in the original is indexed "Idiston" in Nasmith's (1778), and that the same form of orthography occurs in maps at the Trinity House of the 17th century; as, however, William of Worcester's MSS. have no index, I referred to the original for the correct rendering of the word during the latter quarter of the 15th century. In the English edition of Lucas Waghaener's *Spieghel der Zeevaerdt*, 1584, published in 1588, entitled *The Mariners Mirrour* (British Museum), the rock is called "Idestone." In a "discovrse concerninge the Spanish Fleete inuadinge Englande in the yeare 1588," published in London (1590), will be found the following:—"The Spanish fleete being manifestly discovered about 140 miles from *Edestone*." In the volume of charts showing the position of the Armada which goes with the above, the spelling is "Ediestone," and in the general chart of England it is spelt "Edystone"; whilst in a letter dated 22nd July, 1636, written by Mr. Thomas Crampporne, Mayor of Plymouth, and addressed to the Admiralty, appear the words:—"Drawing attention to two fisher boats captured near EDYSTONE 20 July 1636." Thus it would appear that as far back as the 15th and 16th centuries, the 17th and 18th not differing therefrom, the word was uniformly spelt with one *d*. In all earlier maps the drawing of a whale generally represented the position of the rock.

"I.W.N.K.'s" (page 64, vol. 3) effort to build up the word "eddy" out of the Saxon words *ed* (again) and *ea* (water) is clearly disposed of by "Devs., Junr." (page 85, vol. 3); and still more so by Wedgwood, in his *Dictionary of English Etymology* (1872), who states:—"This plausible derivation is opposed by numerous Norse forms given by Aasen."

"R. L." (page 94, vol. 3) refers to an instance of the spelling being varied to "Edestone" in the 18th century: it is (as he says), as far as I can discover, the only instance of this form being used at this period.

The references I have been able to quote above will, I feel sure, answer Mr. Sharrock's query (page 132, vol. 5). I may remark here that I am informed Mr. Wright (the Editor of the *Western Antiquary*) has in his possession early prints of Winstanley's, Rudyerd's, and Smeaton's Lighthouses, in which the word is in every case spelt with one *d*, "Edystone," and that Winstanley's was almost a contemporary picture.

The law by which a second *d* has been added (during the 19th century) may be somewhat in affinity with the idiosyncrasies of the "genius of Devonshire utterances ("C.W.D., page 114, vol. 2), which, whilst phonetically rendering Bideford as "Biddeford," Cadford as "Caddeford," and Tideford (sometimes) as "Tiddeford," has deemed it fit to reverse the order of things, and render "Ede-" or "Edystone" as Eddystone.

I now propose to digress from the name as applied to the lighthouse, to the words Ide, Ede, Edy, Eddy, which appear for centuries in connection with certain villages and other places in Devon and Somerset, as well as in connection with the family name of Edye and its modifications. The villages to which I refer are Ide (commonly called "Ede"), "which is universally pronounced by non-Devonians as spelt, whilst the people of the place and neighbourhood still traditionally retain the Norman-French pronunciation." (2) Ideford, which has been variously called Iddesford (Lysons' *Magna Britannica*), Edes-

ford (*Harleian MSS. Catalogue*, vol. 2, page 484, Cod. 2101, article 41), Edeford (*Index Villaris*, 1690), and, as now spelt, is referred to in Oliver's *Monasticon*. Yet another form occurs in an inscription ("Eddford 1576") on "the silver paten forming the cover of the parish chalice, brought to light in the shape of a bent and battered piece of block tin found amongst a heap of worthless papers, whilst searching the parish chest"; to the Rev. D. M. Owen (Vicar) I am indebted for this most interesting piece of antiquarian information. (3) Iddesleigh, which Lysons refers to as Edeslege and Idsleigh, the registers as Idysleigh, the *Index Villaris* (1690) as Iddesleigh, and Oliver's *Monasticon* as Idesleigh. I am also indebted to the Vicar of Iddesleigh (Rev. C. Spackman) for the information that in the receipts which he receives from Queen Anne's Bounty for Tenths the name is still spelt thereon, Edsleigh, being the same form as appears on the grant of the manor and advowson from Henry VIII. to Mr. St. Ledger. He further adds:—"I have long had a strong opinion that the name of the parish is derived from an old family of the name of Edy." There are other places which bear the prefix of Ede, Edy, etc., of minor importance, as Eddy- or Edymead (Burnham), Edetone (Devon), no longer a manor (which had for its possessor Fulgo, under Jabel of Totnais, when the Survey of Domesday was taken), and Idestone, in the hundred of Exminster.

Thus may be noted the similarity which has undoubtedly existed through ages in the orthography of the prefix Ede, Edy, etc., in connection with the rock, as well as in regard to the nomenclature of the places, etc., to which I have above referred. No less peculiar are the changes through which the family name of Edye has passed, such as de Ede, Ede, Edy, Edie, Eddy, Iddie, etc.; all of which variations appear in registers in the counties of Devon, Somerset, and Cornwall, and bear a very strong resemblance, at the various periods in the registers, to the spelling of the rock and the places I have mentioned, at corresponding periods.

I will now leave the matter for the consideration of your learned contributors, as to whether what I have advanced does not furnish a very strong argument in favour of the theory that the rock obtained its name from "some great but forgotten Saxon" (*W. A.*, vol. 1, page 46), rather than from the simple eddying of the tide, as is so generally believed.

* * *

ABEDNEGO SELLER.

Vicar of Charles, Plymouth, 1686-1690.

BY REV. J. INGLE DREDGE.

IN the 8vo *Catalogue of Printed Books in the British Museum*, and in the privately printed *Catalogue of Dr. Byrom's Library*, Seller is incorrectly named *Abraham*. Anthony à Wood's notice of this learned man is:—

"Abednego Seller, son of Richard Seller, was born in Plymouth in Devonshire, became a servitor of Linc. college in the beginning of the year 1662, aged 15 years or thereabouts, left the college without a degree, and after he had passed through some mean employment, became rector of Combe-intin-Head within the deanery of Kenn in Devonshire. At length being esteemed a man of parts, and therefore in a capacity to do the church of England service, had a benefice in London bestow'd on him; which he keeping till after king William III. came to the crown, lost it because he was a non-juror." (*Athenæ Oxoniensis*, IV., 563.

The Committee of the Devon Association on *Devonshire Celebrities*, in their seventh report give:—

"Seller, Abednego: Rector of Combeinteignhead; nonjuror, author of several theological works: *b.* at Plymouth,* *d.* 1720."

"* This is doubtful." (*Trans.*, xv., 73.)

Why these gentlemen should thus question that Plymouth was his birth-place, I cannot divine. If the note had been appended to 1720, here given as the year of his death, I could understand it; for as we shall soon see, that date is very far wrong. The peculiar form in which Wood introduces his notice shows that the information was obtained from the *Matriculation* records. On this point, therefore, the birth-place of Seller, Wood's

evidence almost reaches the authority of a parish register.

As to Seller having "had a benefice in London bestow'd on him," I am in doubt. His name does not occur in Newcourt's *Repertorium*. This, however, is not conclusive, as some part of the metropolis was not then included in the diocese of London, to which Newcourt's work is confined.

In the parish register of Abbotsham, near Bideford, I found this entry:—

"1668. Abednigoe Seller & Marie Persons, mard 2 Dec."

The name is so uncommon that I think this must refer to our author. The absence of anything to show that he was a clerk in holy orders is immaterial, for the same register records the marriage of the Rev. Lewis Stuckley thus:—

"1672. Lewis Stuckley & Susana Dennis, mard 6 Jany."

In the appendix (page xviij) to the *Life of Mr. John Kettlewell* (8vo, 1718) is a list of nonjurors sent to James II., arranged under their respective dioceses. In the Exeter diocese appears:—

"Mr. Abednego Seller, *Vicar* of St. Charles, Plimouth."

After considerable search, I could find no other authority for this statement of his being Vicar of Charles. The registers of the parish afford no help, and in a list of known vicars, locally supposed to be complete, his name is wanting. Satisfied that an appeal to the Episcopal Registers offered the only prospect of settling the question, I requested the gentleman who has the charge of these priceless documents to make search therein, for the purpose. With his accustomed urbanity, he kindly consented to do so, on my supplying in writing the exact point to be cleared up. The reply is so satisfactory, and so valuable a contribution to the history of Seller, that, with very great pleasure, I give it in *extenso*:—

"Exeter, 19th November, 1885.

"My dear Sir,

"I have hunted up what information I can for you with respect to Abednego Seller.

"He appears to have been ordained Deacon by Bishop Seth Ward, at the Palace in Exeter, on the 11th March, 1665; and is described as being a Literate. He was ordained Priest by Bishop Anthony Sparrow, at the Cathedral in Exeter, on the 22nd December, 1672, and he is then described as a Bachelor of Arts, but his College is not mentioned. He must have taken his degree after he was ordained Deacon.

"On the 29th March, 1682, he was instituted to the Rectory of Combeinteignhead, on the presentation of Thomas Earl of Stampford; and William Bowen, his successor to that Benefice, was admitted on the 18th January, 1686, the Benefice being then void by 'the cession of Abednego Seller.'

"On the 8th September, 1686, Abednego Seller was instituted to the Vicarage of Charles, Plymouth, then vacant by the death of Francis Collins. It was by his institution to Charles that Abednego Seller vacated Combeinteignhead.

"At the Bishop's Visitation, held on the 20th August, 1689, Abednego Seller did not appear, but he appears from the entry in the Visitation Book to have been then Vicar of Charles.

"On the 2nd September, 1690, Thomas Marten was admitted to the Vicarage of Charles, 'now vacant.' The record does not say how the avoidance arose. It must, I think, have been the Benefice of Charles, not Combeinteignhead, that A. Seller lost as a Nonjuror. It is clear he did not so lose Combeinteignhead.

"Yours faithfully,

"The Rev. J. Ingle Dredge, "ARTHUR BURCH."
"Buckland Brewer.

I now give a bibliography of Abednego Seller's writings, described from copies in my possession, except Nos. 2 and 8, kindly supplied by Mr. W. H. Allnutt of the Bodleian, and No. 9, taken by Mr. J. E. Bailey from the copy now in the Chetham Library, Manchester, which once belonged to Dr. Byrom.

1.—Remarques relating to the State of the Church of the First Centuries: Wherein are intersperst animadversions on J. H's View of Antiquity. [Quotations from *Greg. Naz.* and *Ambrose*, 4 lines.] London, Printed for *Ric. Chiswell* at the Rose and Crown in S. *Paul's* Church-yard. MDCLXXX.

8vo. Title and Ded. "To the Learned Dr. William Cave," signed "A. S." and dated "Sept. 10, 1678," 4 leaves; To the Reader, 10 leaves; Contents and Errata, 6 leaves; 476 pages. Books printed for and sold by Richard Chiswell, 2 leaves.

Anthony à Wood is in error in giving the authorship of the book Seller here animadverts on, to *John Howe*. The *View of Antiquity* (London, 1677, 8vo) was written by *Jonathan Hanmer*, M.A., of Barnstaple. Seller's volume contains the lives of Ignatius, Justin Martyr, Irenæus, Clement of Alexandria, Tertullian, Origen, Cyprian, Lactantius, Athanasius, and Hilary.

2.—The Devout Communicant, assisted with Rules for the Worthy Receiving of the blessed Eucharist; together with Meditations, Prayers, and Anthems, for every day of the Holy Week. By Ab. Seller, Rector of Combentyn-

head, Devon. London: Printed for R. Chiswell at the *Rose* and *Crown* in St *Pauls Church-yard.* MDCLXXXVI.

12mo. Imprimatur, dated "Sept. 24, 1685," and Title, 2 leaves; Preface, 5 leaves; Contents and Errata, 2 leaves. Half-title to part I., 1 leaf; 201 pages; Half-title to part II., 1 leaf; 252 pages.

3.—Remarks upon the Reflections of the Author of Popery Misrepresented, &c. on his Answerer; particularly as to the Deposing Doctrine. In a Letter to the Author of the Reflections. Together with some few Animadversions on the same Author's Vindication of his Reflections. London, Printed for *Sam. Smith* at the *Prince's Arms* in St. Paul's Church-Yard. 1686.

4to. Imprimatur and Title, 2 leaves; 68 pages. Advertisement of books printed for Samuel Smith, 1 leaf. This book was published anonymously, but written by Seller. See Jones's *Catalogue of Discourses for and against Popery* (4to, i, 105).

4.—A Plain Answer to a Popish-Priest, questioning the Orders of the Church of England. Drawn up for the Satisfaction of his Parishioners, by a Minister of that Church. London: Printed for *Samuel Smith* at the *Princes Arms* in St. *Paul's* Church-Yard. MDCLXXXVIII.

4to, 10 pages. *Anon.* Answered by Thomas Fairfax, the Jesuit, who was one of the persons forced upon Magdalene College as a fellow, by James II., in "Some Reasons tendered to impartial people why Dr. Henry Maurice, Chaplain to his Grace of Canterbury, ought not to be traduc'd as a Licenser of a Pamphlet entitled, 'A plain answer to a Popish Priest, &c.'" This called forth from Seller:—

5.—A Plain Answer to a Popish-Priest, questioning the Orders of the Church of England. Drawn up for Satisfaction of his Parishioners, by a Minister of that Church. The Second Edition, from the Author's own Correct Copy. To which, is now Annext, An Answer to the Oxford Animadverter's Reflections upon it. By the same Author. London: Printed for *Samuel Smith* at the *Princes Arms* in St. *Paul's* Church-Yard. MDCLXXXIX.

4to. Imprimatur and Title, 2 leaves; 32 pages. *Anon.* See Jones's *Catalogue*, i, 208.

6.—The History of Passive Obedience since the Reformation. Amsterdam: Printed for *Theodore Johnson*, in the *Calver-Straet.* 1689.

4to. Title, Preface, and the Authors quoted, 7 leaves; 135 pages. *Anon.*

7.—A Continuation of the History of Passive Obedience since the Reformation. Amsterdam: Printed for *Theodore Johnson* in the *Calver-Straet.* 1690.

4to. Title, Prefatory Epistle, and a Catalogue of Authors, 4 leaves; 190 pages. *Anon.*

In these two books a large mass of evidence is given, from the writings of Anglican divines since the reformation, to prove that the Church of England disowned and discountenanced the doctrine of resistance to the supreme powers. The design was, as far as possible, to prevent the clergy and persons in authority from taking the new oath to William and Mary; and to show that their allegiance could not be withdrawn from King James, to whom it had been given. Stillingfleet endeavoured to counteract the influence of the first by publishing "A Discourse concerning the Unreasonableness of a New Separation, on account of the Oaths. With an Answer to the History of Passive Obedience, so far as it relates to them" (London, 1689. 4to).

It is singular that *A Continuation* begins with "A Prefatory Epistle to the Author of the First Part of the History of Passive Obedience." I suppose for the greater mystification. The two parts seem to be the production of the same person, and are always ascribed to Seller.

8.—Considerations upon the Second Canon in the Book Entituled Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical &c. London, Printed in the Year MDCXCIII.

4to, pages 32. *Anon.* I give this to Seller on the authority of the Bodleian *Catalogue.*

9.—An Exposition of the Church-Catechism; from our Modern Authors, and the Holy Scriptures: In Words at Length. Prov. iv. 4. . . [2 lines.] By the Author of the Devout Communicant. *London*, Printed for *Dan. Dring*, at the *Harrow and Crown* at the Corner of *Clifford's-Inn-Lane* in *Fleet-street*, M.DC.XCV.

Sm. 8vo. Imprimatur, dated April 20th, 1695, 1 leaf; Title, 1 leaf; To the Reader and Errata, 4 leaves; 150 pages. Books printed for Dring, 1 leaf.

10.—The Antiquities of Palmyra. Containing the History of the City, and its Emperors, from its foundation to the Present Time. With An Appendix of Critical Observations on the Names, Religion, and Government of the Country. And a Commentary on the Inscriptions found there. London, Printed for *S. Smith* and *B. Walford*, Printers to the Royal Society, at the Princes-Arms in St. *Paul's* Church-Yard. 1696.

8vo. Title and Latin Ded. to the Royal Society, signed "Ab. Sellerus," 2 leaves; Preface, 19 leaves; Contents, 3 leaves; 382 pages. Additions and Emendations, 1 leaf. There is a second edition, *London*, 1705, 8vo.

In the Catalogue of Dr. Williams' Library, there is ascribed to Seller, "The Good Mans Preparation for the blessed Sacrament," *London*, 1704, 12mo. Query, "The Devout Communicant," with a different title?

Darling, in the *Cyclopædia Bibliographica*, states that A. Seller "died about 1720 aged seventy-three." So, also, Rose (*Biog. Dict.*, xi, 509) and others. Some years since I was satisfied that this statement was incorrect. In reading those charming volumes edited by Dr. Philip Bliss, entitled *Reliquiæ Hearnianæ*, second edition, this passage (i, 74) awoke my suspicions, and led me to meditate:—

"Dr. Hudson tells me, that the last time he saw Mr. Ab. Seller, which was not long before his death, and after he was confined to his bed, he (Mr. Seller) told him, that he had furnished Dr. Cave with abundance of materials for his *Historia Literaria*, and complained, that the Dr. had rarely acknowledged what he received from him."

This is entered by Hearne under the date 1st December, 1705.

When a few months ago I received the first volume of *Remarks and Collections of Thomas*

Hearne, printed for the Oxford Historical Society, 1885, I eagerly examined it to see if any more light would be thrown on this matter. Nor was it in vain. On page 9 I found as follows:—

"July 19 [1705] (Th.) The following Extract out of Mr. Seller's Will sent to Dr. Hudson, wth a Letter, whereof here is also the transcript.

"First I bequeath to ye Publick Library of the University of Oxford one Manuscript Folio containing *Willielmi* Malmesburiensis de Gestis Pontificum Anglorum, &c. Together with Chronicon Lichfeldense de Episcopis Cantuariensibus et de Episcopis Lichfeldensibus, all conteyned in one volume.

"London, 17 July, 1705. Sr,—Mr. Abednego Seller by his will gave the above mentioned Manuscript to ye Publick Library of ye University of Oxford, & I being one of his Executors am now in Towne on purpose to inspect his Affairs. I have found the Manuscript in his Study, & desire you will be pleased to order some sufficient person to call on me for it that I may have a Receipt upon the delivery thereof. He has also by his will given to Lincoln College in Oxford ye perpetual use of his Byzantine Historians in Folio of ye Par. Edit. I have this post written to ye Rector, and desire you will be pleased to speak to him about it that he will order some one to come to mee for them. I understand you was very well acqainted wth Mr. Seller. He desired a Tomb Stone might be put over his Grave and the Inscription theron should be short & in Greek. Now I shall take it kindly if you will please to write me what is proper. I am now busie in Catalogueing his Books which he directs shall be sold for the Benefit of his Grandchildren who are under age. I desire you'l let me heare from you per return of the Post. For I must hasten into Devonshire as soon as possible. I subscribe, Sir,

"Your most humble Servt,
"WM. PROWSE.

"Direct For me at Mrs. Knightly's in Red Lyon Square, London."

From this it is evident that Abednego Seller died in London, and that the event took place about June or July, 1705, when he would be aged 58. We also see that he married early, leaving grandchildren at his death. Dr. Hudson was Bodley's Librarian, and Thomas Hearne held the office of Assistant Keeper under him.

The same volume, admirably edited by Mr. Doble, supplies another scrap or two of information:—

1705. "Aug. 16. Dr. T. Smith to Hearne. Wonders at Seller's vanity in wishing for a Greek inscription considering the 'horrible blunders in his *Antiquities of Palmyra*.' 'The *Chronicon Lichfeldense* is a curious & useful MS. It formerly belonged to Capt Spragge, sometime Fellow of Trin. Coll. Camb., whom I knew full well, who pawned it with some other MSS. to Mr. Pate, a woollen draper: from whom Mr. Seller obtained [it] in the way of barter and exchange for printed books'" (page 29).

Hearne records the same year, October 9th:—

"Dr. Hudson shew'd me to-day the Catalogue of Mr Seller's Books, wch was sent him by Mr Prowse. 'Tis a very valuable collection, & there are a vast number. Mr Prowse in his Letter says that a Gentleman offer'd to give 150 Guineas at least for the MSt Mr Seller bequeath'd to ye Publick Library if it might be dispos'd of. I cannot tell why he should offer so much the chief thing in it being The *Chronicon Lichfeldense*.—Mr Prowse also sent to Dr Hudson, a Catalogue of Mr Seller's Coyns, wch are almost 200, But we cannot make an Estimate of the value, he having not describ'd 'em" (page 53.)

Granger, in his *Biographical History* (vol. v., 216), remarks:—

"Mr Ashby, president of St. John's College, in Cambridge, has a copy of '*Konigii Bibliotheca*,' interleaved and filled with MS. notes by A. Seller."

xxj January, 1886.

* * *

"THE DEATH OF ELFRIDA, QUEEN OF LYDFORD."

BY EDWARD PARFITT.

THE poem with heading as above is one of several making a moderately sized thick quarto volume in manuscript. This is, however, the only one really relating to Devonshire, and as it contains some merit, and might with a little revision be made worthy of publication, I venture to call attention to it in the pages of the *Western Antiquary*. The story is probably based on some floating legend of Dartmoor, but if so, it is one which I have never met with in my rambles or readings, and I am inclined to think that the characters represented are simply creations of the poetess. I may add that the poems comprised in the volume were written by Margaret Graves, in or about the year 1804. There is, amongst other trifles, an epitaph on Admiral Graves, who was, I presume, a relative of the writer. I am not aware that any of these poems have ever been published;

perhaps some of your readers will say if they have come across this story, or the legend from which it is derived. It is an Heroic love story, and opens thus:—

"Through shady vales the Lyd delights to run,
And winding, murmurs the tall trees among;
Full many brooks along his mazy way,
From crystal urns their pure libations pay."

We are then introduced to the sight of the queen's palace:—

"There stood the Palace of Lydford's Queen:
Its pond'rous ruins from afar are seen.
No iron sceptre Lydford's Sovereign bore,
The rich to harass and oppress the poor;
No surly guards around her palace wait,
Forbidding entrance to the royal gate."

Elfrida is represented as being most liberal to both rich and poor, and especially so to the latter:—

"Impartial justice form'd her equal laws,
And virtuous actions met with just applause;
No hand rapacious with superior might
Durst rob the peasant or infringe his right."

This right extended to his use of the moor within the queen's domains. This gentle and queenly reign was soon to be disturbed and ultimately broken up by one Edgar:—

"O'er Dartmoor's wild uncultivated ground
With arbitrary sway, proud Edgar frown'd,
Stretching his bold and desolating hand
To fair Exonia's highly favoured land,
Where for their tyrant the poor peasant keep,
The ox labours and the fleecy sheep;
To whose detested power they're forc'd to yield
Their golden harvest and their verdant field."

Edgar is desirous of adding Lydford's realm to his own domain, and to obtain this he makes an offer for Elfrida's hand, but she "with scorn rejects his sordid love, and her refusal all the states approve." At this refusal, Edgar grows very angry and vows vengeance upon the queen's realm:—

"He vows revenge upon her realm to pour,
With fire and sword destroy their fruitful plains,
And with the natives' blood their lands distains."

The people become alarmed at the attitude of affairs; so much so, that they quit their houses and their lands, and repair to the palace. The queen, seeing the distress and despair to which her people are driven, summons a valiant officer, Osmond, and gives him the command of her army. A neighbouring prince, Elwin, has in the meantime been communicated with, and his own forces are kindly placed at the queen's service, with Elwin at their head. Osmond is desired to avoid the fight until these can unite with them. The neighbouring courts are also invited to send assistance to Elfrida's troops:—

"In Cornwall's Court, when Robert appear'd,
And their distress had to the King declar'd,
Told him how Edgar and his ruffian bands,
The people slaughtered and destroy'd their lands."

At this Elwin grows very angry and exclaims:—

"I'll head my veteran troops and instant go
And pour stern vengeance on Elfrida's foe,
Secure from savage Lydford's fertile plains,
And drive those robbers to their own domains."

The battle is begun. One can almost hear the twang of the bows as the flights of arrows are delivered, and, as the forces near each other, the clash of arms:—

"Edgar's hardy troops, inur'd to fight,
With skill superior and superior might,
Hurl the strong spear and guide the rapid car,
Vers'd in each art and stratagem of war.
With fatal certainty their weapons flew,
And every shaft a brave Lydfordian slew."

The battle rages on. Osmond heads his troops bravely and is to be seen in the thickest and hottest of the fight. At last he is brought into contact with Edgar, when he is rallying his troops, and Osmond falls by Edgar's hand:—

"When Lydford's sons beheld brave Osmond fall,
Dismay and terror did their hearts appal:
Back to the town they press, and in their rear
Was pale affright and swiftly flying fear;
But Exon's sons their feeble foes pursue,
And flush'd with conquest urge their flight anew."

The queen, becoming aware of the loss she has sustained in the death of her brave commander and the utter dismay of her beaten troops, hastens to leave the town by one of the postern gates,

"But the cruel Edgar's ever-watchful eye
Observed the postern ope and saw Elfrida fly."

Edgar follows her on the swiftest horse he can procure, but not being able to overtake her, he shoots an arrow with too sure an aim,

and brings the fair and beauteous queen from her horse:—

"His sounding bow obdurate Edgar drew,
The dart, death-pointed, to Elfrida flew,
Too well directed in her bosom stood,
There quivering staid, and drank her vital blood."

Elwin having been reinforced, on hearing of the tragedy committed by Edgar, is determined to avenge the deed:—

"When Elwin heard this tragic deed, he led
His valiant soldiers to avenge the deed.
His host indignant grows along the plain,
Whole troops they mow and trample o'er the slain."

Edgar's army becomes dismayed at this fresh onslaught made upon them, until Edgar alone advances in person. At length he is captured and bound, and brought before Elwin:—

"To royal Elwin they exulting bring
In chains inglorious Exon's savage King."

Elwin would not himself pronounce judgment on the tyrant, but asks the Lydfordian senate what his fate shall be. They decreed that he should be transported to Padstow Cave:—

"Their hated captive they with speed convey
To Padstow Cave, adjoining to the sea."

He is cast into this cave in

"Stormy wrath in blood-stain'd robe array'd,
Fell hatred sharpening her vindictive blade,
There shriek'd despair, and all the cave around,
Infernal monsters horrid yells resound.
There bound in chains of darkness Edgar lay,
For ever banished from the face of day."

The Lydfordians decreed that Elwin should be their future king:—

"And they decreed that all due honours shown
To their loved Queen, upon her vacant throne
Should Royal Elwin sit, and all his race
In due succession with his sceptre grace;
And still in force this high decree remains,
For still the Cambrian Prince o'er Lydford's Kingdom reigns."

* * *

☞ The Editor will be thankful to any of his correspondents who will send him copies of Ballads relating to Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset, either ancient or modern.

THE WILL OF AN EXETER MAYOR OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

BY ROBERT DYMOND, F.S.A.

AMONGST the many eminent citizens formerly inhabiting the little central parish of St. Petrock, in Exeter, was John Kelly, a translation of whose Latin will is given below. It was the practice in former times for the county gentry to provide for their younger sons by establishing them as merchants or traders in Exeter; and there can be little doubt that the testator (whose name was variously spelt Kelly, Kellegh, or Kelvelegh) was of the race which, even so long ago as the 15th century, had flourished for many generations at Kelly, the present family seat, near Lifton, North Devon. We meet with John Kelly as a churchwarden of St. Petrock as early as 1430, and as one of the four bailiffs or stewards of Exeter in 1437. This may have been the father of the testator, as, after an interval of 43 years, the name recurs as parish warden in 1473. In 1450, John Kelly purchased from the wardens of St. Petrock, for 46s. 8d., a cloak of green colour lined with grey fur (*una' toga' color vered' penulat' cum gray*), which had been bequeathed to the parish in the same year by the wife of John Hull, the recorder. The name of John Kelly occurs thrice as mayor, *viz.*, in 1458-61 and 1478. His first wife, Julyan or Juliana, who is named in his will, was the daughter of John Wilford of St. Kerian, an eminent citizen, whose will is given in Bishop Stafford's *Register*, recently made accessible to the student of history by the valuable and laborious work of the Rev. Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph. John Kelly's will was made in the immediate prospect of death, and—as was usual in those days—his provision of masses and prayers for his soul and the souls of his relatives took priority of his bequests to his legatees. Amongst these were the parishioners of St. Petrock and the ancestors of John Hooker, the first chamberlain and historian of Exeter, and of his more famous nephew, Richard Hooker, the "Judicious." The accounts of

the churchwardens of St. Petrock show that the obit or anniversary service in commemoration of the death of John Kelly was celebrated on the feast day of St. Clement, *i.e.*, the 23rd of November, or seven days after the date of his will. The service was continued annually until the cessation of masses for the dead at the Reformation.

In the name of God, Amen. The 16th day of the month November, in the year 1486, I, John Kelly, citizen of the city of Exeter, *compos mentis*, and of sane memory, do make my testament in this manner:—*In primis*, I leave my soul to God omnipotent, my body to sacred burial in the south aisle of the parish church of St. Petrock, in the said city. The testator then proceeds to bequeath and direct as follows:—To the store of the said church, a cope of crimson velvet (*crymsyn velowet*), a pair of vestments with two tunicles (*tynyculis*) of velvet of the same colour for permanent use in divine service in the said church. To the rector of St. Petrock, 40s. for forgotten tithes (*pro decimis meis oblitis*). To his servant, Robert Hoker, £20, six silver spoons, and all his (testator's) interest in the house wherein he dwells. To his servant, Joan Hele, for life, £20, six silver spoons, and a shop with a solar in which Alice, relict of John Pyttis, dwells; and after the death of the said Joan, the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of Exeter to have the said shop and solar (an upper chamber) erected over it, for ever, towards the salary of a priest or chaplain celebrating in the chapel newly built in front of the Guildhall (*ad subsidium salarii sacerdotis sive capellani divina celebrantis in capellâ noviter edificatâ in fronte Gildæ Aulæ*), to pray for the souls of Juliana and Agnes, his wives, and the souls of all others for whom he was in duty bound to pray, and all the faithful dead. To Alice Kelly, his servant, £10 and six silver spoons. He directs that all his brass and tin bowls (*omnes olle enee et stagnee*) and standing pewter vessels, "*beddys*, *bordys*, *stolys*, *quysshons* (cushions) *bordeclothis*, *towellys*, *napkyns*, *et alia de howsehold*," be divided among his servants at the time of his death, in proportion to the time they had been in his service. To Joan Kelly, a nun of Polesloe Priory, (*monialem de prioratis de Polslogh*), with the leave of the prioress there, one mattrass (*materas*), one pair of blankets (*lodicum*), one pair of sheets (*linthiaminum*), and one coverlet for a bed, and that the said Joan shall have for her life one silver standing cup, with a gilt cover made in the form of a bell, and one silver spoon marked with the letter K; and after the decease of the said Joan Kelly or Kellegh, these articles to be for the use of the said priory for ever. His executors are to hire an honest secular priest for the space of four years, to celebrate in the said parish church for the health of his soul and the souls of Juliana and Agnes, his late wives, and of their parents and their benefactors, and of all the faithful dead. To the prior and brethren of the monastery of St. Nicholas, in Exeter, 6s. 8d., to pray for his soul. To the prior and brethren of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, in Exeter, 6s. 8d. To the prior and brethren of the order of preachers (*i.e.*, Dominican or Black Friars, whose house was afterwards Bedford House, on the site of Bedford Circus) in the said city, 6s. 8d. To the warden (*Gardiano*) and brethren of the minor order (Franciscan or Grey Friars, the site of whose house is now called Friar's Walk and Colleton Crescent) in the said city, 6s. 8d. To the store of the parish church of Heghneke (Hennock), 20s. To his brother, Ralph Kelly, his gown of violet in grain (*toga mea de vyolet in Grayn*), lined with cloth of diverse coloured threads (*marbrino*). Whereas he had by divers charters granted to John Vowell *alias* Hoker, certain messuages, lands, and tenements in South Street, Exeter, late Pollow's, he (testator) releases all claim and interest in the premises to the said John Vowell *alias* Hoker. To Thomas Kelly of Moreton, a gown of "mustard vylers"* lined with "caleber" (a sort of fur). He directs his executors to pay to women at their marriage, £20—to each of them 6s. 8d.; also, that the three daughters of Edmund Colchestre of Exeter shall have 40s. out of this gift. To the store of the church of St. David, in the suburbs of Exeter, 13s. 4d.; also, 6s. 8d. to the stores of each of the parish churches of Lustleigh, Moreton, North Bovy, Trysham, and Dunshydock; and 13s. 4d. to Stoklegh Pomeray. His executors to provide new "clothyng" for Joan Wynton, a pauper, to the value of 13s. 4d. To Christina Bayer (or Layer), 6s. 8d.; to Agnes, her daughter, 6s. 8d. Whereas he had given to Robert Chubbe and others a close of land on St. David's Hill, he wills that the wardens and feoffees of St. Petrock for the time being shall hold the same for ever, to keep on the anniversary day of his death his obit in the said church of St. Petrock, for the good safety of his soul and the souls of Juliana and Agnes, and of others, as aforesaid, and that the said feoffees shall annually expend out of the rent of the said close on his obit, 6s. 8d., and the residue of the said rent to the use of the above church of St. Petrock. His feoffees to grant an estate in perpetuity to Robert Hoker *alias* Vowell and Alice Kelly, and their heirs, on their marriage, of and in three shopys (shops) situate in the parish of St. Petrock, in which Alice Warbyke, Thomasia Jaye, and John Culme dwell; and if they happen to die before marriage then their parents shall have the said shops for ever. To John and Robert Hoker *alias* Voywell and Joan Hele he leaves all his estate in a close of land, garden and house on St. David's Hill, aforesaid. He appoints as executors, Master John Phelipp, Dean in the Collegiate Church of the Holy Cross, Crediton, Richard

* This word appears as "musterdevyllys" in the will of Wm. Holcombe (Redmayne's *Register*, folio 27), quoted by Dr. Oliver, who states, in a note, that it "sometimes takes the grotesque form of 'mustard-devils,' and is said to be a corruption of moitie-devel irs." "It has been plausibly derived," he adds, "from Montivilliers in Normandy (called Moustier Villiers in the 15th century), the seat of a supposed manufactory" (*Monasticon*, 278, note). Also, Stafford's *Register*, by Rev. Prebendary Randolph, 423.

Prye, and Master John Tannere; and leaves to them, for their labour, 6os. and the residue of his goods, etc., for the safety of his soul. Witness, "Dominus" Thomas Acline, Rector of St. Petrock, John Hoker *alias* Vowell, John Eyles, and others.

Endorsed:—Certificate of Probate, 16th January, 1486-7, before the official of the Archdeacon of Exeter, by John Phelippe, Dean in the Collegiate Church of St. Cross at Crediton, Richard Prye, and Master John Tanner, Rector of the Church of St. Mary Major, Exeter.

* * *

Notes.

GLASTONBURY THORN.—The following notes may be worth adding to those we have already published concerning this miraculous tree. They are from an article in the May number of the *Antiquary* (London), by W. Carew Hazlitt:—

"Dr. Leighton, writing to Cromwell about 1537, says: 'Pleesith your worship to understand that yester night we came from Glastonbury to Bristow? I here send you for relicks two flowers wrapped up in black sarcenet, that on Christmas even will spring and burgen, and bear flowers.'

"Manningham, in his *Diary*, May 2nd, 1602, records, apparently as something of which he had heard, that 'At Glastenbury there are certaine bushes which beare May flowers at Christmas and in January.'"

"'This tree,' says Worlidge,* 'flourished many years in Wilton Garden near Salisbury, and, I suppose, is there yet; but it is not altogether so exact to a day as its original from whence it came was reported to be; it's probable the faith of our ancestors might contribute much towards its certainty of time. For imagination doth operate on inanimate things, as some have observed."

* * *

DEVON BIBLIOGRAPHY: AN UNKNOWN EXETER AUTHOR.—A small volume, purchased at the recent sale of the library of the late Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, the campanologist, has come into my possession; and in sending a notice of it to the *Western Antiquary*, I do so on account of its extreme rarity, as well as its unique title. There is no notice of it in any of the standard bibliographical works, and it is not mentioned in Davidson's *Bibliotheca Devoniensis* or in Halkett and Laing's *Dictionary of Anonymous Literature*, and, although published early in the 18th century, is not contained in the Rev. J. Ingle Dredge's list of *Devon Booksellers;* moreover, the name of its publisher, Joseph Anthony, does not appear in the last-named.

The first portion of its title, "The Exeter Guide," is suggestive of its being a topographical work, but this supposition is soon dissipated by what follows. Although the volume is only a duodecimo, the title is one of the longest I ever met with, and in character is novel and remarkable; for although the work itself relates to religious matters, the main portion of the title consists of a description of the author's ancestry and of the city of Exeter. It is so singular that, long though it be, I give it at full length:—

"The Exeter Guide to both temporal Happiness and eternal. Being a very compleat Manual and convenient (Before, At, and After,) for the Feast of Feasts.

"In III Parts; Together with an *Epistle*, *Preface*, and *Introduction*. *Appendix*, *Almanack*, and *Addition*. The Whole shewing how to lead a holy and comfortable *Life;* be a constant and worthy Communicant, and dy [*sic*] an easy and happy *Death*. Interlaced with *Chronological*, *Historical*, *Poetical*, and *Proverbial* passages.

"The more t'invite; in hopes that he who buys
Will him delight into a Sacrifice.

"Useful edifying and convincing to all Sects of Christians.

"In six Volumes. Each a different Tongue speaks:
As *English*, *French*, *High-Dutch*, and *Low*,
Port'guese and *Italian* also.

"By a *Church* of *England* man; a *Gentleman* born (*descended from the eldest line of a very ancient* Saxon *and* Norman *Family*, *restored to their Lands in* England *by King* William *the* Conqueror, *since which have been 22 Generations*, *1 a Bishop*, *and 1 a Dean;*) a *Merchant* bred these 37 years; a *Traveller;* a *Linguist;* a Native and a registred *Freeman* of the well built, plentiful, healthy and pleasant city of Exeter, and County of Exon; half a mile long, and one third of a mile broad, within the walls; one of the 4 *Chambers* of *England;* one of the (5) *Cinque-Ports;* a *Bishop's See;* an *Earldom;* the only *Staple* for *Serges* in *Great Brittain;* and a Place of great Trade: Has 2 Weekly Markets, and 5 Yearly Fairs; 5 Outgates, and 6 within; a Guildhall, a Prison, a Bridewell, a great Conduit, a Corn- and a Serge-Market, 2 Latine Schools and 2 Hospitals, a Cathedral and 15 Parish-Churches and a Chappel in the City; and 4 Churches and 2 Chappels in the 4 large Suburbs: Is govern'd by a *Mayor* and *Aldermen*, having a *Sword-bearer* with the Cap of Maintenance, &c; also by a *Recorder*, *Sherrifs*, &c. Has a very ancient Castle within the Walls, (but out of that County,) on the North-East, with a Chappel in it, where th' Assizes and Sessions for *Devonshire* are held, and the County-Jayl hard by it; and a fair, high, long stone Bridge on the West, over the River *Exe;* (*the middle of which parts it from a large*, *rich Village and Parish*, *with a Church*, *a Ward*, *and a Bridewell*, *call'd* S. Thomas *th' Apostle*, in *Devon*) See more after th' *Epistle*.

"Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci.
"Nothing is pleasant, that wants variety.

"Exon, Printed for Joseph Anthony MDCCXV." 12mo. xij, 348.

No author's name is mentioned. There is, however, a clue to it, although a very faint one, at the end of the "Epistle to the Reader," which runs thus:—

* *Systema Horticulturæ*, 1677, page 88.

[Signed] "——— H ——— Y
"From my Compting-House in Amsterdam . . . Monday 18 April, O.S., 29 N.S.
"Anno Creationis Mundi 5719.
"Redemptionis 1715.
"Nativitas meæ, Exoniâ - - hodie 56."

Then follows a short account of Exeter and of its chronology.

In the introduction (2-3) he alludes to the "Judgments" which took place "within 12 English miles of" his "native place"; and he continues thus:—"Tiverton, in Devon, was often admonished by her Godly Preacher that God wou'd bring some heavy Judgment on that Town for their horrible Profanation of the Lord's Day, occasion'd by their Market on the day following." He then instances the two great fires which took place there in the years 1598 and 1612; and concludes, "but afterwards the Market-day was changed from Monday to Tuesday, to remove all occasions of profaning the Lord's day." The idea of such occurrences as disastrous fires being due to Divine visitations for Sabbath breaking was quite in accord with the spirit of the times; but the application of this idea to the Tiverton calamities was apparently first made in Bishop Lewis Bayly's *Practice of Piety*, one of the most popular works of its class of the 17th century. Certain it is that the fire of 1598 was more generally attributed by Stow and others (*vide* Harding's *History of Tiverton*, II., appendix 14) to the "unmercifulness and small regard of the poore" on the part of the richer inhabitants. There are two remarkable omissions in "The Exeter Guide": mention is not made that the change of the market-day did not take place until 1655, 43 years after the first great fire; and notwithstanding this alteration of the day, a third extensive fire took place in 1661!

The appendix (346) contains the couplet (well known in modern times through being one of "Poor Richard's Maxims):—

"To go to Bed early, and early to Rise,
Will make a man Healthy, and Wealthy and Wise."

The work concludes on page 348, with the following notice:—

"N.B. My *Family and Closet* Almanack, *never out of Date*, with An Addition, is printed on half a sheet of Demy Royal Paper, and must be pasted on, and folded in, next after this leaf. *Is also to be sold alone*, without this book."

Bearing in mind that the author was a resident of Amsterdam, may the rarity of the work be due to his retaining the major number of copies in his own possession? If this were the case, other copies might perhaps be obtainable in the booksellers' shops of Holland.

Budleigh-Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

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WEST OF ENGLAND CHURCH ERECTED IN THE REIGN OF CHARLES I.—If any of the numerous and learned readers of the *Western Antiquary* were asked to point out such a building, probably few could do so; and yet, in an out-of-the-way district a few miles to the east of Taunton, may have been seen, only three years ago, a very fine example of the beautiful and curious style in vogue in those days. It had this peculiarity—that although situated in the midst of the large and populous village of North Newton, with a chancel tower, churchyard, etc, it was not a parish church, but simply a private chapel, to which the villagers had no right: they had to travel three miles to their parish church at North Petherton, unless by sufferance at North Newton. A private chapel existed here previous to the Reformation, when, the endowment having been taken away, the building fell into ruin, and the materials were converted into stables, an inn, a ducking stool, and a pillory for the village. In the time of Charles I., Sir Thomas Wrothe purchased the chantry lands and built a new chapel, and this was the building that until the last few years was standing. The architecture was so peculiar and artistic that every exertion ought to have been made for its restoration: the coved roof of the nave had so forced out the side walls that it was found impossible to do less than take them entirely down. On the entrance tower door at the western end was a very unique carving of the wise and foolish virgins. The pulpit stood upon a carved lion, bracketed with fern leaves. The font was of wood, seven-sided, with carved emblems—the pelican feeding her young from her bosom, and similar designs; the cover was of moulded oak, surmounted with a dove, the whole being very chaste and singular. The rood screen was of semi-circular arches, with handsome and heavy curtains. The windows were of massive moulded oak, with square heads, the ceiling richly decorated with ribs and mouldings in plaster work, and the royal arms of large size and well painted. In the ringing loft of the tower was a large and heavy oak chest, with semi-ridged cover, three locks, and massive ironwork; in it was found the ironwork of the ancient hour glass, formerly fixed opposite the preacher.

The reader will see that such a church or chapel as above described was very unusual and curious, and will be grieved to hear that it is now no more. True, the beautiful parable door has been preserved in the new church, besides portions of the pulpit, screen, etc., but the font, the royal arms, the ancient chest, the carved lion and brackets have been turned out, and were in the possession of the writer of these lines. The chest was restored to the representatives of the Wrothe family, the royal arms were sent to the Taunton Museum, and the font, lion, etc., are now on his hands.

Mediæval Hall, Taunton. EDWARD JEBOULT.

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PIRATES AT PENZANCE.—One Sunday morning—28th September, 1760—about two o'clock, the good folk of Penzance were awakened from their slumbers by the terrific sound of a drum, beating "to arms." The moonlight revealed, just below the town, a stranded vessel—an

Algerine xebec of 22 guns. A report was in circulation that the crew were suffering from the plague. Soon it was stated that the strangers were swimming ashore as fast as possible; and the consternation was increased by the ringing of the town bell, the clamour of the men, and the screaming of the women (all of whom had quitted their beds in dire dismay). A general assemblage of the inhabitants being made at the Market Plot, a consultation followed concerning means to be taken for preventing the infected Turks from landing in the town. This deliberation resulted in the understanding that the *Independent Company*, commanded by Capt. George Borlase, should arm themselves. Further, if it could be ascertained that the plague was on board, they should *fire at and kill* the unfortunate men before they could reach land. This severe enactment failed to be executed, for, during the deliberation at the Market Plot, the Mussulmen, in great numbers, reached the shore and entered houses at the quay. Out of 172, 14 were drowned, the bodies being buried in the sand. The *Barbican* (a large cellar) was put at the disposal of those who had escaped the dangers of the sea, and blankets, refreshments, etc., were granted to the shivering strangers. A Mr. Mitchell acted as interpreter. During the day, notwithstanding it was Sunday, the vessel was cut to pieces by the neighbouring wreckers, who carried off everything portable belonging to the crew. The latter, being pirates, had little beyond their weapons to lose. Their scimitars and guns were ornamented with silver. The captain, Amida Benzgouda, was a fierce-looking little fellow, "with an eye that seemed to flash fire."

Two despatches were received by the mayor from Mr. Pitt, the one ordering that the Turks and Moors should perform a strict quarantine, the other that all their clothes, guns, and scimitars should be kept for them. Admiral Boscawen forwarded a communication stating that a sloop of war, the *Hind* (20 guns), and a transport, would be sent to convey the piratical crew back to Algeria. On 31st October, the embarkation took place, the inhabitants being glad of their departure. During their confinement at the *Folly* they had been very turbulent. Two boats from the transport received them on board at *Cribezawn Rocks*. Though assisted by 60 soldiers, the seamen had great difficulty in effecting the task of conveying the corsairs on board the transport. The turbans of the Turks, the uniforms of the soldiers, with a scattering of the townsfolk, presented a novel spectacle. Reaching Falmouth Harbour, the Turks were granted permission to enter the town, and they frequently walked to Penryn, stealing shirts, or anything else they could carry off, from the hedges. An affray in Falmouth harbour took place between some Portuguese seamen and the Turks, in which the former were "dreadfully wounded." At a considerable expense to the country, they were conveyed to their own land, the home government acting "with more lenity and indulgence than their behaviour merited."

The foregoing is an abbreviated account of a shipwreck at Penzance a century and a quarter ago. It has been taken from an old Cornish magazine—long since out of print. HOWARD HARRIS.

Porthleven.

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RALEIGH FAMILY.—The following memorial exists in the Church of St. Martin, Cheriton, Kent:—

"Here lieth jnterred the Body of Mrs Elizabeth Raleigh grand daughter of the famed Sr Walter Raleigh who died the [*sic*] Enbrook the 26th day of October 1716 Aged 30 years."

She is described in the entry of her burial as "Mrs Elizabeth, daughter of Mr Philipp Rawleigh of Westminster. R. J. F.

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Queries.

NATHANIEL HOWARD.—A gentleman of this name was the author of a volume treating of Persian poetry, published in 1830, and is described as an honorary member of the Plymouth Institution. Can any of the older members of that Society give any information respecting him, and say whether he has any descendants living in Plymouth at the present time? QUÆRENS.

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THE HOE.—There have been several variations in the method of spelling the name of this famous and attractive portion of Plymouth scenery, but I should like to ask if the form "Hoa" has been at all commonly used. It is employed by Smeaton in his *Narrative of the Building of the Edystone Lighthouse*. DEVS., JUNR.

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EXAMPLE OF LONG CONTINUED TENURE OF AN ECCLESIASTICAL BENEFICE.—A writer in *Church Bells* recently pointed out that the Rev. F. W. Pye, Rector of Blisland, had "just completed the 106th year of his family's service to the Church during two generations. His father was instituted on April 10th, 1780, and he himself in February, 1834." The writer goes on to say that there have been only *five* rectors of Blisland since the Restoration in 1660, while five more carry us back to the time of the Reformation, 1547. He gives the last five, with the dates of their institution, as follows:—

"1660.	December 21st ...	Philip Dynham.
1709.	July 6th	John Dell.
1718.	October 13th ...	Stephen Hicks.
1780.	April 10th	William Pye.
1834.	February 21st ...	Francis Woolcock Pye."

My reason for asking you to place these facts on record is that I may invite your readers to afford information of any similar cases where the successive holders of benefices have been either equally or more remarkably long-lived. The writer I have referred to considers the instance of Blisland as "perhaps unique." Is it so? W. S. B. H.

"MASONS' ARMS," PLYMOUTH.—In preparing for publication my volume of *Masonic Records*, I find an entry of a lodge held at the "*Mason's Arms*, PLYMOUTH," 1735-1762, but in a newspaper account of the proceedings of the constitution of the lodge it is said to have been held at the "Masons Arms *Plymouth Dock*" (now Devonport). Can you or any of your correspondents throw any light on this for me? What I want specially to know is whether there was a "Masons Arms" at *Plymouth*, as well as at Plymouth *Dock*, in 1735; and if so, the street (if possible) in which both were situated. The lodge had no name, but met, according to the lists, at the "Masons Arms Plymouth," from 1735 to 1762, then at "Barnstaple Inn Princes St Plymouth *Dock*," 1763-65, and at Oxford Inn, "Plymo *Dock*," 1766-76, when it ceased working. From the newspaper accounts, and the fact that it subsequently was at Plymouth *Dock*, I am inclined to infer that the first-named place should have been also Plymouth Dock. I do not know if there are any manor records at Devonport accessible; if so, they might solve the point.

Torquay. JNO. LANE, F.C.A.

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BENJAMIN JOULES OR JOWLES.—May I ask the assistance of your readers in elucidating the career of this Plymouth (?) worthy? He was conceded the sole privilege of ballasting in Cattewater for 71 years from 1710, in return for dredging work performed by him. I should like to know some particulars of his ancestry and the place and date of his birth, as well as the position he occupied in Plymouth in the early part of the reign of Queen Anne?

W. S. B. H.

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M.P.S FOR EXETER IN THE LONG PARLIAMENT.—These were Robert Walker, Esq., alderman, Simon Snow, merchant, elected 27th October, 1640; and Samuel Clarke, merchant, elected 1646, *vice* Walker. I shall be glad to learn some particulars of these gentlemen. Walker was returned to both Parliaments of 1640, and was disabled as a Royalist in February, 1643, sitting in the rival Parliament at Oxford. He was re-elected after the Restoration, from 1661 till his death in 1673. Snow, also, I believe, sat for Exeter in the Short Parliament of April, 1640. Both he and Clarke were amongst the members secluded by Col. Pride, so they were, I presume, of the Presbyterian party in the House. They seem to have died before 1660.

Leigh, Lancashire. W. D. PINK.

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OUTBOUNDS.—In the *Picture of Plymouth* (1812) is given a "Dock Directory, or, a List of the principal Inhabitants of the Town of Dock, their Occupations, and the Names of the Streets in which they reside." I notice in a number of instances the term "Outbounds" given as the place of residence of sundry persons included in the directory. To what present portion of Devonport did this name apply? KEARLEY.

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KING'S EVIL.—In *Chambers' Journal* for November 2nd, 1885, page 639, under the heading of "A Little Toad Lore," the writer says:—"In Devonshire there is a family of foreign extraction widely scattered over the county, whose members have the reputation for curing 'King's evil.'" Query, what family is this?

Exeter. E. PARFITT.

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DEVONSHIRE GHOST STORY: WHITE LADY.—In the family of Gould of Law (Lew) Trenchard, in Devonshire, was a white lady, who is described as flitting at full moon through the long avenue, "sparkling like the spray of a waterfall, as she passes from shadow into light." The above is quoted from an article entitled "Notes on our Popular Antiquities," by W. Carew Hazlitt, in the May number of the *Antiquary* (London). I shall be glad to know where I can find a full account of this ghostly visitant, and if the story is in any wise authenticated by living persons of the Gould family or otherwise.

M. Y. Y. T.

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MASSACHUSETTS AND THE WEST OF ENGLAND.—John Endicott (spelt in every variety of ways) was the first Governor of Massachusetts Bay, and went from Dorset. John *Woodbury* or *berry* was from Devon or Somerset, and there is a parish in Devon and a castle there, mentioned in *Domesday Book* and elsewhere, by the name of Wood*bere*, and in Plymtree a Woodbere Court, "pertaining to the honor of Gloucester." This John Woodbury, together with Roger Conant, a Devonshire man, and John Balch, Peter Palfrey, and Captain William Nash, all probably from the south-western counties, had more to do with defeating the ambition of Richelieu in North America and securing Massachusetts Bay as a nucleus for New England in lieu of New France than any other of the pioneer planters.

These daring men, with their companions, embarked from Plymouth, Weymouth, and Bristol, between 1622 and 1626, and were largely under the patronage of the Rev. Mr. White of Dorchester. Of course, reliable information about these worthies possesses the liveliest interest for New Englanders, and it cannot be possible that there is not a great fund for such information besides what can be found in familiar works, such as *Playter's Plea*, *New England Prospect*, and *Wonder Working Providence*, which must be thrown open to students of local history and tradition in the south-western counties of England. It is with a view to bringing some of these facts to light that I have been advised to address myself to you. John Woodbury, mentioned above, was probably born at Burlescombe, Coker Hundred, or South Petherton, about 1580. These places are, I believe, near the borders of Devon and Somersetshire; also, the name occurs early in the 13th century in Devonshire, where they held a "knight's fee" for generations, in "Wodebere, Esse, and Brigford." Of the Endicott name there is one, William, born 1558, full Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, in 1580,

and one, Henry of Trowleigh, Devon, whose daughter married Ed. Knapman before 1620. Of the Conant name there are three Johns, noticed in Prince's *Worthies of Devon*, and a Samuel, who was an Exeter Fellow in 1652.

My object is not to enlighten you and your readers on a matter of purely local interest to Americans, but to elicit from your correspondents facts which may be known on this side of the Atlantic. R. S. R.

Paris. (Of Salem, Massachusetts.)

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ANCESTRY OF THOMAS ROWE.—In a letter dated Litdeat, England, 13th May, 1721, signed by Thomas Rowe and addressed to Exercise Conant (born 1637, Windham, New England, the following persons are mentioned:—"Uncle Conant died lately aged 91"; "another relation of ours Mr [John] Conant minister of Pool died suddenly"; "my brother John the upholsterer who lives at the sign of the Angel by ffleet Ditch near ffleet bridge in London"; "my mother died 31 Aug 1719, aged 82"; "my brother Samuel"; "Dr Conant lives at Kidlington near Oxford." The ancestry of Thomas Rowe is wanted. Was he the son of the John Rowe mentioned by Wood (*Athenæ Oxoniensis*), who was born in Crediton, Devon, graduated at Cambridge University; was a preacher in Tiverton, Devon, and of St. Peter's, at Westminster; and died 1677, in or near Gray's Inn Lane, in Holborn?

Portland, Maine, U.S.A. F. ODELL CONANT.

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FRENCH ARTISANS IN DEVONSHIRE.—When did the first French artisans settle in Devonshire, especially the lace makers, and when was the manufacture of lace established there. F. ODELL CONANT.

Portland, Maine, U.S.A.

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"THE PLYMOUTH MAGAZINE."—"The | Plymouth Magazine: | or, the | Univerfal Intelligencer. | Number 1. | For October 23, 1758. | To be continued Once a Fortnight. | containing |

"I. The Freſheſt Advices, both Foreign and Domestic; Price of Corn, &c at *Mark-Lane, London; Lloyd's* Liſt of Ships taken by *The Engliſh* and *French*, Stocks, Lottery-Tickets, Bankrupts, and Weekly Bill of Mortality.

"II. The Fairing, a new Song, as ſung by Miſs *Stevenſon*, at *Vauxhall.*

"III. Friendship, a new Song, as ſung by Miſs *Formantel*, at *Ranelagh.*

"IV. Life of the King of *Prussia.*

"V. Sixteen Pages of the Tragedy of *Romeo* and *Juliet.*

"Enter'd in the Stamp-Office according to Act of Parliament.

"Plymouth: Printed by O. Adams; and ſold by moſt Bookſellers in Devonſhire and Cornwall. 1758. (Price only Two-Pence.)

The above is the complete transcript of the title-page of a little Plymouth magazine which has ust been presented to me by a friend. I do not remember to have met with it before, nor can I trace it in any list of periodicals I have at present by me. My annotated copy of Worth's *Three Towns Bibliotheca* is at present in the hands of the Rev. J. Ingle Dredge, and I am therefore unable to say if it is noted therein. It is a curious little publication. The second page contains a series of advertisements of "Sales by the Candle"; then follow some items of "Plantation News," being an extract of a letter from Boston in New England, dated September 11th; "London News," dated October 14th; "Foreign Affairs," arrived by the mails from Holland; later news from London up to October 15th, with this curious footnote:—"[Not One Article of News in the Gazette by this Post.]" Two songs follow, as noted on the title-page; other items of "Plantation News"; County and London News; details of "Sale by the Candle"; etc., etc. These items occupy fourteen pages; after which are given two pages of the "Memoirs of Frederick III., King of Prussia; and sixteen pages of "Romeo and Juliet." The latter has a separate imprint, *viz.*:- -"London: Printed for F. Cooke, and sold by all Booksellers in Town and Country. 1758."

I am desirous of knowing if this interesting little publication was continued, and if so, for how long; also, whether any correspondent of the *Western Antiquary* is the fortunate possessor of either the first or any subsequent number. W. H. K. WRIGHT.

Plymouth.

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ELECTRICAL STRAP AT THE EDYSTONE.—In Weston's letters, etc., relative to the Edystone Lighthouse, occurs the following passage (on page 33):—"All the damage sustained by the last storm was that the *electrical strap* which went from the sink pipe down to the rock was washed away." What is meant by the electrical strap and what was its use? Was it an anticipation of the lightning conductor? IGNORAMUS.

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T. W., 1602.—Can any North Devon reader inform me if there was any maker of nautical instruments resident in Barnstaple at the date above mentioned, and whether the initials "T. W." can be identified as belonging to such a person? If such be the case, I should be glad of information as to who is meant by the inscription quoted?

W. S. B. H.

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WAS HATHERLEIGH A BOROUGH?—This question was asked by "Devs., Junr.," with regard to Tavistock, and satisfactorily answered. I have in my possession a "Rental of ye Borrowgh of Hatherlegh," dated "xijth daye of Decembre in the rayne of Edwarde the Sixth ye therde yere." L. EDYE.

Chatham.

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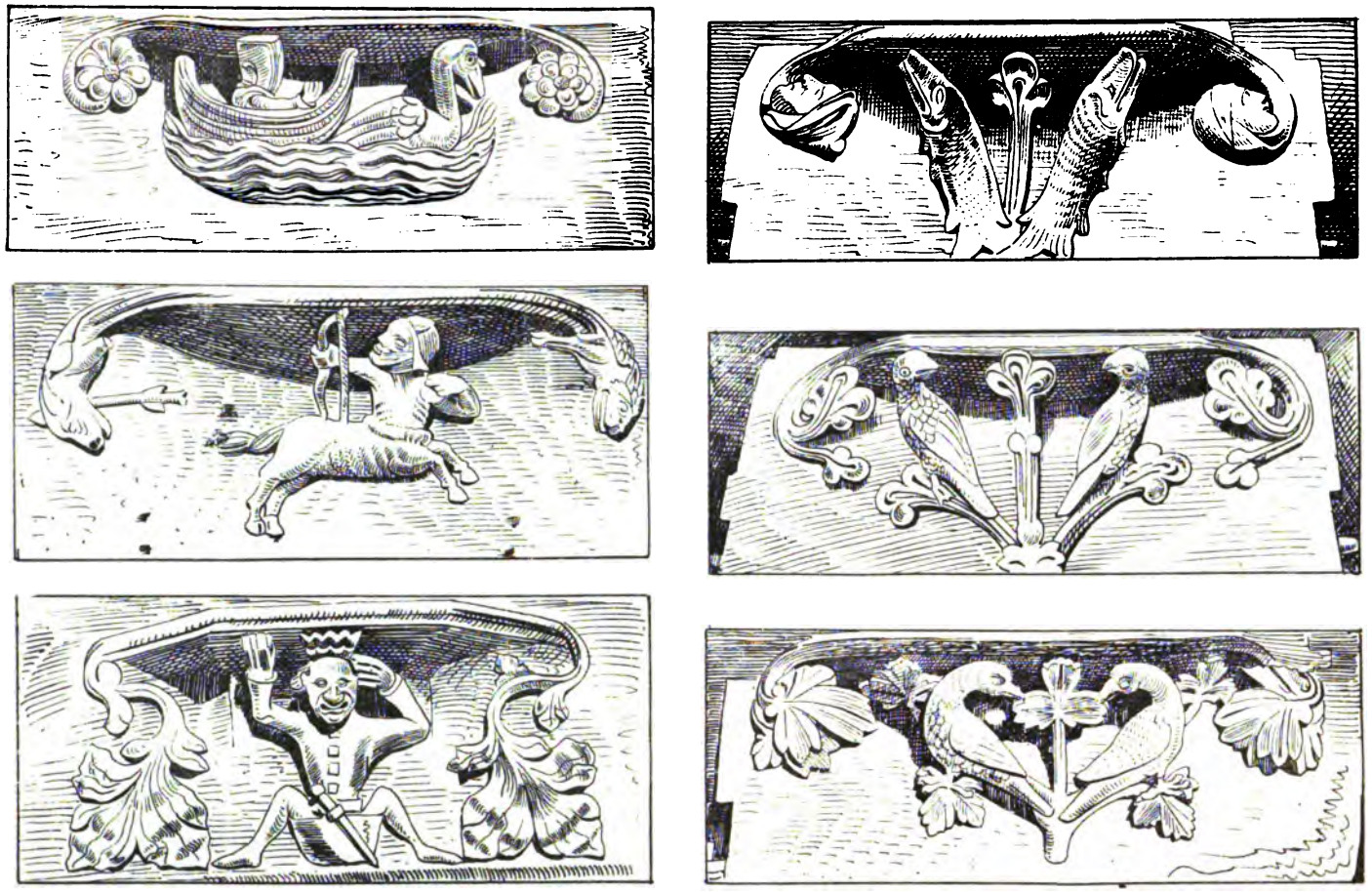
JOHN OF TREVISA.—I believe it is usually understood that John of Trevisa was a native of Cornwall. If so, from what place did he derive his cognomen, and for what reason IGNORAMUS.



MISERERES IN EXETER CATHEDRAL.—Plate IV.

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

Replies.

EARLDOM OF PLYMOUTH (*Western Antiquary*, page 268).—The first person to bear the title of Earl of Plymouth was Charles Fitz-Charles, illegitimate son of King Charles II. by Mrs. Catherine Pegg. He was created, 28th July, 1675, Baron of Dartmouth, Viscount Totnes, and Earl of Plymouth, but dying in 1680 without issue, his titles became extinct. The earldom was revived, 6th December, 1682, in favour of Thomas Hickman-Windsor, seventh Baron Windsor, and continued with his descendants till the decease without issue, in 1843, of the eighth earl (*cf.* Courthope's *Historic Peerage*, Burke's *Extinct Peerage*, etc.). There was no Mountjoy, Earl of Plymouth in the reign of Elizabeth: there was a Blount, Baron Mountjoy and Earl of Devon, in that of James I., who possibly is the peer whom your correspondent "W.S.B.H." refers to under the former title. W. D. PINK.
Leigh, Lancashire.

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STATUTE-STANDLES.—In the *Western Antiquary* for April, Dr. Brushfield asks a question about statute-standles, commonly called hawk-trees. Tonkin says that they are trees of a certain size and number, left (as by law) standing after the rest are cut down. Those left uncared for and standing in exposed places, as by the sea, will naturally become "worn and galled by the Breach of the Sea, and the Force of the Elements." FRED. W. P. JAGO.
Plymouth.

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QUINDECS.—A correspondent in the *Western Antiquary* for April, and who signs himself "Ignoramus," asks what sort of taxes these were. Quindec is thus explained by the Rev. Mr. Wallis in the *Bodmin Register*, page 321:—"An ancient tax called *Quindec* or fifteenth, 'because the said town of Bodmyn [A.D. 1494] is charged with £16, at least every XV^d^ we do further award that every burgess of Laskerd holding any shop in Bodmyn by the year, shall bear and pay to the Mayor and burgesses of Bodmyn, toward the payment of the said XV^d^' (*i.e.*, the *quindec* or fifteenth)." FRED. W. P. JAGO.
Plymouth.

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CORNISH BISHOPS (5th Series, page 266.—The list quoted by Mr. E. W. Rashleigh appears to have been taken from the Calendar Book of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter—see Oliver's *Lives of the Bishops of Exeter*, page 2, foot-note 2. There is, however, some variation in the two quotations. J. S. ATTWOOD.
Exeter.

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HORN-ORE.—Permit me to supplement Mr. Parfitt's description of horn-ore, which he rightly says is the Cornish miners' term for horn-silver, by stating that it is a chloride of silver, its composition being, silver, 75·34, chlorine, 24·66. It is a rare mineral, but it has also been found at Huel Duchy in Phillack, and at Huel Brothers and Silver Valley. In the silver mine in the island of Sark, this mineral was found some years since in considerable quantities, and, accompanying native silver, at Ballycorus, county Dublin. R. H.
London.

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DEVONSHIRE REGIMENTAL COLOURS.—The colours of the Devon and Cornwall Fencibles, a regiment of 1000 strong raised by Colonel Hall in eleven weeks, towards the close of last century, were formerly hung in St. Margaret's, Topsham. After being lost to that edifice for some years, they were reverently restored to their old position in 1881, by the venerable Mr. S. C. Hall, F.S.A., son of the gallant colonel just mentioned.
Fair Park, Exeter. HARRY HEMS.

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ANCIENT SCREEN AT SHUTE.—We are favoured by Mr. W. H. H. Rogers with the following particulars of this curious screen, concerning which enquiries were made in our last number.—EDITOR.

WHITFORD, NEAR SHUTE.—A discovery of considerable archæological interest has just been made here. An old cottage belonging to Sir W. E. Pole, near the ford over the Axe, becoming dilapidated, is being pulled down, and Mr. Clode, the bailiff, seeing that one of the old wooden partitions had been cased over, had the covering removed, and behind it, on the panels, were four figures about three feet high, painted in distemper, the colours quite fresh and clear. No. 1 is the Virgin and Holy Child; 2, Our Saviour, holding the orb of sovereignty in one hand and the other raised in the attitude of blessing; 3, a crowned figure, male, nimbed, holding a sword in the right hand, point downward—either St. Peter or King Henry VIII.; 4, a bishop in *pontificalibus*, possibly Bishop Oldham or Bishop Veysey (A.D. 1507-55, with hand up in the act of blessing. There was another figure which has been destroyed, but a hand with a sword remains, similar to figure No. 3. The background of the figures is diapered, and on the styles and below them is a running leaf ornament and flower of conventional character. The cornice is studded with a device probably intended for the Harrington knot. There was a chantry at Whitford founded by the Courtenay family, which was suppressed at the Reformation, and its last incumbent or priest, called Robert Ottleigh, was pensioned at £5 a year. He was living in 1553. Where this chapel was situate in the village cannot be determined, but probably, as was the custom, near the river, or *wide-ford*, from which the village takes its name. It is probable that this old cottage, which has been partially rebuilt of late years, was originally the priest's domicile, and that these figures ornamented the study or chief living room of his residence, from one corner of which led up the old circular stairway to the upper chamber. The chapel, without doubt, closely adjoined, but no traces of it are discernible. The figures are very similar to those found at the bottom of rood screens erected in churches of contemporary date—the beginning

of the 16th century. Although the Courtenays were the patrons of the chantry, the device of the Harrington knot seems to allude to the wealthy orphan, the Lady Cicely Bonville and Harrington, afterwards Marchioness of Dorset, who was the possessor of the Manor of Shute at the time, and lived in great state in her house there, during the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., previous to its purchase by the Poles. She was a great patron of the church and of ecclesiastical art generally, and was a friend, perchance, of the builder of the old house now dismantled. The old partition has been removed for safety to Shute House, and is well worth inspection.

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CHAINED BOOKS IN CHURCHES.—Writing on this interesting subject to *Notes & Queries*, our esteemed correspondent, Mrs. Charlotte G. Boger, says:—

"In Minehead Church, Somerset, I remembered not only a chained Bible, but several other books; and writing to the vicar, the Rev. A. H. Luttrell, he has obligingly sent me their names. In a recent restoration (which was sadly needed) of this interesting old church, the books have been unfortunately removed, and no place has yet been found for them. They were chained on the north side of the chancel. The books were:—*A Body of Divinity*, by Archdeacon Usher, of Armagh; a volume of sermons, published in 1562; copies of sermons preached by the Bishop of Salisbury at Poules Crosse, in 1560; the works of Thomas Adams, 1630; sermons by Robert Sanderson, D.D., 1657; and a black-letter Bible in ancient print."

She adds:—"It is the only place I have met with other books chained besides the Bible. Minehead Church is interesting as possessing the tomb of Judge Bracton, the eminent lawyer in Henry III.'s reign."

[We shall be very glad to receive other items of information on this most interesting topic, as we are under the impression that churches in the district, other than those noted, possess chained books.—EDITOR.]

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THE FAMILY OF FRANCIS SQUIRE.—The following particulars may be of interest to the Rev. Prebendary J. G. Howes, with reference to his enquiry (*Western Antiquary*, page 258, April, 1886):—

"Samuel Squire, D.D., was instituted Vicar of Greenwich, 22nd June, 1751, on the death of Ralph Skerret, S.T.P. He was born at Warminster, county Wilts, 1714; educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1733, M.A. 1737, D.D. 1749, a Fellow of his College, and soon after Chaplain to Dr. Wynn, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who collated him to the Prebend of Wanstraw, Wells, 21st May, 1743, and he was installed Archdeacon of Bath the same day. Presented 6th November, 1746, by the Dean and Chapter of Wells, to the Vicarage of Winscombe, county Somerset, which he held till his death. He was admitted 21st November, 1749, to the Rectory of Topsfield, county Essex, which he ceded in 1750, on being instituted to that of St. Anne, Westminster. He was installed 13th June, 1760, Dean of Bristol; 14th April, 1761, nominated Bishop of St. David's; consecrated 23rd May following (Le Neve, i, 305). He held Greenwich *in commendam*, and died 7th May, 1766. He wrote *The Ancient History of the Jews vindicated*, 1741; *Defence of Ancient Greek Chronology*, 1741; *Enquiry into the Foundation of the English Constitution*, 1745; and some sermons and essays (Darling, *Cyclop. Bibl.*; Watts, *Bibl. Brit.* See also Nichols, *Lit. Anec.*, VIII., *Lit. Illustrations*, iii, 825, 838, v, 766). There were two expectants for the Deanery of Bristol: Mr. Tucker of Bristol, who had done many things in regard to trade for which he was caressed by the people of Bristol; Dr. Squire was the other, who got the Deanery. Warburton said: 'One of these made Trade his Religion; the other Religion his Trade' (Nichols, *Lit. Illust.*, ii, 55)."

The above is extracted from Dr. Drake's recently published *History of Kent:—Blackheath*, page 99, and shows conclusively that the work is valuable for purposes of general reference, as well as a most reliable history of the locality of which it specially treats. EDITOR.

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AVETON GIFFORD.—The niche in the arch across the north transept of Aveton Gifford church has nothing singular about it, save, perhaps, the uniqueness of its position. Niches in columns or over arcades are not uncommon in our Devonshire churches. The stonework referred to dates from the Decorated period, when the main part of Exon's cathedral was built, and the niche probably contained a statuette of the Blessed Virgin or some particular patron saint (Aveton Gifford is dedicated in honour of St. Andrew). In a recent letter, the Rev. F. C. Hingeston-Randolph, Rector of Ringmore, writes me that, on looking through the Registers of Bishops Bronescombe and Quivil, he finds that Bishop Quivil instituted Henry de Lyneton, 15th Nov., 1284, Rector of Ringmore, on the death of Hugh de Rydmore; and he has further found a notice of Bishop Quivil's license, directed to Henry de Lyneton, who had been presented (no doubt by his kinsman, the patron and, perchance, the founder) to the Chantry de Lyneton in the Church of Aveton, to enable him to hold that benefice in plurity, *i.e.*, together with the Rectory of Ringmore. I may add that Mr. Hingeston-Randolph says that Aveton Giffard, and not Gifford, is the accurate spelling of the name of this village. HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

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THE DRAKE FAMILY.—It is a fashion among my namesakes to imagine that they descend from Sir Francis Drake or his brother Thomas, and the enquiry of "Fess" (page 234), which probably I alone can answer, serves to introduce the explanation for my acquaintance with the Ermington, and many other, registers. Jumping to the

conclusion that William Drake, who married Grace Gay, was the grandson of the first baronet, is more excusable than jumping to the one that the Plymouth Corporation paid for the water leat, though I would stake my existence on the evidence that they did not, and experts accustomed to see by the light of the past agree with me. The above William Drake outlived William, the son of John Drake of Ivybridge, whose line I once had to exhaust, because my uncle abroad tried to assure me that my great-grandfather would have succeeded to the baronetcy had he survived the last baronet, and that his spendthrift son abandoned the claim. After wasting much time and money to disprove the statement, I returned to my father's simple tradition that we came from the true ancient Drakes of Devon who bore the "Red Dragon," and I innocently accepted his gratuitous version (suggested by reading Prince) that we must be Drakes of Ash; so it came about unexpectedly that, working with a bias unfavourable to Sir Francis Drake, the more I tried to exalt Ash above Tavistock the more the scale inclined the other way, both in respect to antiquity and armoury.

My ideas being revolutionised, one Mr. Francis Drake of London, claiming descent from my great-grandfather, "Squire John Drake," alleged that his father (who, in boyhood, ran away from Devon about a hundred years ago) had been often taken by his uncle to visit "Squire John Drake," whose butler lodged him in a haunted chamber in a great house (it must have been Viscount Courtenay's butler, at Ford House, Wolborough). Wishing me to unite in claiming the Drake estates, he wrote on 3rd July, 1872:—"You are aware the direct line is simple enough through John Drake, Esq. Lord Courtenay did not, depend on it, wish to connect himself with any Drake. He knew quite well what he was about, though the old Squire died twelve years before Sir Fras. Henry Drake. Pray would you kindly inform me where the will of the old Squire's father is to be found, and have you seen that will?" I preferred to keep back my information from a Quixotic adventurer, much to his displeasure, and he, discovering that he did not descend from "Squire John Drake," vented his vexation in the Plymouth *Mercury*.

Now Lord Courtenay's peculiar friendship for "Squire John," which helped my father's conclusion, was really antagonistic to it, as will be obvious to any reader of my Introduction to the *Hundred of Blackheath* (just published). Indeed, it was only through working on the *History of Kent* that I discovered how marvellously ignorant the public are concerning the belongings of one of our greatest men.

Camden declared that Queen Elizabeth had compelled him to suppress truth, and, in regard to Drake he used these remarkable words:—"*Non alia referam quam quæ ab ipso audivi.*"—"I will relate nothing more than I heard from the man himself."

Your readers are aware of the unworthy efforts to detract from Drake down to his name and status. Now all Tavistockers, and many Plymouthians, know Judge Glanville's monument in Tavistock Church (it is engraved in Polwhele's *Devon*). Well, the lady kneeling before the recumbent judge represents his relict, then Lady Godolphin, the sister-in-law of Francis Drake's cousin, John Drake of Crowndale, whose son John married the judge's relative, Joan Glanville. This simple fact (and I hold more in reserve) shows how empirically your western oracles have spoken, one of whom, intending to disparage Drake, instanced that a William Drake of Tavistock was a "smith"! The attempt betrayed want of antiquarian knowledge, and partakes of the vulgarism of a servant girl I knew, who amused her mistress, the wife of a professional gentleman, by saying: "You ain't no better than I be, for you works for your living same as I do."

London. HENRY H. DRAKE.

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WAYMOUTH AND ROSIER FAMILIES (*Western Antiquary*, 4th Series, 132, 157).—Having occasion lately to search the Bishops' registers here between the years 1568 and 1650, I made the following notes, which may be interesting to your American readers:—

Waymoth.—License of marriage between Tobias Cullen and Grace Waymoth of Cockington. 24th March, 1580-81.

Rosier.—License of marriage between Bartholomew Rosier of Swimbridge and Christian Mayer of Lankey. 3rd December, 1610.

Weymouth.—License of marriage between John Weymouth of Slapton and Christiana Harvye of the same. 30th December, 1611.

Weymouthe.—License of marriage between John Weymouthe of Powderham and Ellen fford of Broadcliste. 24th August, 1615.

Waymouth.—License of marriage between John Hilley of Dawlish and Joanna Waymouth of the same, widow. 19th February, 1620-21.

Weymouth.—License of marriage between Gawyn Sexton of Dawlish and Thomasin Weymouth of the same. 18th September, 1626.

Weymouth.—License of marriage between Boas Tucke of Abbots' Kerswell and Agnes Weymouth of East Teignmouth. 11th July, 1627.

Weymouth.—License of marriage between John Weymouth of Quethiock and Joanna Robbins of St. Ewall. 10th February, 1628-9.

Weymouth.—License of marriage between Robert Weymouth of Dodbrooke and Mary Burnbury of Bratton Clovelleigh. 3rd April, 1629.

Rosier.—License of marriage between John Rosier of Swymbridge and Margaret Welsh of Barnstaple. 31st May, 1630.

Rosier.—License of marriage between John Boteler, Gent., of Littleham, and Mary Rosier, daughter of John Rosier, Gent., of Barnstaple. 20th October, 1632.

Waymouth.—License of marriage between Elizeus Olsbroome of Trusham and Amy Waymouth of the same. 3rd January, 1632-3.

Weymouth.—License of marriage between Edmund Weymouth of East Teignmouth and Anna Pearne of Dawlish. 14th February, 1639-40.

I have noted also the following wills at the Exeter Probate Court:—

Rosier, Christian, of Swymbridge, 1620 (doubtless she is the Christian Mayer who was married to Bartholomew Rosier in 1610).

Rosier, Margaret, of Swymbridge, 1625.

Rosier, Katherine, of Swymbridge, 1646.

Rosier, John, of Swymbridge, 1633.

Weymouth, George, of Plymouth, 1624.

Weymouth, James, of Dodbrooke, 1638.

The family of Rosier seems to have been confined to Barnstaple and its vicinity, and this affords some likelihood of a clue to the *habitat* of the narrator of George Waymouth's voyage to Virginia in 1605. I have also the following notes from an article in the *Devon and Exeter Gazette* for November 5th, 1878:—

"Swymbridge.—The interior of the church contains some fine monuments to the memory of the departed; among which is one to John Rosier, Esq., the inscription on which, it is said, contains fourteen law terms. The following is the inscription.

"'To the memory of John Rosier, gent, one of the attornyjs of the Court of Common Bench, and an Ancient of the Honourable Society of Lyons Inne, who died the 25th day of December 1685. Ætatis suæ 59.

"' Lo with a warrant sealed by God's decree
Death his grim serjieant hath arrested me
No bayle was to be given no law could save
My body from the prison of the grave
Yet by the gospell my poore soule had got
A supersedeas and death seiz'd it not
And for my downe cast body here it lyes
A prisoner of hope it shall arise
Faith doth assure me God of his great love
In Christ will send a writt for my remove
And set my body as my soul is free
With Christ in heaven—come glorious libertie.' "

This John Rosier might be the son, by a former wife, of the John Rosier who married Margaret Welsh in 1630, and the Mary Rosier, married to John Boteler in 1632, might be his sister. J. S. ATTWOOD.

Exeter.

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SIR FERDINANDO GORGES (see *Western Antiquary, passim*).—I cull the following marriage licenses from the Bishops' registers here:—

1615. June 17th. Edward Trelawny of Lanteglos in ffoye gent, and fferdinanda Gorges of St. Budiocke.

1621. Dec. 21st. fferdinando Gorges Knight and Mary Echem of Pelint.

1625. Dec. 31st. fferdinando Gorges of Plymouth and Elizabeth Coffin of the same, widow.

Exeter. J. S. ATTWOOD.

KING FAMILY (*Western Antiquary*, 4th Series, 174.—Perhaps the following extracts from the marriage licenses in the Bishops' registers here may assist Mr. Rufus King in searching for the origin of his ancestors:—

1583. Dec. 1st. John Balkwell of Nymet Rowlande and Anna Hayne of Shepewashe, widow.

1610. Oct. 30th. Thomas Kinge of Dartmouth, gent., and Joanna Lowdwell of the same, gentlewoman.

1610. Dec. 7th. John Hayne of Alphington and Joanna Chapple of Whitestone.

1611. June 18th. Isaac Kinge of Tottnes and Alice Crossinge, widow, of the same.

1611. Sept. 5th. Roger Hayne of Thrushelton and Elizabeth Richerde, daughter of William Richerde of Upawtrie, in the church of St. Mary Arches.

Under the date of 9th December, 1584, is the entry of the sequestration of "Rynmore als Ridmore," and in connection therewith is the name of Henry Kinge of Harberton. J. S. ATTWOOD.

Exeter.

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DEVONSHIRE EMIGRANTS TO MAINE, U.S.A.—I have examined the Barnstaple Register from 1538 to 1738, and made the following extracts, which will probably be of service to your correspondent, Mr. W. M. Sargent, A.M.:—

	Baptised.
Roger, son of Gylberte Payge	6th March, 1608.
Rebecke, daughter of Gilberte Payge	25th July, 1611.
Sarah, daughter of Mr. Gylberte Payge,	12th Oct., 1616.
John, son of ,, ,, ,,	17th Dec., 1620.
Gilbert, son of ,, ,, ,,	12th Dec., 1621.
Isaacke, ,, William Payge	20th May, 1634.
Gilbert, ,, ,, ,, ...	14th Feb., 1635.
Anne, daughter of Mr. William Payge	23rd June, 1639.
Sarah, ,, Roger Payge ...	2nd May, 1640.
Walter, son of Mr. Gilbert Payge, born 16th January	5th Feb., 1653.
Gilbard, son of Mr. Gilbert Payge, born 20th January	13th Feb., 1655.
John, son of Mr. Gilbert and Mary Payge, born 10th February	17th Feb., 1656.
Richard, son of Mr. Gilbert and Mary Payge, born 12th November ...	23rd Dec., 1658.
John, son of Mr. Gilbert and Mary Payge	24th Feb., 1660.
Walter, son of Mr. Gilbert and Mary Payge, born 11th October	22nd Oct., 1662.
Sarah, daughter of Mr. Gilbert and Mary Payge	4th Oct., 1663.
William, son of Mr. Gilbert and Mary Payge	18th March, 1666.
Mary, daughter of Mr. Gilbert and Mary Payge	26th Aug., 1668.

	Buried.
Ulalya Payge	20th March, 1590.
Buried at Bishops Tawton, a neighbouring parish. He was one of eighteen prisoners executed at Barnstaple, "whereof 4 of Plymouth for a murder." The assizes were held here because of the prevalence of plague at Exeter.	
Rebecca, daughter of Mr. Gilbert Paige	12th Jan., 1616.
Elizabeth, ,, ,, ,,	10th June, 1619.
Sarah, ,, ,, ,,	5th April, 1622.
Mary, ,, ,, ,,	30th May, 1626.
William, son of Mr. William Paige ...	10th Aug., 1638.
Mr. William	23rd May, 1640.
Walter, son of Mr. Gilbart Paige ...	28th March, 1654.
Gilbard, son of ,, ,, ...	31st March, 1656.
Mrs. Elizabeth Paige, widow	20th April, 1657.
John, son of Mr. Gilbard Paige... ...	14th Feb., 1660.
Mrs. Sarah Paige, widow	25th Jan., 1665.
John, son of Mr. Gilbard Paige... ...	22nd March, 1668.
Mr. Gilbard Paige, Marchant	30th March, 1670.
Richard, son of Mr. Gilbard Paige ...	6th July, 1670.
Mary, daughter of Mr. ,, ,, ...	12th Jan., 1671.
Mrs. Mary Paige, widow	11th May, 1674.
Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Paige	12th June, 1734.
Alice, daughter of William Paige ...	19th Feb., 1737.

No marriages of Paige are entered in this register during the 200 years.

In Barnstaple Church there is a handsome monument to Gilbert Paige, surmounted by an heraldic shield, of which the following is a description:—"Argent on a bend sable, three eagles displayed, of the first, impaling barry wavy of twelve argent and azure, on a chevron crenelle or, between three sea-horses naissant five guttes de poix. Esquire's helmet and lambrequin. Crest: a demi-eagle displayed.

Of the inscription, which is as follows, I give an exact copy, and I am therefore not responsible for the grammatical blunder in the parenthesis:—

Memoriae Sacrum
Gilberti Paige mercatoris, natu,
nec non moribus, vere generosi.
Vir egregiae { pietatis / fidelitatis / probitatis } erga { Deum / principem / omnes }
Qui obiit 28 die Martii 1669.
Cui parti sunt a Maria uxore
charissima (filia Gulielmi Tucher
mercatoris et Sara uxore ejus)
Gulielmus et Sara adhuc superstites
{ Gualterus / Gilbertus / Johannes / Gualterus } { Johannes / Ricardus / Maria } hoc tumulo adjacente inhumati
omnes meritis salvatoris Jesu Christi
spe laetae resurrectionis conquiescentes."

The family of Paige was of considerable distinction in Barnstaple during the 17th century. Gilbert Paige was mayor in 1629 and 1641, and in the two following years took a leading part in fortifying the town for the Parliamentarians. Mrs. Elizabeth Paige by her will, dated 9th March, 1656, built and partly endowed four alms houses, still in existence and called by her surname, and a street in the town is called Paige's Lane.

The reference to All Saints Staining, Mark Lane, may have arisen from the circumstance of the incumbent of that parish having given a certificate that the intending emigrants had furnished evidence that they were "in conformitie with the church of England" and were no subsidy men, which that incumbent did in many other cases, reported in Hotton's *Original Lists of Emigrants*.

I cannot find in the Barnstaple Registers the John Cade, Master of the *Lyon* of Barnstaple, but I have all the entries of Cade from 1540 to 1715, a copy of which I shall be happy to send to Mr. Sargent, if it will be of any service to him; and further information respecting the family may be obtained in Colonel Vivian's *Visitation of Devon*.

THOMAS WAINWRIGHT.
Barnstaple Grammar School.

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Notes to Illustrations.

MISERERES OF THE CHOIR STALLS OF EXETER CATHEDRAL.

THESE four sheets of drawings comprise a couple of dozen of the ancient miserere or misericorde seats, which form by far the most interesting feature of the choir of the venerable cathedral church of SS. Peter and Paul at Exeter. Their antiquity and their artistic treatment are undoubted, while the interpretation of some of the subjects illustrated is particularly quaint. We are indebted to Mr. Harry Hems for the following notes respecting the examples which we have selected from a comprehensive series of photographs shown by him in illustration of a paper upon "The Old Woodwork of Exeter," which was published in the *Building News* for December 4th last. The origin of the name "miserere" is curious, and originally (as the term "stall," from *stare*, to stand, implies) the rule was for the clergy to stand during long Masses when not kneeling. By the 11th century, however, sitting had become partially a custom. Afterwards, the device was hit upon by some comfort-loving ecclesiastic of making the seat move upon hinges or pivots, so that it could, at times, be turned up and present a smaller seat, giving less, but a sufficient, support to the lower part of the body. By this compromise, the monks and canons, during an unusually long service, rested in a degree, without altogether abandoning the standing position. As early as A.D. 1121, Peter of Clugny speaks of "the raising up of the seats" at a particular part of the service, and about the same time the word "misericorde" (or "miserere") is applied to them, signifying an "indulgence" conceded by the use of them, whence the corbelled seat was also sometimes called a "patience" (*i.e.*, sufferance or permission—a word used in that sense by Hooker and by Shakespeare. The whole series of misereres at Exeter, with a single exception, is of

Early English character, and is probably the very best example of woodwork appertaining to that remote period of our country's architectural history in existence. They were made under the direction of good Bishop Bruere, who ruled over the cathedral and England's most western diocese from A.D. 1224 to A.D. 1244. The solitary exception just referred to belongs to the 15th century, and is not only an intruder amongst the many charming specimens, but is also, as a sample of the carver's art, far inferior to its more ancient companions. It represents a crowned man, who, armed with a dagger in his belt, squats uncomfortably beneath the bracket. The reader will pick it out as the last but one on the bottom row of the fourth plate. The bold and ambitious manner in which the Exeter 13th century carvers attempted the figure is a marked feature in these misereres. In every individual instance the modelling is admirable, and very much artistic power of manipulation must have been possessed by the carver who executed the work. In the foliage there is a marked resemblance between that upon these misereres and that in the bosses in the sanctuary roof of St. Alban's Abbey. Whilst, however, the Exeter work was completed before A.D. 1244, that at St. Alban's was not done, according to Neale's *Abbey Church of St. Alban's*, until A.D. 1285-90, fully 40 years later. Amongst the present illustrations the reader will notice, as particularly interesting, the elephant, which is admittedly the earliest existing example of that quadruped in England, and the hock of whose hind leg is turned the wrong way, so that the animal could not kneel or walk; the knight desperately fighting a huge beast that presses closely upon his uplifted shield; the human-headed monster, with hind hoofs and fore claws, who stands saddled, and is possibly designed to represent Nebuchadnezzar in his debasement; and the knight drawn in a boat by a bird. This latter group evidently tells mutely the story of the opera *Lohengrin*, and shows the unknown warrior armed *cap-à-pie* and drawn in a boat down the river by a large white swan. Excellently carved and full of life is the man playing a pipe and a tabor; as also is the knight giving the *coup de grace* to a mediæval ostrich. Equally clever in execution also are the grotesque monsters and nondescripts; the centaurs with bows and arrows; the cooing love-birds with human heads, etc. Years ago (in 1849) the Rev. J. W. Hewett published a work upon these misereres, and illustrated his book by a score of drawings in outline. The views in question are, however, poorly done, and altogether lack in their production any correct architectural feeling. Save the publication in question, we know of none that has devoted itself to the most interesting series which forms the subjects of the present illustrations. The whole series of misereres numbers fifty.—*Building News*, February 12th, 1886. [One of them is not *in situ*, but is preserved in the chapter house.—H. H.]

[Our vivacious contemporary, the *Western Figaro*, in its issue of February 19th, 1886, contained some very whimsical descriptions of these illustrations, to which our readers, who have access to that publication, would do well to refer. We regret that our space is so crowded as to prevent our republishing the very clever article.—EDITOR.]

Bibliographical Notes & Notices.

Our Forefathers in the Dark Ages, and what we owe to them. A Sketch mainly intended for the Young. By R. G. BLUNT. London: Stock, 1886.

A very useful handbook, intended for those who have little or no acquaintance with English history, but who desire to know something of the origin of many of our modern institutions. The writer has put his subject concisely before his readers, and in the course of a few brief chapters, and in a little work that does not much exceed one hundred pages, has shown how much we owe to our forefathers in the so-called "dark ages," and how some of our most cherished possessions, the Authorised Version of the Bible to wit, would have been altogether lost, but for the self-denying and often unremunerative labours of men who lived in those centuries immediately preceding and following the Norman Conquest.

A Chronicle History of the Life and Work of William Shakespeare, Player, Poet, and Playmaker. By F. G. FLEAY, M.A. With two Etchings of interest. Fine paper, Roxburgh binding, medium 8vo, gilt top, price 15s. London: John C. Nimmo, 1886.

We should scarcely have believed that there was either room or necessity for another life of our great bard, or that any writer in these days of literary biographies could have found sufficient warrant and adequate material for what purports to be a life of Shakespeare from a novel standpoint. But Mr. Fleay has clearly demonstrated his position, he has stated a strong case, and carried out his work with great exactitude and completeness, as the following statement of the plan and scope of his work will sufficiently prove:—"The theatrical side of the career of Shakespeare has never yet received any adequate consideration, his connection with the theatres and acting companies in his earlier years not having been traced or even investigated. His relations with other dramatists, especially with Jonson, have also been grossly misrepresented. While every idle story of mythical gossip has been carefully collected, and the pettiest details of his commercial dealings have been garnered, little attention has hitherto been given to his dealings with the plays by other men with whom he was fellow-worker, and a large group of evidences bearing on the chronology of his work, derived from the early production of English plays in Germany, has been cast aside as valueless. In this work an attempt is made to collect this neglected material, to throw new light on the Sonnets, and to determine the dates of the production of all his works. A complete list of all plays published with due authority anterior to 1640, by any dramatic writer, is given from the Stationers' Registers. Many unfounded hypotheses of Collier, Halliwell, and others, are for the first time exploded, and the work of ten years' investigation is condensed in a single volume. In many instances one paragraph represents months of labour, and it is hoped that a permanent addition of value is thus made to Shakespearian literature.

The arrangement of the book is made so as to appeal not merely to the specialist, but to everyone who feels an interest in the greatest writer of any literature, and the crowning glory of our own."

A Pack of Cavalier Playing Cards, temp. Charles II., forming a complete Political Satire of the Commonwealth. With Explanatory Notes, by EDMUND GOLDSMID, F.R.H.S., etc. Edinburgh: Clarendon Historical Society, 1886.

The original pack of which this is a *fac-simile* is in the possession of the Right Hon. Earl Nelson, who has courteously placed them at the disposal of the Aungervyle Society of Edinburgh. Mr. Goldsmid, who is the honorary secretary of both societies, wisely suggested that the expense of reproduction should be undertaken jointly. This has been done, and the fifty-two cards comprising this unique pack have been engraved on copper and presented to the members. The notes are highly interesting, describing in every case the individuals caricatured and the circumstances which led to their being so depicted. Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion* furnishes many of the notes. Nearly every prominent member of the Parliamentary party figures on one or other of these curious cards.

Hazell's Annual Cyclopædia, 1886, containing nearly 2000 concise and explanatory articles, on every topic of current political, social, and general interest referred to by the Press and in Daily Conversation. Edited by E. D. PRICE, F.G.S. Revised to the end of March, 1886. 3/6. London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1886.

A remarkable compilation. A sort of *Encyclopædia Britannica* in miniature and *Whitaker's Almanack* rolled into one. For it seems to contain a little of everything, and it is difficult to think of a subject of general and present interest on which some information is not forthcoming in this handy volume. We predict for it a very large circulation and a continually increasing demand, and hope to see it from year to year among the books of useful reference that reach us. The alphabetical arrangement is admirable, and the cross references greatly facilitate the search for information.

Short Studies from Nature. By Various Authors. Illustrated. London: Cassell.

Always endeavouring to popularise literature and to assist young students of nature in their search for information, these world-famed publishers have here brought together a series of chapters on various interesting subjects, written by men who may fairly claim to be authorities upon the topics they severally handle. Bats, dragon flies, the glow-worm, minute organisms, comets, caves, oak apples, birds of passage, snow, and flame are treated by independent writers, among whom we notice a local name, that of F. P. Balkwill, who discourses on minute organisms. The book is full of capital illustrations.

Cassell's National Library. Edited by HENRY MORLEY, LL.D. In Weekly Volumes. No. 21 just issued.

We have received sundry volumes of this remarkable series, and although it is not necessary for us to refer to the various works in detail, we are constrained to endorse the opinion of every other critic who has referred to them, and to assert most emphatically that in the issue of their "National Library" Messrs. Cassell and Company have conferred a national benefit upon the people. What a revolution in literature has come about since John Cassell made his first effort to popularise the products of the press. For the small sum of threepence may now be obtained some of the most sterling works of history, biography, fiction, science, the drama, religion, etc.; and these volumes are promised weekly until the whole realm of literature is covered. Success truly commands success, and the success here achieved is richly deserved.

The Mark of Cain. By ANDREW LANG. (Arrowsmith's Bristol Library, Vol. XIII.) Bristol, 1886.

This is a highly sensational story, possessing some of the attributes of Hugh Conway's works, but evincing in many places that special art of which the writer (Mr. Andrew Lang) is a master. Although the characters seem unreal and want vitality, although the plot is far-fetched and the situations highly improbable, the story is one which enchains the attention, and compels the reader to follow the course of the narrative to the end. It is, as its name implies, a tragical history of a great crime, which was perpetrated in an extraordinary manner, and the discovery of which was equally extraordinary. Mr. Arrowsmith has been fortunate in securing the co-operation of so expert a writer as Mr. Lang for his shilling series, even though some critics may think that the writer has deviated from his legitimate course, in providing pabulum for the devourers of sensational literature.

Notes on Cornish Crosses. By ALFRED C. FRYER, Ph.D., M.A. Reprinted from the Transactions of the British Archæological Association, 1886.

In the course of an exceedingly short paper, Dr. Fryer has managed to compress many interesting features of this highly attractive subject. He tells us briefly, the undoubted origin and purpose of these Christian symbols, and describes some of the most notable specimens. The paper is a capital introduction to the study of these relics of antiquity, and for fuller information he refers his readers to Blight's work on the subject.

Malory's History of King Arthur and the Quest of the Holy Grail. [From the *Morte d Arthur.*] Edited by ERNEST RHYS. Camelot Classics. London: Walter Scott, 1886.

"Cheap and good" are terms which may unhesitatingly be applied to the "Camelot Classics," now being issued by Mr. Walter Scott in shilling monthly volumes. This series, if it receive sufficient encouragement from the reading public to warrant its continuance, will be one of

the marvels of the age, for each volume will contain nearly 400 pages, and will be strongly bound in cloth. Moreover, taking the work before us as a good sample, no fault can be found either with the style, type, or paper. Further, the name of Ernest Rhys is sufficient guarantee that the editing will be excellent and the works well selected. Speaking of the *History of King Arthur*, we need scarcely say that to west-country readers this particular work, the first of the series, should have an especial interest.

The Early Life of Anne Boleyn: a Critical Essay. By J. H. ROUND, M.A. London: Stock, 1886.

In this paper Mr. Round has, with great patience and discrimination, given a highly critical review of two important works which have lately made their appearance, *viz.*, Mr. Brewer's *Reign of Henry VIII.* and Mr. Friedmann's *Anne Boleyn*. He has done his best to throw light upon some disputed points in the life of this ill-fated queen—some of those points which, according to Mr. Gairdner, in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, "are still beset with controversies." There appear to be many discrepancies and contradictions in the works mentioned above, and these Mr. Round has endeavoured to clear up, the statements of both writers being subjected to a thorough scrutiny.

Poems. By HARRIETT STOCKALL. Second Series. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co., 1886.

With the above unpretending title comes to hand a charming volume of verse. Womanly, sweet, and tender, every page breathes the true spirit of poetry; and where everything is so attractive we find it difficult to know what most to praise. There is a sweetened sadness in the series of poems "In a Garden" which at once weaves a spell around the heart, and makes the reader and the writer feel the kinship of souls. In addition to numerous minor poems, all of them partaking of the same tender strain, the same musical rhythm, there are several ballads, one of which, "The Ballad of Queen Elfrida," is of local interest, and will recall to our readers the fragments from a legend of Lydford published in the present number, of which the same fair lady is the heroine.

Court Royal. A Story of Cross Currents. By the Author of *Mehalah, John Herring*, etc. 3 vols. London: Smith, Elder & Co., 1886.

We have followed this story through the various numbers of *Cornhill* with avidity and attention, noting the varying fortunes of the several characters with more than usual interest, and, now the finished work has reached our hands, that interest has culminated in the dramatic, though somewhat abrupt, transitions of the principal personages depicted. Mr. Baring-Gould has a decided genius in the creation of original and, in some respects, extraordinary characters, and he has doubtless met with the originals in real life from which the principal traits of his heroines are taken; for in each of his books the female character is the most prominent. In Joanna we trace a slight resemblance to Mehalah, but with a touch of refinement in the former which was not quite so marked in the latter. The idea of the pawned child was, he tells us, drawn from a case he came across in the Tyrol in the summer of 1883, when he heard an account of a Croatian mother who, in a state of absolute destitution, pawned her child, to save its life and prolong her own. "He occupied and amused himself," so runs the preface, "during his railway journey home, in trying to work out what would be the moral and mental result in such an instance, supposing the child to be a girl endowed by nature with generous emotions and considerable shrewdness. It struck him that such a character, so developed, would be typical of the individualism and impatience of restraint, social, moral, and religious, combined with impulsive generosity, which is the feature of the new civilization, about also to be the motive force of the future, that is coming everywhere to the front." Such is the writer's own statement as regards this one feature of the story. In other paragraphs he relates in detail the "history of the genesis of the story," and he asks the reader to "bear its purpose in mind as he skims it." "Two types in two groups are opposed to each other: each group represents a set of ideas, social and moral, the one coming on, conquering, overwhelming, the other disappearing and likely soon to be looked back upon as having become extinct in the moral world like asceticism and mysticism. There are two heroines, each the focusing of the good qualities of the two groups, and two heroes, each the concentration of the infirmities of the same." Having read the work unaided by the light of this revelation, we are enabled now clearly to see the purpose of the writer in many of the strange situations in which his characters are placed, and we can estimate pretty fairly the merits of the work, both as a highly-sensational story, and as a work with a definite object. As to the principal characters, we may observe in passing that there is great originality and force of character in Joanna, but even with regard to her we are left to imagine a great deal; we have, in fact, to fill in for ourselves much that we should like to know as to her life and service while residing at the Jew's house on the Plymouth Barbican. Of Lazarus the Jew, one has the idea that the character is somewhat of a caricature, for we cannot realize such an individual in real life; though, as we have before observed, the author may have found such a one. Lady Grace is a representative woman of high culture, who, with the other members of the ducal family give us a fair idea of that old feudal civilization which is fast melting away and disappearing. Mr. Worthivale and his son fitly represent the retainers of the old princely order, bound up in the fortunes of their lord in good or ill. Mr. Cheek, senior, and Mr. Charles Cheek are lifelike characters, met with every day, while most of the others are mere accessories without which the story would not be complete, but who nevertheless do not contribute much to its vitality. We have treated this work at considerable length for several reasons; first, because it is essentially a local story, and

next, because we are often indebted to its versatile author for help in our labours; further, having, as we said at the beginning, followed the fortunes of these two remarkable groups of characters, we have gained a more than ordinary interest in the gradual development of the plot. Taking the work from a locally antiquarian point of view, we may say that many of its scenes are laid in the most interesting portion of Old Plymouth—the Barbican, but the author has here used a little license in the description of the surroundings for which he may be pardoned, considering the interesting story he has evolved. Then, again (although we know of no noble family in the neighbourhood which may claim to be the originals of the owners of Court Royal), the local touches are many and interesting. We must confess to some disappointment on drawing to the close of the story, to find how suddenly the ducal house had collapsed and the plebeian usurped its position; how easily Joanna had consented to supplant Lady Grace, for whom she had a sort of idolatrous devotion; in fact, the climax of the story is reached at one bound, and a great gulf left which we have failed to bridge over. Some of the incidents are dramatic and even tragic, notably the death of the Jew, but the details given of the hours preceding his death are, to say the least of them, rather unsatisfactory, because entirely speculative. Possibly these may not be defects, and they will certainly not affect the success of the story, which is certain to be widely read and will give its author another claim to be ranked with other notable native novelists of whom Devonians are justly proud, the author of *Westward Ho!* the author of *Lorna Doone*, Mortimer Collins, and others in the present generation, and of Mrs. Bray and some others of a past age, who, if not natives of the soil, have yet established a claim to our regard for the charming stories of dear old Devon which have emanated from their pens.

Also received, and will be reviewed next month:—

The Diary and Letters of His Excellency Thomas Hutchinson, Esq., Governor of Massachusetts. By PETER ORLANDO HUTCHINSON. Vol. II. London: Sampson Low & Co., 1886. (See prospectus in last number.)

Mythical Monsters. By CHARLES GOULD, B.A. With Ninety-three Illustrations. London: W. H. Allen & Co., 1886.

My Life as an Author. By MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER, D.C.L., F.R.S. London: Sampson Low & Co., 1886.

From Messrs. Seeley & Co., Essex Street, Strand:—

Some Account of Amyot Brough. By E. VINCENT BRITON, 1886.

Sue, or Wounded in Sport. A Cornish Story. By E. VINCENT BRITON. 1886.

The Tower on the Cliff. A Story founded on a Gloucestershire Legend. By EMMA MARSHALL. 1886.

A Canterbury Pilgrimage. By JOSEPH and ELIZABETH ROBBINS PENNELL. 1885.

From Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall & Co., London:—

The Tempest (Shakespeare. Reprinted for W. LUDLOW, 1886.

OUR readers will be glad to know that the Rev. J. Ingle Dredge, whose valuable labours in the cause of Devonshire Bibliography are so noticeable in the various numbers of the *Western Antiquary* during the past twelve months, has kindly promised to continue those labours. In an early number of the Sixth Series (commencing June, 1886) we shall publish a second supplementary paper on "Devon Printers and Booksellers of the 17th and 18th centuries."

THE *Antiquary* for May (London: Elliot Stock) contains the first of a series of illustrated articles on "Historic Streets," entitled, "Historic Streets of Plymouth, their Names and Associations," by W. H. K. Wright, the Editor of the *Western Antiquary*. *Public Opinion* for April 30th reproduced some of the main features of this article.

WE are glad to hear that Miss Gibbons, the author of *We Donkeys in Devon*, has made arrangements for this year's trip, which will cover the Dartmoor district, and she will, most probably, start early this month. She has not quite determined where the account of her wanderings shall first appear, but we have authority for stating that the whole will, as before, be published in book form when complete. We wish the talented authoress as pleasant a journey, and as successful a book, as that of last year.

* * *

Correspondence.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SIR WALTER RALEGH.

I shall feel greatly obliged for any information as to works relating to Sir Walter Ralegh, not included in the series of articles that have recently appeared in your pages, or for notices of other editions than those reported, to be embodied in a supplementary list.

Budleigh-Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

MR. J. LANGDON BONYTHON, of Adelaide, South Australia, thus writes:—

"The *Western Antiquary* has certainly greatly improved since you have issued it as an independent monthly; but you do not get as many replies as you ought to do. It is evident that the people who want information are a far more numerous class than those who can, or have the disposition to, supply it. Oliver's *Pendennis and St. Mawes* contains a very interesting history of the latter castle, written by Major Hannibal Bonython (he spelt his name thus—not with an *i*), on the 15th February, 1651. I think it would be worth reproducing in the *Western Antiquary*.

CAPT. L. EDYE, whose interesting contribution on "The Eddystone" appears in the present number, would feel obliged to anyone who can furnish him with authentic records or any information whatever concerning the Eddystone rock in early days. His address is 13, Kingswood Villas, New Brompton, Chatham.

ARMS OF THE COUNTY OF DEVON.

IV., 111, 147, 168; V., 46, 286.

THE new suggestion of ensigns armorial for the county of Devon, now kindly offered by Mr. Hingston, is welcome as being another contribution to former opinions on this subject; and by listening to the multitude of counsellors we shall hope to attain to wisdom. As I have already meddled in this matter, I am disposed to meddle again. It appears to me that in dealing with comprehensive questions of this sort, that range over a vast space of historical time, it is better to go upon some fixed principle for our guidance—such, for instance, as that (as a principle) the oldest authority carries greater weight and conviction with it than that which is new or modern; or in property, as that he who has had the longest undisputed possession of an estate has presumably the best title to it; or in social life, as that the claims of the aged father to our respect naturally take precedence of those of the son or of the grandson—and a variety of others, cognate and closely allied, though they may be different in their nature. If we relinquish principle, and suggest coats of arms or compose coats of arms according to fancy, they must necessarily be various, and they will partake of the turn of mind, bent, inclination, taste, or individual conviction of each person who puts his ideas forward. The different coats of arms that have been recommended by different correspondents may serve to uphold the correctness of this assertion.

Peter Heylin's old book on Heraldry, which I have referred to already (IV., 168), tells us at page 8 that the griffin segreiant or, upon a red field, was borne by Vortigern, a noted king of the Dunmonii. (I use this form of spelling on the authority of the words *dun-moine*, said to signify "tin-mountain.") His regal sway began in 446 and terminated in 471. We know that the early heralds were enthusiastic, and we may take their early heraldry with reserve; but though it is a weakness to be over-credulous in accepting all we are told, on the other hand, it is an error to disbelieve everything. Such assertions at all events prove one thing: they prove the great antiquity of the sentiment, which extends back into times primordial. At page 10 he informs us that the West Saxons bore the same achievement, Cerdic, in 519, being the first king. From Vortigern to Cerdic was a space of 73 years, and from the latter to the Norman Conquest in 1066 was 547, making together 620, during which period the griffin had the field to itself. We gather from these statements that this fabulous creature was of native growth in Dunmonium, the country which we now inhabit, and that it was recognised as belonging to the soil rather than to the king of the Dunmonii personally, inasmuch as it was taken up and continued by the Saxons. In recounting a few facts relating to "The Lords and Kings of [the Isle of] Wight," he gives at page 28 the same insignia to Richard de Ryvers, the first earl of Devon after the settlement of the kingdom by William the Norman—which looks like another indication that the griffin was *adscriptus glebæ* or home born, and as such was again taken up by the new comer, and for a hundred years was borne by the Redvers family. But in the face of this time-honoured connection with the soil of Devon we have a new candidate for our favours, introduced for the first time about 1167, by Richard de Redvers, the seventh earl, which is described thus: *or, a lion rampant azure.* This is a foreign coat of arms, being entirely new to this county, and pertained to Ralph de Dol, whose daughter Alice the said earl had married, and whose arms he assumed; but though he adopted this on account of his marriage he does not seem to have dropped the former, for the heralds assign him one, or either, or both, and give them on two separate shields. It is hard to suppose that this foreign adoption can possess equal claims with the old hereditary native. But in Thompson's *Historical Essay on Magna Charta*, page 306, it is shown that this same device of the *lion rampant azure* on a field *or*, was also the heraldry of Josceline de Lovaine. This Josceline married Agnes, one of the co-heiresses of the Percy family, and by this alliance it now forms one of the quarterings of the shield of that noble house. This, then, exhibits a second extraneous importation of the same subject, and has the objection of confusing and weakening both, since the blue lion was common to two different families. Heylin, in plates 3 and 9, gives both examples on two separate shields placed side by side. Possessing, therefore, such slender claims to our favour, I have expressed my surprise (V., 46) that it should have been admitted into the Plymouth seal.

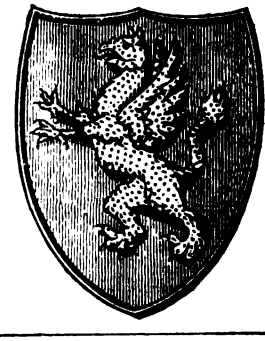
The three torteaux were brought into England by the male instead of the female; but speaking historically and chronologically, I may remind those whom it may concern, that though at this moment I am not certain about exact dates, I believe they are more recent than the blue lion.

I must express my admiration at the ingenious arrangement and artistic combination of colour displayed in Mr. Hingston's shield. The chief, bearing the arms of Exeter, suggests a graceful compliment to the capital city; but whether it would not be better to let the arms of the county stand in their own and unmixed simplicity, I would rather leave to the judgment of professional heralds. I incline to the simple bearing myself.

As I am now weighing the merits of the different claimants so creditably put forward, and am putting aside artistic effect, I give a woodcut of the old griffin, or as the heralds phrase it, *gules, a griffin segreiant or.*

Sidmouth. P. O. HUTCHINSON.

ARMS OF DUNMONIUM FROM 466 AND DEVON, TO 1164.



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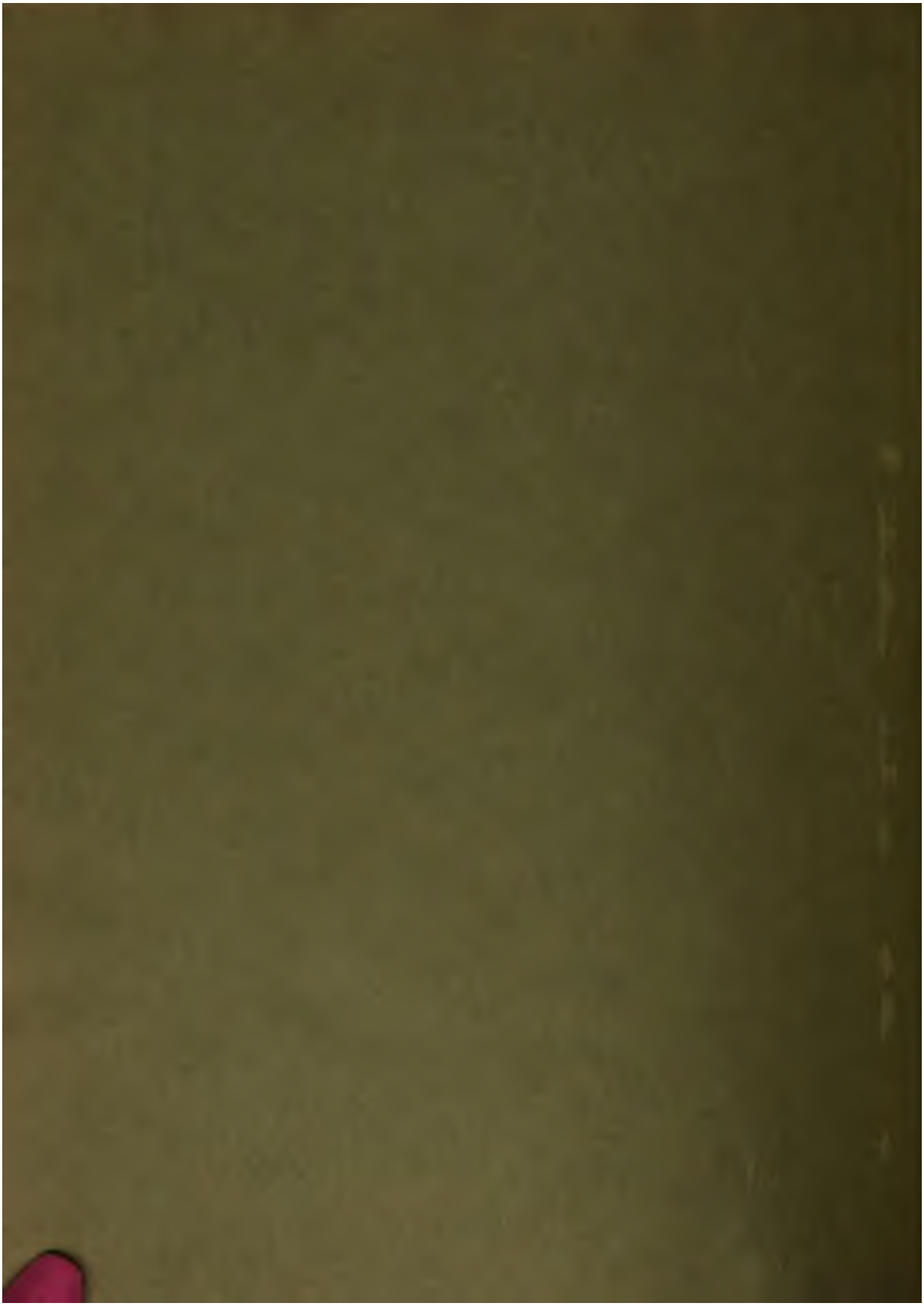

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